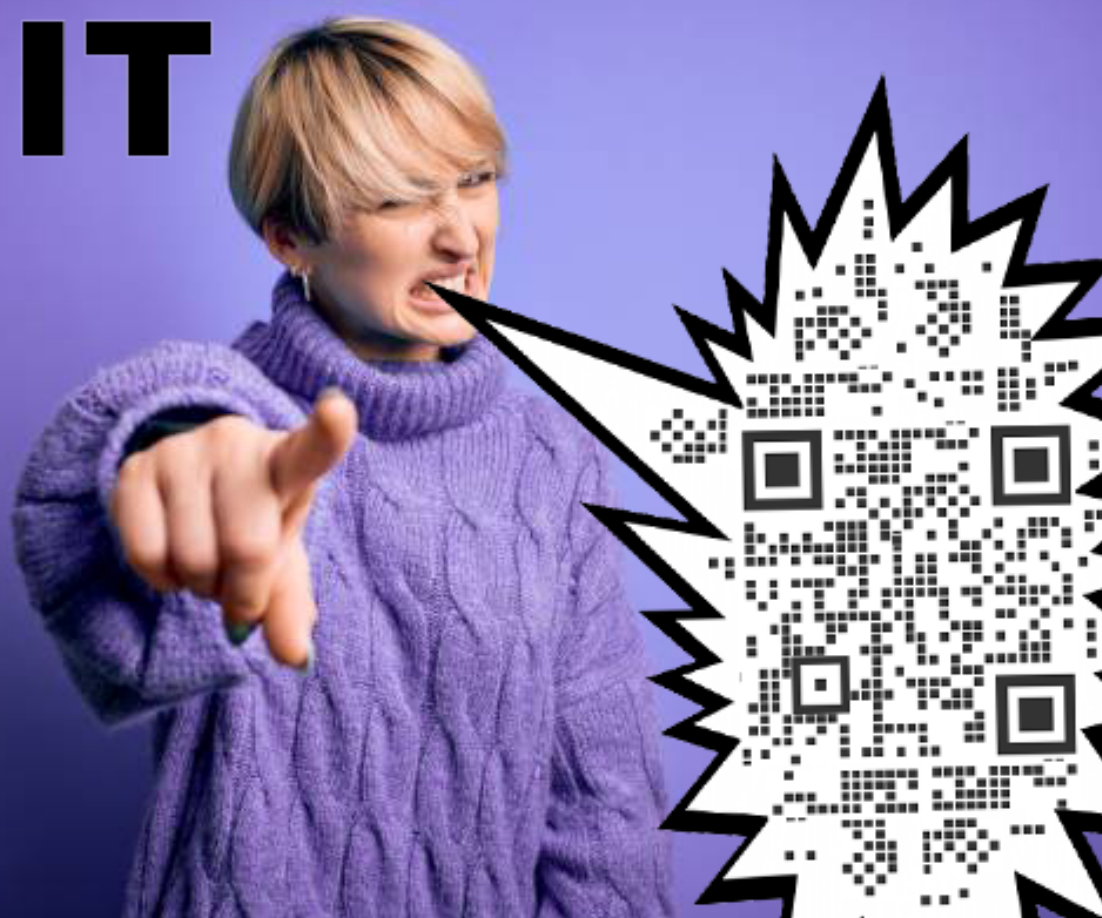


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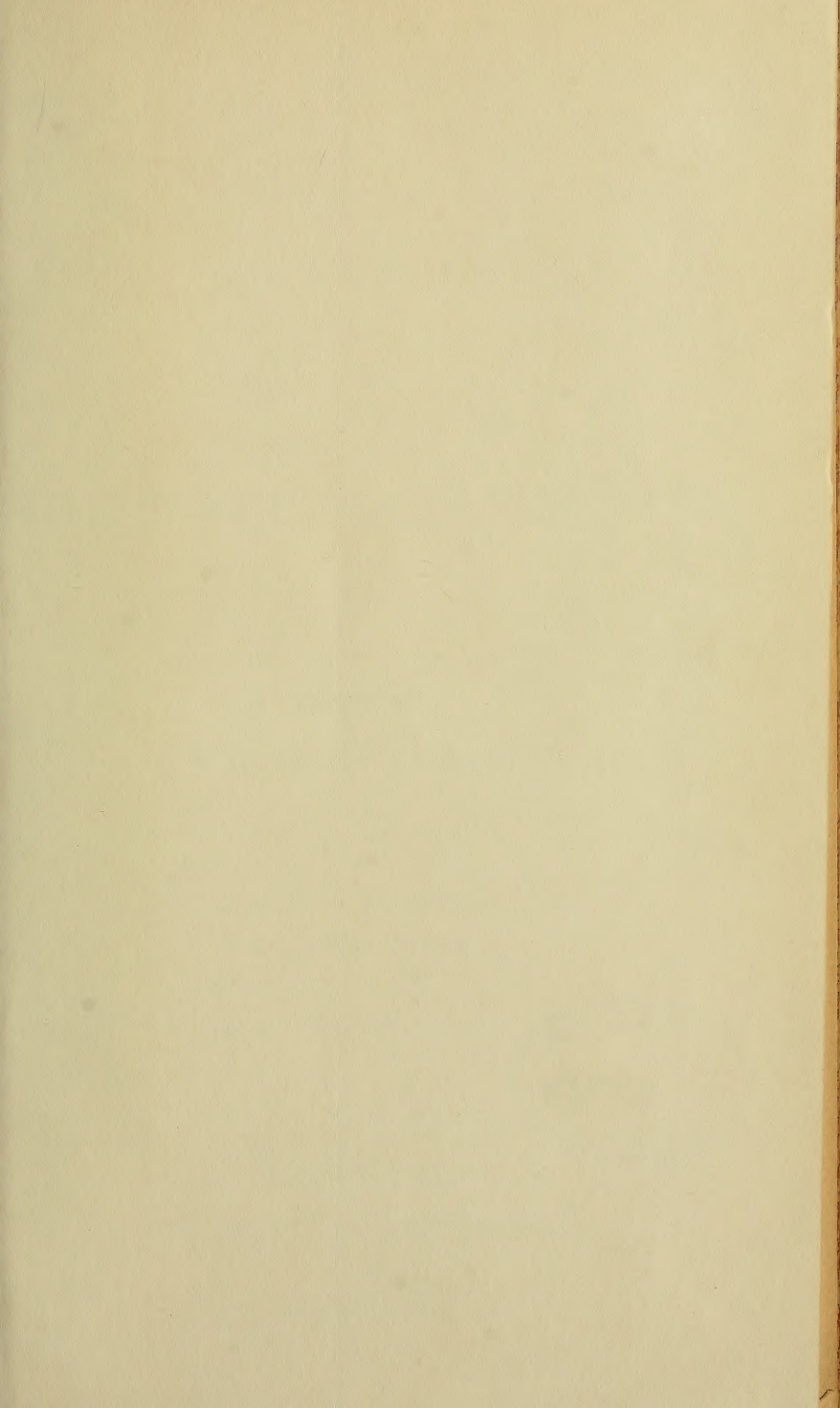
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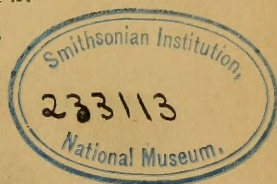
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

EDITED BY

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

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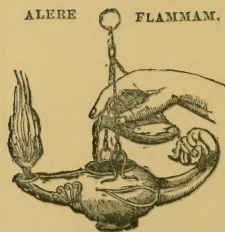


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PREFACE.

THE number of attendances at the Meetings of the British Ornithologists' Club during the 20th Session, 1911-1912, was 468 (this included 358 Members and 110 Visitors), showing an average of 52 per Meeting, a marked increase over any previous Session since the commencement of the Club.

We regret to record the death of Mr. E. W. Oates, the well-known author of numerous excellent works on Indian Ornithology, and of several volumes of the Catalogue of the Eggs in the British Museum.

A number of new species from New Guinea are described in the pages of the present volume, and several from Formosa and other countries, also nearly a score of new forms from various parts of Africa. Among the former we may specially mention the dwarf Cassowary (*Casuarius claudii*) discovered by the B.O.U. Expedition in the foot-hills of Dutch New Guinea, and among the latter the brilliantly coloured Puff-backed Shrike (*Laniarius mufumbiri*) from the volcanoes of Mufumbiro (see 'Ibis,' 1912, pl. vi.).

During the last seven years a Sub-Committee of the Club has been conducting an important inquiry into the movements of our summer and autumn migrants. This year a new departure has been made and the investigation has been extended to Eastern China. Through the financial assistance of the Club, Mr. J. D. La Touche was enabled to send his Chinese collectors to the Island of Shaweishan, at the mouth

of the Yangtsze-kiang. A report of his investigations on the migration of Eastern Asiatic species will be found in the concluding pages of the present volume (pp. 124-160). The work done has proved so satisfactory that it is hoped the observations will be continued during next spring.

(Signed)

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,

Editor.

July 30th, 1912.

R U L E S
OF THE
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB,

(As amended, December 14th, 1910.)

I. This Club was founded for the purpose of facilitating the social intercourse of Members of the British Ornithologists' Union. Any Ordinary Member of that Union can become a Member of this Club on payment (to the Treasurer) of an entrance fee of *One Pound* and a subscription of *Five Shillings* for the current Session. Resignation of the Union involves resignation of the Club.

II. Members who have not paid their subscriptions before the last Meeting of the Session, shall cease, *ipso facto*, to be Members of the Club, but may be reinstated on payment of arrears, *and* a new entrance fee.

III. Ordinary Members of the British Ornithologists' Union may be introduced as Visitors at the Meetings of the Club, but every Member of the Club who introduces a Member of the B. O. U. as a Visitor (to the dinner or to the Meeting afterwards) shall pay *One Shilling* to the Treasurer, *on each occasion*.

IV. No gentleman shall be allowed to attend the Meetings of the Club as a guest on more than three occasions during any single Session.

V. The Club shall meet, as a rule, on the Second Wednesday in every Month, from October to June inclusive, at such hour and place as may be arranged by the Committee. At these Meetings papers upon ornithological subjects shall be read, specimens exhibited, and discussion invited.

VI. An Abstract of the Proceedings of the B. O. C. shall be printed as soon as possible after each Meeting, under the title of the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club,' and distributed gratis to every Member *who has paid his subscription*. Copies of this Bulletin shall be published and sold at *One Shilling* each.

VII. The affairs of this Club shall be managed by a Committee, to consist of the Editors of 'The Ibis,' the Editor of the 'Bulletin,' and the Secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio*, with three other Members, one of whom shall be changed every year. The Committee shall have power to make and alter Bye-laws.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXII.

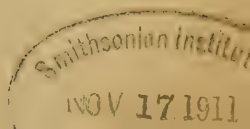
THE hundred and seventieth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Tuesday, the 17th of October, 1911.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, Col. H. G. BARCLAY, R. M. BARRINGTON, W. I. BEAUMONT, E. BIDWELL, F. E. BLAAUW, J. L. BONHOTE, S. BOORMAN, C. D. BORRER, B. A. BRISTOWE, C. M. BUCKLEY, P. F. BUNYARD, A. BUXTON, C. CHUBB, Capt. G. VAN H. CLARKE, Col. S. R. CLARKE, A. COLLETT, F. CURTIS, H. J. ELWES, F.R.S., A. H. EVANS, GUY L. EWEN, Capt. R. D. FANSHAWE, H. O. FORBES, LL.D., EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH, F. D. GODMAN, F.R.S., C. H. B. GRANT, Rev. J. R. HALE, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., F. W. HEADLEY, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. E. LODGE, S. H. LONG, M.D., P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. A. MACMILLAN, G. M. MATHEWS, Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart., E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, Sir HORACE MUNRO, K.C.B., H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, F. G. PENROSE, M.D., A. E. PRICE, Major H. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF,

[November 1st, 1911.]

VOL. XXIX.



C. B. RICKETT, Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., M.P.,
A. D. SAPSWORTH, G. SCHWANN, W. L. SCLATER, F. C. SELOUS,
D. SETH-SMITH, Major R. SPARROW, E. FRASER STANFORD,
C. B. TICEHURST, M.R.C.S., N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S.,
G. TYRWHITT-DRAKE, R. J. USSHER, Capt. C. H. T. WHITE-
HEAD, C. WHYMPER, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Members of the B. O. U.:—LORD BRABOURNE, P. S. GOD-
MAN, Lt.-Col. H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.R.S., F. H. H.
GUILLEMARD, M.D., Col. H. R. KELHAM, R. O. MATHEWS,
HAROLD RUSSELL, Miss E. L. TURNER, H. BOYD WATT.

Guests of the Club:—C. E. FAGAN, WALTER GOODFELLOW,
A. F. R. WOLLASTON.

Visitors:—J. BORRER, R. H. BURN, M.D., A. C. CURTIS,
MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, Dr. ELPHICK, J. FLOWER,
Sir HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., Major LAFONE, Dr. JULIUS
VON MADARÁSZ, GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, Capt. C. E.
MONRO, R.N., J. J. MOUNSEY, P. PARSONS, C. J. PATTEN,
D. G. THOMSON, M.D., S. L. WHYMPER, ROMER WILLIAMS.

The CHAIRMAN announced that at a Meeting of the Com-
mittee of the Club, held that evening, the following Officers
had been elected for the ensuing Session, 1911–1912:—

P. L. SCLATER, F.R.S., *Chairman*.

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, *Editor*.

H. F. WITHERBY, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

A. H. EVANS, *Joint-Editor of the 'Ibis.'*

D. SETH-SMITH.

W. L. SCLATER.

E. HARTERT (in place of Hon. WALTER
ROTHSCHILD, retiring by seniority).

} *Members of the
Committee.*

Mr. H. MUNT was requested to act as *Auditor*.

Mr. WALTER GOODFELLOW, the leader of the B. O. U.
Expedition to Dutch New Guinea, gave the following
account of the birds obtained by the members of the
Expedition:—

“MR. CHAIRMAN and GENTLEMEN,—I have been asked to give some account of the birds of the region visited by the B. O. U. Expedition to Dutch New Guinea. My remarks must necessarily be limited, owing to the fact that I was obliged to return home through continuous ill-health, just as we had reached the mountains where the more interesting species were to be met with. Nearly all the rarer birds were collected after I had left the country, and the bulk of the skins still remains to be worked out and many of the species to be identified. The dense impenetrable nature of the country affords the naturalist less opportunity of studying its bird-life than any other part of the world that I know of.

“What first struck us on landing at the Mimika was the apparent paucity of bird-life, and this was also noticeable for a considerable distance from its mouth until the mangrove swamps were passed. When first we landed a number of Pelicans, Terns, and Waders were seen on the low sandbanks which stretch far out to sea, but could not be identified as they admitted of no near approach, and later on practically disappeared from those parts, our arrival having attracted fleets of canoes from all parts of the coast, east and west, which no doubt scared the birds away.

“Throughout the mangrove belt, which reached right up to our base-camp at Wakatimi, bird-life was very limited. A few white Cockatoos (*Cacatua triton*) could generally be seen, but always flew away screaming at our approach. One species of Lory, *Chalcopsittacus scintillatus*, was fairly common, also the Black-and-White Fruit-Pigeon (*Myristicivora spilorrhoea*), which seems to be confined entirely to mangrove swamps, not only here but elsewhere. It was observed breeding in May along the creeks near the mouth of the river, there being no less than seven nests in one tree. Usually a few solitary Black Cockatoos (*Microglossus aterrimus*) might also be seen on the lower river, sitting on the tops of the highest trees. The call of this bird, a loud clear whistle, always attracted attention, and even from

their high perches their red faces and erect crests were conspicuous.

“ Here we also obtained a few specimens of the large Kingfisher (*Dacelo intermedia*), but it was by no means common. Among the riot of parasitic plants which cover the trees a few Sunbirds and small Honey-eaters might always be seen. The nests of the former suspended from fallen and partially submerged dead trees were continuously swinging from side to side, the strong current in the river keeping the trees in perpetual motion. These nests might easily be mistaken for a handful of drift left there by the river. Probably the most conspicuous bird on the lower river was the Kingfisher (*Sauromarptis gaudichaudi*), and its loud grating call could be heard in all directions. The natives brought numbers of half-fledged young ones to our base-camp during May and June, which were purchased by the Javanese soldiers and convicts. As they gave them boiled rice only, it is needless to say that their lives were very brief. At the base-camp the true jungle commenced, and here birds were more numerous, but, owing to the still denser growth, were more often heard than seen, and unless their calls were known, identification was often impossible. Two or three days after we landed the Gurkhas brought in the first Cassowary. It was impossible to skin it, but I made a careful note of the colours of its soft parts. Since looking at Mr. Rothschild's plate of *Casuarius intensus*, I have no hesitation in attributing it to that species. The casque was erect (not turned over as in most of the specimens of *C. sclateri*, of which we subsequently shot many) and finely shaped. The wattles were only partially divided and of a light blue colour with a few pinkish marks on the underside. When I was leaving the country eight months later one of the Gurkhas brought in the head of another specimen identical with the first, but, as far as I know, this species was never met with on the Upper Mimika, whereas *C. sclateri* was common to both parts and fairly numerous. The natives have distinct

names for the male and female birds and, judging from the quantities of feathers in their possession, must often succeed in capturing them. Eggs and newly hatched chicks were brought in during January and February. On one occasion at Parimàu some Cassowary's eggs must have been kept by the natives for a few days before they hatched, for young ones were brought to us which had evidently just emerged from the shells. Cassowaries were seen at various times by different members of the expedition searching for food in the pools and shallow waters of the river-beds, and during the cross-country marches they sometimes dashed across our trail, but afforded scarcely a momentary glimpse. In July at Parimàu one was often heard calling during the night quite close to our camp, and, judging by the very large tracks it left in the soft mud, I should say that it was a female. A couple of hours after daybreak on one of the following mornings a male bird was observed on the bank of the river opposite our camp, and within a dozen yards of the village, trying to cross the swollen waters to our side. One of the soldiers fired at it, but with no result. The next morning at the same hour the bird appeared again at the same spot. This time a Gurkha succeeded in wounding it, and after crossing the river and following it up in the jungle, he at length secured it.

“Near the base-camp *Goura sclateri* was fairly common, and was met with from thence onwards wherever we went. In spite of the numbers we shot for food during the whole of the time the expedition remained in the country, the supply did not appear to diminish. This Pigeon and a few others afforded the only fresh meat we obtained. On the canoe-journeys up the river they were frequently to be met with in the early mornings in twos and threes searching for aquatic life along the muddy banks. When first disturbed by our approach they did not immediately take flight, but with wings raised pirouetted around for a few seconds and then flew to the nearest high tree. I often found the remains of small crabs in their stomachs, and a large

percentage of the birds shot were badly infected with a small red parasite, the same or similar to that which is known in other parts of New Guinea as 'scrub itch.' Two young ones taken from the nest had the iris pale greenish-grey, which eventually changed to brown in one which lived in camp for several weeks. The bird was about a month old when it died, but up to that time the iris showed no trace of the ruby-red of the adult bird.

"*Halcyon sanctus* was undoubtedly the most conspicuous bird about our base-camp, where its harsh cry could be heard all through the hot hours of the day. Our houses and storehouses were infested with myriads of black crickets, which, taking the place of cockroaches in other countries, committed fearful havoc among our stores and personal possessions. The constant packing-up of goods to send up the river drove thousands of them to seek fresh shelter in other parts of the camp. At these times the Kingfishers became very tame and darted in and out among the buildings, taking advantage of the feast thus afforded. Mr. Claude Grant shot here a single specimen of the lovely Kingfisher *H. nigrocyanea*, the only one obtained. Other species at the base-camp were *H. macleayi*, *Alycyon lessoni*, and *A. pusilla*.

"A few very high trees were left standing near our huts at Wakatimi, and these morning and evening were the resort of such species as *Mino dumonti* and *Calornis metallica*, as well as a few Cockatoos and Eclectus Parrots. For a long time during the hot midday hours some bird rested there which possessed a remarkably sweet Thrush-like song, and we were most anxious to catch a glimpse of it. After watching for many days, I found it to be Robertson's Golden Grackle (*Melanopyrrhus robertsoni*). Its song would not have remained unnoticed even in countries where the birds, as a rule, have sweeter voices than those of New Guinea. During part of April and May the Mimika was invaded by a species of fly somewhat resembling our Mayfly, but larger and of a canary-colour. In some places the surface of the water was absolutely yellow with them

skimming about. All along the banks many birds were preying upon them—*Merops*, *Eurystomus*, *Rhipidura*, and *M. robertsoni* in flocks. Strange to say, there was also a small Kingfisher, *Ceyx solitaria*, representing a genus which I had hitherto thought to be exclusively a fish-eater. After our base-camp had been established for some time, it was visited every evening by a number of Nightjars (*Caprimulgus macrurus*), which no doubt found such a large open space an admirable hunting-ground, and their graceful evolutions gave us much pleasure to observe. When long grass had sprung up in the clearing outside the stockade, a small Finch (*Munia tristissima*) put in an appearance. Behind the village at the back of the camp lay a swamp which every night was the roosting-place of thousands of Lories, chiefly *Eos fuscata*, and there were also smaller flocks of *Trichoglossus cyano-grammus*. Long before sunset and until it was quite dusk flocks of many hundreds coming from all directions flew over with a deafening noise. Often some weak branch would give way under their weight and cause a panic just as the noise was beginning to subside; clouds of them would again circle around seeking a fresh roosting-place and keeping up a continual din. Although *Lorius erythrothorax* and *Chalcopsittacus scintillatus* were also common (especially the latter species) in the same neighbourhood, I never observed them roosting with the other Lories.

“On those tedious journeys between the base-camp and Parimàu the gloomy banks were occasionally enlivened by a momentary flash of bright colour from some such species as *Todopsis bonapartei* and the little Kingfisher *Ceyx solitaria*, previously mentioned. *Merops ornatus* also swarmed in some places after the month of April; previous to that we had not seen any. Small flocks of the pale-coloured Crow *Gymnocorax senex* were frequently to be seen, their shrill but weak call always striking one as quite uncrow-like. At some of the stopping-places on the river night was made hideous by the mournful call of the Frog-mouth (*Podargus papuensis*), repeated to distraction on every side, and finishing up with a peculiar sharp snap.

"The call of *Paradisea novæ-guinæ* could often be heard on the upper parts of the river, but during many journeys up and down, on a single occasion only did I catch a glimpse of one. On the Wataikwa River in August I collected a number of full-plumaged males and immature birds in all stages of moult, and it would seem as though there is no regular moulting-season. Nowhere where we went could it be said that these birds were plentiful. The Pygmies often brought the plumes of *P. minor* to Parimau and traded them with the natives there. As we never came across that species, I think there is no doubt that the Charles Louis Range forms its boundary. As the Pygmies live to the west they probably trade with the natives over there. The Rifle-Bird (*Ptilorhis intercedens*) was fairly common both on the coast and near the mountains, in fact at Parimau and Wataikwa its call was heard at almost all hours of the day, and might be mistaken for that of the Black Cockatoo, which it much resembles, consisting of two long-drawn-out notes, one ascending and the other descending. *Parotia meeki* was obtained after I left, as also that most beautiful species, *Xanthomelus ardens*. While watching some Pigeons through my glasses on the opposite bank of the river at No. 4 camp, I saw a small bird rise from the top of a tree and soar into the air like a Sky-Lark. After it had risen about 30 feet it suddenly appeared to collapse and fell back into the tree as if it had been shot. It was a King Bird-of-Paradise (*Cicinnurus regius*), and probably this was part of its display. Although I watched for a long time, the performance was not repeated.

"Along this part of the mountains that curious Parrot *Dasyptilus pesqueti* was fairly common. Its hoarse, grating call, quite unlike that of any other Parrot with which I am acquainted, could be heard a long way off. The species usually moved about in parties of four or five individuals, and occasionally I saw as many as seven together. When not feeding they always chose the tallest trees to rest in, preferring dead ones which towered above the general level of the jungle, where they would remain for hours at a

time in rain or sunshine. They do not climb after the usual manner of Parrots, but jump from branch to branch with a jerky movement like the Lories, and with a rapid flicking movement of the wings. They feed entirely on soft fruits, chiefly wild figs. Our skins of this species from the Mimika may possibly be found to be a trifle smaller than those from S.E. New Guinea. From the Wataikwa camp every evening I observed large flocks of *Gymnophaps albertisii* coming from their feeding-grounds in the high mountains to roost in the plains below. Their flight is extremely rapid, and their strange evolutions in the air remind one of "Tumbler" Pigeons at home. The Black-and-White Fly-catcher (*Malurus alboscapulatus*) was a delightful little bird which frequented the tall grasses in the immediate vicinity of the same camp. It has an undulating flight as it crosses the open from one clump of reeds to the other, and is very tame.

"As our expedition was primarily an ornithological one, it is much to be regretted that the last batch of coolies, which I got together and sent from Macassar, was not employed to push on to the Saddle Peak at the back of Parimau, where it would have been possible to collect up to an altitude of 8000-9000 feet. Instead of this they were worn out with long marches across country to reach points suitable for survey work only. It had long been known that it was impossible to reach the snows from our base of operations on the Mimika, and the move eastwards should therefore have been abandoned altogether.

"No doubt Mr. Wollaston is right in believing that Carstensz Top could best be reached from the Oetakwa River, but at the time we commenced operations little was known about that river, and that little was not at all favourable. Those who had been up it for some distance had found no dry land, and I was told by the authorities in Batavia that if we attempted to ascend the Oetakwa a depot ship would be necessary as a base-camp, and that they could not supply. All those who were best acquainted with the coast as far as it was known advised us to try the Mimika."

Mr. A. F. R. WOLLASTON, who acted as Medical Officer, Entomologist, and Botanist to the B. O. U. Expedition to New Guinea, made the following remarks :—

“ Mr. CHAIRMAN of the B. O. C., Mr. PRESIDENT of the B. O. U., and GENTLEMEN,—You have already heard from Mr. Goodfellow a good deal about the birds, and from the cinematograph and lantern-slides you will know about the natives, pygmies, and others that we met, so I will make a few remarks about the conditions of travel in Southern Dutch New Guinea.

“ In addition to the physical and climatic disadvantages of the country, you find yourself confronted with two very serious obstacles. One of these is the lack of native labour and means of transport in the country itself, which necessitates importing coolies at immense cost from outside. It is true that we occasionally employed as carriers some of the natives who lived near the hills, but they would never go more than three days’ journey from their village : often we had to wait several days before they would condescend to start at all, and they were not to be depended on in any way.

“ The coolies that we employed—three batches of about fifty men in each—came from Amboyna, Banda, and Macassar. Like the majority of the Malay races, these people were not very strenuous—the average load they carried was about 30 lbs.—and they quickly succumbed to the combined effects of the climate and of their food, which was necessarily rather rough. We know now from our own experience and from that of Dr. Lorentz that the only people of the Malay Islands who are likely to withstand the hardships of such an expedition are the Dyaks of Borneo. Our Gurkhas kept in better health than any others in the expedition, and it would probably be better to take coolies from Northern India ; but this is perhaps a counsel of perfection.

“ The other great drawback to travelling in this part of New Guinea is the total lack of food : there are no villages with well-stored granaries to draw upon, no deer or antelopes

to shoot, and no plantations of mealies or bananas to plunder. You may well ask what the natives in such a country do. Certainly there are fish in the sea and in the rivers, and in the low-lying swamps near the coast is any quantity of sago; but it is the first object of an expedition to the mountains to leave that country behind.

“ So it follows that every scrap of food for Europeans and coolies alike has to be imported into the country and carried laboriously wherever the expedition desires to go. When I tell you that a party travelling with Malay coolies carrying, in addition to food, only the most necessary camp equipment, exhausts its supplies in 14 days, you will understand what are the limitations of this sort of transport. It means that you must progress by means of depots of food, and the process is a very slow one. For instance, suppose you wish to establish a depot of food at a place six marches above your base-camp, the coolies would consume six days’ food on the way up and (if they marched well) three days’ food on the way down; thus they would leave only five days’ food at the depot. It requires very little imagination to understand that it will be a long time before enough provisions can be stored at the first depot in order to begin the establishment of a second depot six marches further on. The task is not an impossible one, but it requires very careful calculation, and it involves a good deal of hardship to even the best of coolies.”

An exhibition of the cinematograph pictures taken by Dr. ERIC MARSHALL in Dutch New Guinea had been arranged to follow, and the prospect of this entertainment had drawn a large number of Members and many distinguished guests from all parts of the country.

It was found, however, that the electric current was insufficient for the purpose, and after the operator had made several unsuccessful attempts to remedy the defect, it was found necessary to postpone the exhibition till the next meeting of the Club on the 8th of November. As the arrangements for this exhibition had been made with the

Gaumont Co., Ltd., 5 & 6 Sherwood Street, Piccadilly Circus, some six weeks previously, and every precaution had been taken to ensure success, the Company's failure to see that everything was in proper order before the meeting was inexcusable. Many Members had come from long distances, and their disappointment is greatly to be regretted. The Gaumont Co. have since intimated their desire to give an exhibition on the 8th of November free of cost, and have undertaken to see that a sufficient electric current is available before the next meeting takes place.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD and Dr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited examples of two new species of Honey-eaters from New Guinea, which they described as follows:—

MELIRRHOPHETES FOERSTERI, sp. n.

Adult male. Top of the head blackish-brown; middle of the forehead with a white patch; rest of the upperside sooty brown, each feather with an ashy-grey margin, the feathers of the upper back being widely and those of the lower back narrowly edged with white. Quills dark brown, buff at the tips, outer webs margined with dark yellowish-green; rectrices deep brown, edged with dark yellowish-green. Behind the eye a bare patch, under which and above the black ear-coverts runs a greyish-white line. From the base of the mandible and on either side of the throat there are two pairs of pendent wattles (apparently orange in life). Throat blackish-brown, with a greyish-white line on each side. Rest of the underside dark greyish-brown, each feather with a white tip. Under tail-coverts widely edged with buff. Culmen 40 mm.; wing about 173; tail 146; tarsus 39.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but much smaller and with smaller wattles. Wing 151 mm.; tail 135.

Hab. Rawlinson Mountains, north of Huon Gulf, German New Guinea.

The type specimens, which were obtained through Prof. Foerster, are in the Tring Museum.

Obs. This species resembles *M. belfordi* from British New Guinea, but besides differing in some minor points and being much darker, it has four large wattles, wide white edges to the feathers of the upper back, and larger dimensions.

MELIPOTES ATER, sp. n.

Adult male. Entire upperside glossy black; chin and throat dark grey; breast and abdomen black, spotted with white, each feather having a white tip, under tail-coverts black with white edges. A large bare patch on each side of the head apparently orange or dark yellow in life, legs and feet apparently lead-blue. Culmen 30 mm.; wing 164; tail 170 (lateral pair 135); tarsus 45.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but much smaller. Wing 142 mm.; tail 140.

Hab. Rawlinson Mountains, north of Huon Gulf, German New Guinea.

The type specimen is in the Tring Museum.

Obs. We are not aware that this species has any close ally.

Dr. JULIUS VON MADARÁSZ, F.M.B.O.U. (introduced by the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD), contributed the description of a new species of Roller from Southern Abyssinia, which he proposed to name

CORACIAS KOVÁCSI, sp. n.

Adult. Similar to *C. lorti*, Shelley, but with the whole breast blue instead of green and with lilac shaft-stripes to the feathers.

Obs. This new species was discovered by Edmund v. Kovács in the valley of the Urso, Southern Abyssinia, in 1911. He obtained a large series of some twenty examples, all perfectly similar to the type specimen, which is in the National Museum, Budapest.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 8th of November, 1911, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXIII.

THE hundred and seventy-first Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 8th of November, 1911.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Members present:—H. G. ALEXANDER, P. H. BAHR, M.R.C.S., E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, Col. H. G. BARCLAY, W. I. BEAUMONT, E. BIDWELL, J. L. BONHOTE, C. D. BORRER, C. M. BUCKLEY, P. F. BUNYARD, C. J. CARROLL, C. CHUBB, Col. S. R. CLARKE, W. EAGLE CLARKE, A. COLLETT, E. V. EARLE, Rev. A. ELLISON, H. J. ELWES, F.R.S., H. W. FINLINSON, H. O. FORBES, LL.D., F. W. FROHAWK, J. GERRARD, H. GOODCHILD, F. H. C. GOULD, C. H. B. GRANT, Rev. J. R. HALE, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., C. INGRAM, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, N. H. JOY, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. M. MATHEWS, R. O. MATHEWS, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, H. MUNT, E. M. MURRAY, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. E. PEARSON, Major F. W. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, C. B. RICKETT, Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., W. L. SCLATER, D. SETH-SMITH, Major H. A.

[November 21st, 1911.]

VOL. XXIX.

Smithsonian Institution
DECEMBER 1911
National Museum

TERRY, A. TREVOR-BATTYE, G. TYRWHITT-DRAKE, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON.

Members of the B. O. U.:—P. S. GODMAN, C. G. TALBOT-PONSONBY.

Visitors:—T. BARCLAY, H. TABOR BROOKS, GERALD BROWNE, Col. CAMPBELL, H. J. EVELEGH, C. E. FAGAN, C. GIBBS, Sir WILLIAM INGRAM, Bart., GEOFFREY MEADE-WALDO, E. F. STEAD, H. STEVENS, T. TAIT, H. WALTER.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS ON THE OPENING OF THE
TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE B. O. C.

BROTHER MEMBERS OF THE B. O. C.,—

The usual Chairman's Address at the first Meeting of the Session of this Club having been omitted in consequence of the pressure of other business, I have been requested by some of my friends to offer you a few remarks on ornithological subjects at the present Meeting, which I have great pleasure in doing.

The most important event connected with Ornithology that has occurred since the commencement of our last Session has been the return of the B. O. U. Expedition from New Guinea. I will not say much about this subject on the present occasion, because the results have not yet been worked out. Although our party did not succeed in reaching the Snow Mountains of the interior, they traversed a large tract of unexplored country—which, as Mr. Wollaston has already explained to us, is probably the most difficult in the world. They also acquired a large amount of knowledge and experience, which will be of the greatest value when the next expedition takes place. This, we have good reason to believe, will not be long delayed, and the necessary arrangements are already receiving the attention of the New Guinea Committee of the B. O. U.

The donation to the British Museum of the "Alexander" Collection of African Birds is an event which should certainly be mentioned among the chief ornithological incidents of the past year. It probably renders the African series

of birds in our National Museum the most nearly perfect in existence, though the series at Berlin is, I suspect, not far behind it, and there is also a fine series in the Tring Museum.

A complete catalogue of the specimens in the "Alexander" Collection, with the locality and date of each of them, would, in my opinion, be the best memorial that could be raised of our much-lamented friend, and we may be sure that, when the subject is fully considered, there will be no difficulty about its preparation.

A valuable book to all zoologists is the fifth volume of the new edition of Bartholomew's 'Physical Atlas,' which is entitled "Zoogeography." The authors' names on the titlepage of the volume are Dr. Bartholomew, Mr. Eagle Clarke, and Mr. Grimshaw. It is not difficult for us here to guess which of these three writers took the greatest share in the compilation of the section relating to "Birds." We need not do this; but I am sure that you will agree with me that this is a carefully prepared memoir on a very difficult subject, and is well worthy of the study of all those who are interested in the problem of the Distribution of Animals.

As regards the general Literature of Ornithology, I think that the number of publications during the past year has been about the usual average. 'The Ibis' for 1911 contains "Notices" of 105 books and papers of more or less importance, while the corresponding numbers were 106 in 1910 and 107 in 1909. 'The Ibis' for 1911 is a rather bulky volume of 802 pages. Amongst the papers in it which are especially interesting to the students of British Birds is Mr. Bucknill's "Further Contribution to the Ornithology of Cyprus." His notes show us how many of our familiar birds, which desert us in winter, pass through that island on their way to Africa.

Another recent publication of special interest to the student of the British Ornis is Dr. Koenig's 'Avifauna Spitsbergensis.' Dr. Koenig has devoted three summers to the exploration of Spitsbergen and the adjacent islands,

and gives us a detailed account of his adventures. The second part of his handsome volume, prepared by Dr. O. le Roi, contains a systematic list of the Birds of Bear Island and Spitsbergen. The whole work is profusely illustrated: the former part of it by photographic text-figures, the latter by coloured plates, some of which are excellent. Nearly all the birds of Spitsbergen are also in the British List, and Dr. Koenig's good piece of work will, I am sure, be much appreciated in England.

Mr. Mathews seems to be making good progress with his arduous task and hopes to be able to complete the first volume of his 'Birds of Australia' before the end of the year.

A still more serious task has been undertaken by Lord Brabourne and Mr. Chubb—that of a book on the Birds of South America, from Panama to Patagonia. This will necessitate the study of some 4000 species, to which constant additions are being made in the shape of subspecies. We all know Mr. Chubb and his capabilities of work, but in this case the burden is indeed heavy.

We also hear of a volume on the 'Birds of Colorado,' in preparation by Mr. W. L. Selater, and of a 'Vivid Story of Desert Island Life,' written by Dr. Percy R. Lowe, who (as we all know) has visited many such islands in the Caribbean Sea. There is therefore no lack of promises of ornithological matter to come; whilst we must not forget that there are also many good ornithologists hard at work on the Continent, in the United States, and in our Colonies.

In the special department of Oology, also, there has been much activity of late years. Mr. Dresser has finished his 'Palearctic Birds' Eggs,' and has given us many excellent figures of eggs previously little known to us. Mr. Jourdain has now issued four out of the ten promised parts of his 'European Birds' Eggs,' of the beauty of which it is unnecessary to speak; and Dr. Hartert has lately made us acquainted (see Nov. Zool. xvii. p. 484) with the splendid series of eggs of Paradise-Birds in the Tring Museum. There have been many other workers in the same field,

amongst whom I may specially mention Mr. Bates, of Cameroon, who has discovered and described a large number of new birds' eggs in 'The Ibis.'

Last, but not least, we are delighted to hear that the fifth volume of the Catalogue of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum will be issued early next year. The work, which was commenced by Mr. E. W. Oates some years ago, has been almost completed by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant.

We wish to become acquainted with every part of the Bird's structure in all its stages, and rejoice in the progress of Oology, as shown by these publications.

Into questions of nomenclature, which appear to be the favourite pursuit of some Ornithologists, I will not enter on the present occasion. In our Society of over four hundred Members there are sure to be differences of opinion on such subjects as "subspecies," "tautonyms," and "priority." But we are all united in our love of "The Bird," and can afford to sink minor differences.

The TREASURER made his Annual statement of accounts, showing that the finances of the Club were in a satisfactory state.

THE GAUMONT COMPANY, LTD., made a very successful exhibition of a series of lantern-slides and cinematograph pictures taken by the Members of the B. O. U. Expedition in Dutch New Guinea. Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston explained the scenes as they were thrown on the screen, and made some interesting observations regarding the manners and customs of the natives.

The series of cinematograph films, taken by Mr. E. S. Marshall during the course of the Expedition, included views of the base-camp at Wakatimi, and gave a vivid idea of the occupations of the various inhabitants; an "awkward squad" of the Javanese escort was seen at its morning drill; sick men waiting for treatment at the hospital; convicts and coolies bathing; and the two Dyak collectors were seen at work skinning a large boar (*Sus papuensis*), the largest that was obtained by the Expedition. A very interesting film showed

groups of the pygmy people discovered by the Expedition : one man was seen shooting arrows with the long bow which these people always carry, and another was shown in a characteristic attitude making fire by the friction of wood. The film that aroused the greatest interest was one which showed a roughly-shaped tree-trunk being dragged by natives through the forest to be launched down a steep bank into the river, where it was subsequently hollowed out to make a canoe. Village scenes and canoes being paddled down the Mimika River showed other aspects of native life. The last film shewn represented a war-dance performed by the Dyak coolies, who, unfortunately, arrived too late to be of assistance to the Expedition. Their head-dresses of Horn-bills' feathers and the marvellous lightness of some of their antics gave them a remarkably bird-like appearance.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited examples of a new species of Thickhead from New Guinea, which he described as follows :—

PACHYCEPHALA TENEBROSA, sp. n.

Adult male. Upperside blackish-brown, becoming almost pure black on the crown and hind-neck, and more rufescent on the rump ; sides of the head brownish-black ; chin and throat greyish-brown, striped and barred with dull black ; rest of the underside rufous-brown, more rufescent on the vent and under tail-coverts ; wings and tail brownish-black ; under wing-coverts like the abdomen. Iris dark chocolate ; bill and feet black. Culmen 23–24 mm. ; wing 96 ; tail 88, lateral rectrices about 78 ; tarsus 28–30.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but not of so deep a blackish-brown, and slightly smaller. Wing 90–92 mm.

Hab. Central Dutch New Guinea.

Type in the Tring Museum : ♂. No. 5394. Mount Goliath, 15. ii. 11. A. S. Meek coll.

Obs. Mr. Albert Meek forwarded nine examples of this species, but most of them are in moult and some are apparently young. One male and one or two females appear to be fully adult.

In the sombre colour of its plumage this bird differs from all other species of *Pachycephala*, but in its structure it agrees perfectly with *P. rufinucha*, which has an equally soft and dense plumage and a somewhat graduated tail.

Dr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited an example of a new species of Weaver-Finch, which he described as follows:—

PLOCEUS GRAUERI, sp. n.

Adult male. As in the male of *P. abyssinicus*, the under-side is golden yellow, the black line running from the throat towards the breast being surrounded by a brown shade. The upperside is much like that of *P. nigriceps*, each feather being black with a yellow tip, which, however, is much brighter and of a more golden-yellow; the black on the head extends over the occiput; there is no chestnut on the hind-neck; the yellow tips to the feathers are wider, and on the rump the black is almost hidden. The bill is smaller than in *P. abyssinicus*. Wing (in six males) 85–87 mm.

Adult female. Similar to that of *P. abyssinicus*, but with a smaller bill.

Hab. Usumbura, north end of Lake Tanganyika.

Obs. Mr. Rudolf Grauer procured a series of this species from Usumbura, also one example on the north-west shore of Lake Tanganyika, and one at Mtagata in Karagwe.

The type is in the Tring Museum: ♂. No. 2239. Usumbura, 31. iii. 08. Rudolf Grauer coll.

Mr. COLLINGWOOD INGRAM exhibited and described examples of a new subspecies of Rail belonging to the genus *Porzana* (*Poliolimnas*, Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vol. xxiii.):—

PORZANA CINEREA BREVIPES, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Similar to typical *P. cinerea* (Vieill.), but the lower flanks and under tail-coverts are more rufous, and the lower back and rump are inclined to be more ruddy. The bill is of about the same length

as that of *P. cinerea*, but much deeper at the base. The feet are very small, the average measurements of twelve specimens being as follows: tarsus 32 mm.; middle toe 33. In *P. cinerea* the average measurements are: tarsus 36 mm.; middle toe 39.

Hab. Iwotima or Sulphur Island, Bonin Group.

Mr. Alan Owston, of Yokohama, had been kind enough to place at Mr. Ingram's disposal a fine series of twelve specimens, all of which were procured on the Island of Iwotima.

When examining the large series of *P. cinerea* in the British Museum Collection, Mr. Ingram had been struck by the constant differences observable in several other geographical races, that from the Philippine Islands being apparently undescribed. For this form he proposed to utilize G. R. Gray's *nomen nudum*, *Ortygometra ocularis* [cf. List B. Brit. Mus. part iii. Grallæ, p. 119 (1844)].

PORZANA CINEREA OCULARIS, subsp. n.

Similar to *P. cinerea*, but generally darker, especially on the head. The grey tints on the head and the olivaceous tints on the back purer and more strongly contrasted with one another, and the neck and breast conspicuously greyer, these latter parts being strongly washed with slate-grey.

The measurements are the same as in *P. cinerea*.

Hab. Philippine Archipelago.

Mr. INGRAM further pointed out that examples from the Fijian and Samoan groups (and possibly from some of the neighbouring Pacific islands) appeared to be generally more ruddy, with very little grey wash on the head and scarcely any on the neck. For this seemingly distinct race, Forster's name *Rallus tannensis* should be used [cf. Forster, Descr. An. p. 275 (1844)]. The Australian representative of this Rail, to which the New Guinea race was apparently very closely allied, was another good subspecies, being a very dark bird with an almost black head. This form had been called *Porzana leucophrys* by Gould (P. Z. S. 1847: see also Mathews, B. of Austr. vol. i.).

Mr. D. A. BANNERMAN exhibited and described examples of two new species of birds from West Africa, collected by Mr. Willoughby P. Lowe during his cruise with Captain E. C. Hardy, R.N., H.M.S. 'Mutine':—

SYLVIELLA HARDYI, sp. n.

Adult. Crown of head dark grey; rest of the upperparts, including the tail, olive-green; wings brown, the primaries and secondaries narrowly edged with olive-green; throat pale cinnamon, becoming lighter on the chin; chest and flanks olive-green, but of a lighter colour than the upperparts; ear-coverts grey, with very fine whitish shaft-streaks; no trace of a superciliary streak; rest of the underparts, including the thighs, sulphur-yellow. Iris reddish-brown, eyelids brown; bill black; feet dusky flesh-colour. Exposed part of culmen 8 mm.; expanse of wings 152; wing 50; tarsus 16.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

The type is in the British Museum: ♂, No. 587. 8.iii.11. W. P. Lowe coll.

Obs. An immature example of this species, procured by Ussher at Abrobonka, has been incorrectly determined as *Sylviella flaviventris* (Sharpe) [*cf.* Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. vii. p. 157, specimen *b* (1883)].

This species is named in honour of Captain E. C. Hardy, R.N., H.M.S. 'Mutine,' who invited Mr. Willoughby P. Lowe to accompany him as naturalist during his recent survey of the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Lowe was thus enabled to make a most valuable collection of birds, which has been presented by Captain Hardy to the British Museum.

CINNYRIS KRUENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *C. batesi*, Grant, from Cameroon, but distinguished by its smaller size, shorter bill, and more yellow underparts, as well as by the colour of the tail, which is olive-brown washed with green, not dark brown, as in *C. batesi*. Total length in the flesh

94 mm. ; exposed part of culmen 13 ; expanse of wings 139 ; wing 45 ; tail 25 ; tarsus 12.

Hab. Kru Coast, Liberia, and Gold Coast.

Types in the British Museum : ♂, No. 431, Nanna Kru, 26.i.11 ; ♀, No. 157, Sekondi, 27.xii.10. W. P. Lowe coll.

Obs. Adult males and females as well as young birds of this species were collected by Mr. W. P. Lowe in December, January, and February.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited a series of eggs of the Black Vulture, *Vultur monachus*, L., taken by him on his visits to Roumania in 1910 and 1911. Other eggs of the same species were shown by Messrs. E. Mackenzie Murray, F. R. Ratcliff, and R. H. Read. The series was intended to show the extreme variation in colour and size in Roumanian eggs, the specimens exhibited ranging from pure white without markings to light brownish-red in ground-colour, boldly blotched and spotted with varying shades of rich red, brown, or sepia, and in some cases with violet shell-markings. In size also there was great variation, one egg attaining the length of 107 mm., while an exceptionally small one only measured 80×57.7 mm.

Although this bird was only single-brooded, it had been definitely ascertained that when the first egg was taken another was frequently laid four or five weeks later, and that the same type of egg was produced year after year by the same hen. The male bird had been proved to take part in the incubation.

On behalf of Mr. E. M. MURRAY, Mr. JOURDAIN also exhibited a clutch of eggs of the Northern Nightingale, *Luscinia luscinia*, L., taken on the banks of the Danube in 1911, and containing a Cuckoo's egg of the type resembling the egg of the Great Reed-Warbler, *Acrocephalus arundinaceus* (L.). Records of the rarer foster-parents of the Cuckoo, authenticated, as in this case, by the evidence of the finder, were of extreme value, as a large proportion of so-called records were quite unauthenticated.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT said that with the assistance of Mr. Claude Grant he had now been able to make a more thorough examination of the fine collection of birds formed by the Members of the B. O. U. Expedition to Dutch New Guinea, and had discovered several interesting forms which he believed to be undescribed. He said that he was also much indebted to Mr. Walter Rothschild and Dr. Hartert for placing at his disposal the splendid series of New Guinea birds in the Tring Museum, and also for their valuable assistance while making his comparisons.

He described the following species :—

CASUARIUS CLAUDII, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *C. papuanus*, Schl., and *C. edwardsi*, Oustal., but at once distinguished from both by having the occiput and sides of the face entirely black. Between the gape and the ear a patch of deep plum-colour; upper half of the back of the neck electric-blue, shading into violet-blue on the sides and fore-part of the neck, including the throat; lower half of the back of the neck orange-chrome, this colour extending down the upper margin of a bare magenta-coloured area situated on each side of the feathered part of the neck. Iris rich brown; legs and toes olive-brown, lighter olive on the front of the tarsi and joints. Culmen 59 mm.; tarsus 255; middle toe and claw 165.

Hab. Iwaka River, 4000–5000 ft.

The type is in the British Museum: ♂, No. 918. 25.1.11 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

Obs. This dwarf species of Cassowary, which is named in honour of Mr. Claude Grant, was met with by him on several occasions on the Iwaka River, but only one specimen was obtained. In the Tring Museum there is a head of a more adult example of this species, obtained by A. S. Meek on the Oetakwa River, at the base of the Snow Mountains, on the 1st of November, 1910.

RHIPIDURA STREPTOPHORA, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Nearest to *R. dryas*, Gould, but much larger; the chestnut of the forehead paler and extending

further over the crown, and the patch of black white-edged feathers on the fore-neck below the black band much more extensive. Iris brown; bill and legs brown. Total length ca. 165 mm.; wing 75-77; tail 91.

In *R. dryas* the wing measures 66-68 mm.

Hab. Mouth of the Mimika River.

The types are in the British Museum: ♂, No. 1187, 18.iii.11; ♀, No. 1263, 24.iii.11 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

MYIAGRA MIMIKÆ, sp. n.

Adult male. Nearest *M. latirostris*, Gould, but larger, and with the throat and breast paler. Iris brown; upper mandible black, lower mandible light slate-colour; legs and toes black. Total length 153 mm.; wing 75-76 (as compared with 70-71 in *M. latirostris*); tail 72-75; tarsus 19.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but with scarcely any metallic sheen on the grey mantle, and with the throat and chest much paler, merely washed with rusty.

Hab. Mouth of the Mimika River.

The types are in the British Museum: ♂, No. 1229, 22.iii.11; ♀, No. 1217, 21.iii.11 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

PACHYCEPHALA DORSALIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *P. monacha*, G. R. Gray, but with the upperparts uniform deep black instead of dull brownish-black. Iris brown; bill black; legs and toes dark ash-colour. Total length ca. 160 mm.; wing 92; tail 65.

Hab. Mimika River.

The type is in the British Museum: ♂, No. 1220, 21.iii.11 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

PACHYCEPHALA POLIOSOMA APPROXIMANS, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *P. poliosoma*, Sharpe, from British New Guinea (Aroa and Mambare Rivers), of which it is the western representative; but the top of the head and ear-coverts are very dark slate-grey like the rest of the upperparts, while in *P. poliosoma* the crown and ear-coverts are washed with brown; also the fore-neck and chest are uniform dark grey like the rest of the under-

parts, while in *P. poliosoma* they are washed with earthy-brown immediately below the white throat. Iris yellowish-white; bill black; feet bright ash-colour. Wing 105-106 mm.; tail 61-67.

Hab. Iwaka River.

The types are in the British Museum: ♂, No. 957, 30.i.11; ♀, No. 922, 26.i.11 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

PTILOTIS MIMIKÆ, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *P. orientalis*, Meyer, from British New Guinea, but larger and with a shorter and stouter bill. This species has the same peculiar mottled chest as *P. orientalis*, which at once distinguishes both birds from *P. analoga* and its allies. Iris dark brown; bill black; legs and toes slate.

♂. Culmen $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; wing 81-91; tail 71.

♀. Culmen 19 mm.; wing 78-86; tail 70.

Hab. Mimika River.

The types are in the British Museum: ♂, No. 1064, 16.ii.10 (*G. C. Shortridge*); ♀, No. 976, 1.ii.11 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

Obs. There is an example of this new Honey-eater in the Tring Museum, procured at the head-waters of the Aroa River by A. S. Meek [*cf.* Rothschild & Hartert, Nov. Zool. xiv. p. 483 (1907)]. It is entered in the list as "*Ptilotis*?"

PTILOTIS LONGIROSTRIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Nearly allied to *P. aruensis*, Sharpe, but at once distinguished by its much longer bill, which measures 26 mm. from the forehead to the tip (as compared with 20 mm. in *P. aruensis*), and by having the concealed edges of the dense feathers of the rump grey, instead of pure white. Bill blackish-horn-colour, gape yellow; legs dusky (*A. R. W.*). Wing 85 mm.; tail 71.

Hab. I. of Wamma, Aru Islands.

The type of this species is in the British Museum: ♂, No. 37. i. 57. A. R. Wallace coll.

Obs. Dr. Wallace has very kindly supplied me with particulars of the exact locality, date, &c. from his note-book.

The distribution of the various forms of this group of *Ptilotis* met with in North Australia, New Guinea, and the Aru Islands has always been a difficult matter to unravel. It would appear that throughout their range two forms are found side by side—a larger stouter-billed form and a smaller more slender-billed bird. They are quite distinct, but have been constantly confused, owing partly to their occurring together and partly to their general similarity in colouring.

	Stouter-billed species.		Slender-billed species.
North Australia ..	<i>P. notata</i> , Gould.	}	<i>P. gracilis</i> , Gould.
New Guinea	<i>P. analoga</i> , Reichenb.		
Is. of Wokan, Ko- brur, and Teran- gan, Aru Islands.	<i>P. aruensis</i> , Sharpe.		
I. of Wamma, Aru Islands.	<i>P. longirostris</i> , Ogilvie-Grant.		

There does not appear to be any difference between examples of *P. gracilis* from Cape York and those from New Guinea and the Aru Islands.

CALORNIS MYSTACEA, sp. n.

Adult female. Most nearly allied to *C. altirostris*, Salvad., and *C. cantoroides*, Gray, as regards the shape of the bill, which is short and high, but the feathers on the forehead are elongate, narrow, and semi-erect, partially concealing the base of the culmen; the neck-hackles are much longer and narrower and of a uniform dull bronze-black; the lower back, rump, and underparts purplish-bronze; wings and tail dull greenish-bronze; scapulars, lesser and median wing-coverts brighter, a mixture of purplish- and greenish-bronze. The tail is wedge-shaped, as in *C. metallica*, the middle feathers being much the longest. Iris pale Naples yellow; bill and legs black. Total length 200 mm.; culmen from base of skull 21, from anterior wall of nostril to tip 13; wing 102; tail 78; tarsus 21.

Hab. Parimau, Mimika River.

Type in the British Museum: ♀, No. 498, 16.xi.10 (*C. H. B. Grant*).

Obs. Three adult females were shot among flocks of *Calornis metallica*.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also exhibited and described examples of two new birds obtained by Mr. Walter Goodfellow during his previous expeditions to New Guinea in 1904 and 1908:—

SERICORNIS ARUENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male and female. General colour above dull olive-green, crown brownish-olive; sides of the face and cheeks paler, greyish-brown; chin and throat white; chest and rest of the underparts pale yellow, having a slightly streaked appearance (much as in *Phylloscopus rufus*); sides olive, like the back; wing-feathers brown, edged on the outer webs with olive; tail rusty-olive. Iris yellow; bill (in skin) brownish horn-colour, lower mandible whitish; legs horn-brown; feet probably yellower. Total length about 102 mm.; culmen from base of forehead 14, from anterior wall of nostril 9; wing 59–60; tail 45–46; tarsus 19.

Hab. Silbattabatta, I. of Wokan, Aru Islands.

The types are in the British Museum: ♂ ♀, iii.04 (*W. Goodfellow*).

Obs. There is an example of this species in the Tring Museum, but owing to its poor condition the differences between it and *S. beccarii*, Salvad., had been overlooked.

ERYTHRURA TRICHROA GOODFELLOWI, subsp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *E. trichroa*, Kittl., but somewhat larger. The bill is altogether larger and stouter, the purplish-blue on the forehead does not extend backwards behind a line drawn between the posterior margins of the orbits, and the wing measures 60 mm. as compared with 55 mm. in typical *E. trichroa*. Iris brown; bill black; feet flesh-colour.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but altogether paler.

Hab. British New Guinea.

The types are in the British Museum: ♂ ♀, Moroka Mts., ii.08 (*W. Goodfellow*).

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT further exhibited and described examples of two new species of birds from the Mufumbiro Volcanoes, East Africa.

LANIARIUS MUFUMBIRI, sp. n.

Adult. Resembles *L. barbarus*, Linn., but considerably smaller; the median wing-coverts broadly tipped with white, and the thighs, vent, and under tail-coverts whitish-buff, instead of ochraceous. Iris lemon-white; bill and inside of mouth black; feet grey. Total length ca. 190 mm.; culmen 24; wing 92; tail 86; tarsus 33.

Hab. Mufumbiro Volcanoes.

The type is in the British Museum. *Adult.* Mrs. Roby coll.

Obs. A nearly adult female, procured by Mr. T. V. Fox, near Ruchuduru, Ruchigga, on the 9th of July, 1911, is similar to the above, but has the back duller black and the vermillion of the throat tinged with yellowish.

MOTACILLA WELLSI, sp. n.

Adult male. Resembles *M. capensis*, Linn., having the same yellowish underparts, but the band across the upper chest is deep black instead of dull brownish-black, and the upper surface is deep smoky-black, especially on the rump and upper tail-coverts. Iris brown; bill black, inside of mouth grey; feet dark brown. Total length ca. 190 mm.; culmen 19; wing 84; tail 86; tarsus 25.

Hab. Mufumbiro Volcanoes.

Type in the British Museum: ♂, No. 1101, Kigesi, 30.x.10 (*T. V. Fox*).

Obs. This interesting new Wagtail is named in honour of Mr. Thomas Wells, and has been presented to the Museum by Mr. T. V. Fox.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 13th of December, 1911, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXIV.

THE hundred and seventy-second Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 13th of December, 1911.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Members present:—W. I. BEAUMONT, E. BIDWELL, J. L. BONHOTE, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, Col. S. R. CLARKE, E. V. EARLE, C. GARNETT, H. GOODCHILD, C. H. B. GRANT, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. M. MATHEWS, R. O. MATHEWS, H. MUNT, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, Major F. W. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, C. B. RICKETT, Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., W. L. SCLATER, D. SETH-SMITH, A. THORBURN, N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Visitor:—R. S. CLARKE.

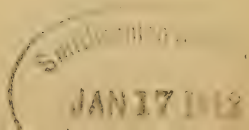
THE Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD and Dr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited examples of some new birds from New Guinea, which they described as follows:—

ANDROPHILUS VIRIDIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Upperside olive-green, the feathers being browner in the middle and at the base, upper tail-coverts

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slightly browner; quills deep brown, outer edges green, like the back; tail greenish-olive; sides of the head and neck like the back; a short white malar stripe; throat and chest black; rest of the underside olive-green. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet vandyke-brown. Culmen 15 mm.; wing 66; tail 72; tarsus 26.

Hab. Mt. Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. No. 5346. 9.ii.11.
A. S. Meek coll.

Obs. We have placed this remarkable new species, of which a single example was obtained, in the genus *Androphilus*; though the bill is a good deal higher at the base, in every other respect it seems to agree perfectly with *Androphilus accentor*, Sharpe. The tail is slightly longer; all the feathers except the middle pair are in moult, but there seems to be no doubt that it is composed of ten rectrices only.

MELIPOTES GYMNOPS GOLIATHI, subsp. n.

Adult male. Differs from *M. g. fumigatus*, Meyer, from British New Guinea, in being slightly larger and in having the hind-neck and back deep black instead of blackish-olive, and the edges of the upper wing-coverts and quills narrower and greyer. The feathers of the breast and abdomen have darker centres than in *M. g. fumigatus*, and the greyish throat therefore contrasts more strongly with the breast. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet slaty-blue. The wing in the largest males measures 117 mm.

Hab. Mt. Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea, above 5000 feet.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. No. 5221. 27.i.11.
A. S. Meek coll.

MELIRRHOPHETES BELFORDI GRISEIROSTRIS, subsp. n.

Adult. Differs from *M. b. belfordi* from the mountains of British New Guinea in having the bill slightly smaller and pale slaty-blue instead of black. The wing in the largest male examples measures 134 mm.

Hab. Mt. Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. No. 5353. A. S. Meek coll.

PTILOIS PRÆCIPUA NIGRITERGUM, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Similar to *P. p. præcipua* from the mountains of British New Guinea, but somewhat larger and at once distinguished by the coloration of the feathers of the back, which have narrow grey margins instead of wider rufous edges, giving the upper parts a much blacker appearance. The edges of the feathers of the crown are pure ashy-grey, instead of yellowish-grey; the narrow superciliary lines as well as some streaks on the sides of the neck are white, and the sides of the breast less rufous.

♂, wing 97–100 mm., ♀ 87–90 mm. Iris green; bill black; feet slaty-blue.

Hab. Mt. Goliath, Central Dutch New Guinea.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. No. 5143. 20.i.11. A. S. Meek coll.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD and Dr. HARTERT pointed out that the Parrot described by them as *Cyclopsitta blythi meeki* in Nov. Zool. 1911, p. 160 (published September 25th), had already been named *Cyclopsittacus godmani* by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xxvii. p. 67 (published March 28th).

Mr. ROTHSCHILD and Dr. HARTERT also exhibited a series of specimens of the genus *Pristorhamphus*, which evidently belonged to three different races:—

1. *Pristorhamphus versteri versteri*.—*Hab.* Arfak and the Lower Ambernoh River.

Adult male. Underside light grey; sometimes rather more, but usually less than half the second tail-feather white, the white portion measuring 32–38 mm. Tail about 70–83 mm. (4 males examined.)

2. *Pristorhamphus versteri meeki*, subsp. n.—*Hab.* Mt. Goliath (5000 ft.), Central Dutch New Guinea.

Adult male. Underside darker grey; about half the second tail-feather white, the white portion measuring 30–33 mm. Tail 75–79 mm. (5 males examined.)

3. *Pristorhamphus versteri albescens*, subsp. n.—*Hab.* Mts. of British New Guinea (Owen Stanley Mts., Upper Aroa, Mambare and Angabunga Rivers).

Adult male. Underside lighter, more whitish-grey; much more than half the second tail-feather white, the white portion measuring 41–49 mm. Tail 75–85 mm. (10 males examined.)

Dr. ERNST HARTERT described a new form of African Shrike as follows:—

MALACONOTUS INTERPOSITUS, forma n.

This form is intermediate between the birds with a chestnut chest-band (*M. approximans*) and those with an entirely yellow underside (*M. catharoxanthus*), and is thus very similar to the Senegal form, *M. poliocephalus*. From the latter it differs only in having the brown band of the chest more distinct and confined to the pectoral region, while in the latter the pectoral band is not confined and extends over the sides of the abdomen.

We have received seven specimens from the districts north-west of Lake Tanganyika, collected by Mr. Rudolf Grauer in the years 1908 and 1909. A specimen from Caiala in Bihé, Angola, procured by Dr. W. J. Ansorge, seems also to belong to this form *. Eight skins of *M. poliocephalus* have been compared.

Obs. I have not employed trinomials for this form, because I am not quite sure whether forms with a uniform pale yellow underside and those with a brown breast occur together.

* [Examples from the north-west of Lake Tanganyika obtained by Mr. Douglas Carruthers, and from the neighbourhood of Lake Mweru, procured by Mr. Alexander Whyte, do not appear to differ in any way from typical examples of *Laniarius poliocephalus* from West Africa (cf. 'Ibis,' 1908, p. 288).—ED.]

Mr. W. L. SCLATER exhibited and described examples of a new subspecies of Shrike from Angola, which he proposed to call

DRYOSCOPIUS BOCAGEI ANSORGEI, subsp. n.

Adult male. Closely resembles *D. bocagei*, Reich., the type form, but differs in having the black of the crown and nape sharply defined from the slate-coloured mantle and back; the slate-colour of the back is also slightly darker and has an olivaceous tinge, entirely absent from the Cameroon bird; the puff-feathers of the rump are of the same colour as the back and have paler tips, but not white as in *D. b. jacksoni*; the wash on the breast varies somewhat in intensity, but is cinnamon rather than ochraceous. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet slate-blue. Length 165 mm.; culmen 14; wing 79; tail 72; tarsus 23.

Adult female. Indistinguishable from the male, but the tail is, as a rule, very dark slate-colour and not black. One example shows traces of irregular narrow dusky bands across the breast and flanks and is probably immature.

Hab. North Angola.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. No. 302. N'Dalla Tando, 5. viii. 08. W. J. Ansorge coll.

Obs. In addition to the type Dr. Ansorge collected five males and five females, all at N'Dalla Tando, between the 2nd of August and the 23rd of December, 1908.

Mr. D. A. BANNERMAN described examples of three new birds from South-western Abyssinia, collected by P. Zaphiro and presented to the Natural History Museum by Mr. W. N. McMillan:—

ANOMALOSPIZA MACMILLANI, sp. n.

Adult male. Differs from the male of *A. imberbis*, Cab., in having the general colour of the plumage duller; the crown of a more orange-yellow and the back much less strongly streaked with black; the chest, breast, sides, and flanks are washed with olive, giving these parts a more dusky appearance, and the latter have dark shafts only, the colour not

extending over the web as in *A. imberbis*. Iris brownish-black. Wing 72 mm.; tail 42.

Adult female. Similar to the female of *A. imberbis*, but without distinct dark shaft-streaks to the feathers of the chest, while those on the sides and flanks are much narrower and confined more or less to the shaft. Wing 65 mm.

Hab. Jimma, S.W. Abyssinia.

Types in the British Museum: ♂. Jimma, 5000 ft., 21. v. 05; ♀. Guma, 8. v. 05 (*P. Zaphiro*). Presented by W. N. McMillan, Esq.

EREMOMELA ELEGANS ABYSSINICA, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *E. elegans* (Heugl.), from which they differ in having the head and nape rather darker grey and less clearly defined from the upperparts, which are of a much darker olive-colour; the breast, belly, and rest of the underparts paler yellow. Iris and bill black. Culmen 10 mm.; wing 53; tail 39; tarsus 15.

Hab. S.W. Abyssinia.

The type is in the British Museum: ♂. Omo River, Kullo, 2000 ft., 24. vi. 05; ♀. Humbo, Ulamo, 6000 ft., 13. ix. 05 (*P. Zaphiro*). Presented by W. N. McMillan, Esq.

ORTYGOPS MACMILLANI, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *O. ayresi* (Gurney), and resembles that species in having the six innermost secondary quills white and the seventh partially so. The crown of the head and occiput black, each feather being dark chestnut towards the base; lores and cheeks similar, but paler and more rufous; a blackish spot at the gape; neck, upper part of the mantle, and sides of the chest deep chestnut, the feathers on the back of the neck being fringed with blackish; back, wing-coverts, and scapulars black, each feather with a submarginal white band fringed with olive-brown; several of the greater wing-coverts and scapulars have a small white spot on the inner web; upper tail-coverts and tail dark chestnut barred with black; chin and

throat white mixed with rufous; middle of the chest pale chestnut; breast and belly white; sides, flanks, and thighs blackish, margined with white; under tail-coverts chestnut and black, widely tipped with pale rufous. Iris brownish black; bill and legs brown. Culmen 12 mm.; wing 75; tail 39; tarsus 22.

Hab. Kaffa, S.W. Abyssinia.

Type in the British Museum: ♂. Charada, 6000 ft., 28. v. 05 (*P. Zaphiro*). Presented by W. N. McMillan, Esq.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited a series of examples of the Common Partridge (*Perdix perdix*), to illustrate two remarkable seasonal changes of plumage which occur in the male and female, and which had not hitherto been recorded. Dealing first with the male Partridge, he pointed out that during the autumn-moult, which lasts from July to the beginning of September, the cock assumed a partial eclipse-plumage on the sides of the head and on the neck, a peculiarity which had first been pointed out to him by Mr. G. E. Lodge. This plumage consisted of light umber-brown feathers with very narrow buff shaft-stripes, finely bordered with black: *it replaced for a period of some two months* the normal feathers, which were grey, finely waved with black.

The head and neck being the last portions of the bird to renew their feathers, it was a common occurrence to find old males, in the early part of September, with the sides of the head and neck still retaining the eclipse-plumage. Such specimens were frequently mistaken by sportsmen for very "forward" young birds. The remains of the first plumage on the sides of the neck in birds of the year were, however, very different from the eclipse-plumage of adult males, the former being sandy-brown with much wider and more distinct buff shaft-stripes. The feathers of the immature plumage were, moreover, much longer and more pointed than the eclipse-feathers of the adult.

While examining female Partridges to ascertain whether

they also assumed an eclipse-plumage, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant had made the remarkable discovery that the hen bird attained a partial *breeding-plumage* on the sides of the head, as well as on the neck and upper-mantle, many of the normal feathers being replaced in the month of May by sandy-brown feathers irregularly mottled or barred with black, with a buff shaft-stripe and usually also a buff subterminal spot. In many specimens the breeding-plumage formed an irregular necklet and produced a very mottled appearance on the head and neck, which was doubtless highly protective to the sitting female.

These spotted feathers were retained till September, and were often plainly visible in old females shot in the early part of that month. That these very interesting plumages had hitherto been overlooked was no doubt due to the fact that it was most difficult to obtain specimens killed in the "close" season; and it was greatly to be hoped that other Members of the Club would assist in looking further into this matter, as it was still uncertain in what month of the year the female began to assume her partial breeding-plumage.

The pair of Partridges exhibited with their nest at the Natural History Museum had been taken by himself in the beginning of June, and the female showed the spotted breeding-plumage fully developed on the sides of the head and neck. Males shot at the end of May and in June proved that at that season their plumage remained unchanged, but had become much faded and worn. The feathers of the upperparts of the body were quite grey from wear and exposure, all the rich brown tints of the mantle, back, &c. having disappeared; the wings, too, were much paler and the conspicuous shaft-stripes of the coverts were almost white. The chestnut on the head and throat had also become pale dull rust-colour. At that season (May to June), *male examples from the British Isles were greyer than the greyest examples from North Russia* killed in autumn and winter—an interesting point which had not hitherto been recorded.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant also pointed out that the Partridge from the Pyrenees which had been distinguished by Dr. Louis Bureau as *Perdix charrela*, Seoane [cf. Proc. Fourth Intern. Orn. Congress, pp. 494-512 (1905)], was probably founded on female specimens still in their spotted breeding-plumage, and that there was probably no reason for believing that the Pyrenean birds represented a distinct race or subspecies. The same author in his recent paper 'L'Âge des Perdix,' brought forward, apparently as a new fact, the mode of distinguishing young Partridges in their first year from old birds by the shape of the first primary-quill. This point was, however, published many years ago.

"*Immature examples of both sexes* exhibit the characteristics of the adults, but may be recognised by having the first primary flight-feather pointed at the extremity, instead of being rounded, and the feet yellowish horn-colour." [Cf. Ogilvie-Grant Game-Birds, i. p. 144 (1895).]

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant further exhibited a series of skins of the Common Ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*), and made the following remarks:—"The supposed alteration of colour in the plumage of birds, without a moult, is a question which has frequently been discussed at this Club, and with a view to obtaining further information on this point, it occurred to me that the middle pair of tail-feathers in the Ptarmigan would afford some definite evidence for, or against, the theory.

"In Ptarmigan changing from autumn to winter it is easy to find individual contour-feathers (sometimes many) which show a curious intergradation of grey autumn- and white winter-plumage, and which look as though they might be gradually turning white without a moult. We know that the middle pair of tail-feathers in the Ptarmigan often display a similar mixture of colour to the contour-feathers, but in their case we have two definite feathers to deal with, which we know, in the case of the male at least, are normally cast once a year only, at the autumn-moult.

"As is well known, the Ptarmigan's tail is composed of sixteen feathers, the seven outer pairs being always black,

sometimes tipped with white, and with more or less white towards the base. The middle pair, which are always the last to appear, are attained towards the end of September or early in October, and vary greatly in colour in different individuals.

“ Dealing first with the males : in October it will be found that the middle tail-feathers are black, or black mottled with grey, with or without white tips ; wholly white ; or some intermediate mixture of coloration between these two extremes, the feathers in some individuals looking as though they might be gradually changing to pure white.

“ Through the kindness of the Marquess of Breadalbane I have recently received two lots of freshly killed Ptarmigan from Black Mount, Argyllshire, and these I exhibit here to-night. They present the following peculiarities :—

“ Of six males, three have the middle tail-feathers black tipped with white, one having also some white on the basal part of the webs ; two have one feather black tipped with white and the other pure white, the position of the white feather being reversed in the two specimens ; in the sixth example both middle tail-feathers are pure white.

“ In the British Museum collection there are specimens with mottled middle tail-feathers, partially black and partially white ; but I am now fully satisfied that these mixed feathers are produced in that condition, and that, in the present case at least, there are not the slightest grounds for believing that any change of pattern takes place after the feather is fully grown.

In the female the middle pair of tail-feathers are usually finely mottled with sandy-grey and black and tipped with white, the white tips being often divided from the mottled portion of the web by a narrow black band ; in some specimens, however, both feathers are pure white, while in others one is mottled and the other is white. When the nesting-plumage is assumed *the middle tail-feathers are usually cast and replaced by black feathers barred and mottled with rufous* like the rest of the breeding-plumage. This remarkable peculiarity, so far as I am aware, has not hitherto been

noticed. Only the middle pair of tail-feathers are changed, the seven outer pairs being retained till they are cast at the autumn-moult."

Colonel STEPHENSON CLARKE contributed a description of a new species of Bush-Warbler which he had procured in Sotik, B. E. Africa. He proposed to call it

EREMOMELA CRAWFURDI, sp. n.

Adult. Most nearly allied to *E. flavicrissalis*, Sharpe, from N.E. Africa, but distinguished by having well-marked white superciliary stripes extending from the lores along the sides of the occiput; also the sides of the breast dark smoky-grey. Wing 58 mm.; tail 31.

Hab. Sotik, B. E. Africa.

The type is in the British Museum: adult. Loietai, xi.09. Presented by Colonel Stephenson Clarke.

Mr. W. P. PYCRAFT exhibited three skins of female Pheasants in partial male plumage, and one of a male in partial female plumage.

Two of the female birds were shot at Hever, Kent, and had been presented to the British Museum of Natural History by Mr. E. G. B. Meade-Waldo. In both the feathers of the head and neck were coloured more or less completely like those of the male, but in one the breast-feathers were of a cinnamon-colour. The third female was sent to the Museum by Mr. H. M. Upcher, and was somewhat more strikingly coloured than the other two.

The male in partial female dress was sent by Mr. J. G. Millais. This was a very remarkable bird, the penultimate portion of the middle pair of tail-feathers being coloured as in the female, as also were the outer tail-feathers. The hindmost tail-coverts resembled those of the female. The feathers of the lower back were curiously marked, the tips being of a dark metallic green, the rest barred with brown, while many of the breast-feathers were abnormally coloured and unlike those of either sex. The plumage, as

a whole, was that of a male. This bird was moulting, and all the young feathers bursting through their sheaths were of the typical male type; hence, had the bird lived, it would probably, in time, have lost all traces of this derangement. From the small size of the spurs it was evidently a young bird.

The ovaries of the females were diseased, but the genital glands of the male seemed to be perfectly healthy.

An interesting discussion followed, in which several Members of the Club took part. The Hon. Walter Rothschild, who had taken particular interest in this matter, promised to bring up his fine collection of Pheasants and other game-birds assuming the plumage of the opposite sex for exhibition at the next Meeting of the Club on the 10th of January.

It was hoped that Dr. Hammond Smith would also be present on that occasion and would exhibit, and make remarks on, various examples of Pheasants assuming the plumage of the other sex.

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited and described eggs of the following species:—

BAR-TAILED GODWIT. (*Limosa lapponica*.) A series of fourteen clutches from South Varanger, nine of which had been received recently; all were taken by Helge Lilliestierna, a well-known Scandinavian collector, who has seen thirty-five nests of this species *in situ*. Very few well-authenticated eggs had reached this country; in the National Museum there were eighteen, but few of these were in clutches. Eggs of *L. limosa* might be separated from those of *L. lapponica* by their warmer ground-colour and smoky appearance.

One beautiful variety in the series of *L. lapponica* had the ground-colour pale greenish-blue, sparingly marked with olive-brown.

Three of the clutches of *L. lapponica* and the series of eggs of the *L. limosa* shown by Mr. Bunyard had been kindly lent by Mr. J. M. Goodall for exhibition.

COMMON TERN. (*Sterna fluviatilis*.) Two clutches of three eggs and one of two eggs of a red variety were shown. This remarkably beautiful and hitherto unknown form had been obtained in England. Three other clutches were known to exist, all taken in the same locality as the above. The ground-colour was rich reddish-brown, the markings chestnut-red, and the shell-markings reddish tinged with mauve. A clutch of three eggs had the ground-colour clear pale blue, very faintly marked with pale brown, and with shell-markings of pale lavender. Another clutch of three remarkably large eggs, about the same size as those of the Sandwich Tern (*S. cantiaea*), but with normal markings, was also shown.

RUSTIC BUNTING. (*Emberiza rustica*.) Two clutches of five eggs each: one had the eggs scrolled with fine hair-lines; the other was a remarkably beautiful set of eggs heavily clouded with rich olive-brown. Both clutches were from Finland, and had been taken on the 28th of May and the 1st of June, 1910.

RUFF. (*Pavoncella pugnax*.) A clutch of four very remarkable eggs from Sweden. The ground-colour was pale greenish-blue, the surface-markings pale olive-brown with a few bold marks of blackish-brown, and the shell-marks pale lavender. The markings were mostly confined to the larger end.

Mr. R. H. READ exhibited a series of abnormally shaped eggs of the Common Fowl, some of which were most peculiar, especially one which was sausage-shaped and curved like a horse-shoe.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. EUGENE WILLIAM OATES, which occurred at Edgbaston, Birmingham, on the 16th of November, 1911. For some years past he had been in failing health, and his death at the comparatively early age of 66 was not therefore unexpected.

Mr. Oates was an officer in the Public Works Department in Burmah from 1867 to 1899, and rose to the highest positions in that branch of the service. He was an ardent naturalist, and all his spare time was devoted to the study of his favourite science.

As an Ornithologist Mr. Oates had few equals, and will long be remembered for the excellence of his writings. When in England in 1882-3 he spent much of his time at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, in preparing his first well-known work 'A Handbook to the Birds of British Burmah.' Subsequently, he wrote the first two volumes on Birds in the 'Fauna of British India,' edited by the late W. T. Blanford—which volumes may justly be regarded as models of what such works ought to be. His other well-known works included a second edition of 'Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds' and a 'Manual of the Game Birds of India.' He also wrote the first two volumes of the 'Catalogue of the Collections of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum,' and was joint author with Capt. Savile G. Reid of the third and fourth volumes of the same work.

Mr. Oates was an accurate observer in the field, and his fine collection of Burmese birds and their eggs now forms part of the National Collection.

In the last years of his life he was deeply interested in that most difficult group of Kalij- and Silver-Pheasants which are included in the genus *Gennæus*, and he formed a fine collection of these birds which was transferred to the Natural History Museum shortly before his death. His views on this difficult group of birds were much at variance with those of other ornithologists, and probably many of the individuals which he regarded as representing distinct species or subspecies should really be considered as hybrids, which undoubtedly occur among wild birds of this group. His collection, however, contained many types, and the Trustees of the British Museum were fortunate in acquiring it.

Mr. Oates was elected a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1884 and joined the B. O. C. in 1893, soon

after its commencement. He was also a Fellow of the Zoological Society of London, &c., and a popular member of the Savage Club.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB

No. CLXXV.

THE hundred and seventy-third Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1912.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

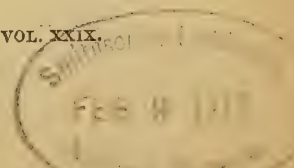
Members present:—H. G. ALEXANDER, D. A. BANNERMAN, W. I. BEAUMONT, E. BIDWELL, S. BOORMAN, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, E. HARTERT, Ph.D., C. INGRAM, P. R. LOWE, M.B., G. M. MATHEWS, R. O. MATHEWS, H. MUNT, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, H. W. RICHMOND, C. B. RICKETT, Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S., J. SARGENT, W. L. SCLATER, D. SETH-SMITH, N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. G. TYRWHITT-DRAKE, H. M. WALLIS, Colonel R. G. WARDLAW-RAMSAY, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON.

Visitors:—Hon. J. A. BUCKNILL, O. MURRAY DIXON, J. C. HARTERT, T. IREDALE, A. B. PERCIVAL, C. J. TALBOT PONSONBY, H. HAMMOND SMITH, M.D.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S., described a new species of Cassowary and made the following remarks on the other species and subspecies of the genus, illustrated by coloured drawings of every known form.

[January 24th, 1912.]

VOL. XXIX.



CASUARIUS KEYSSERI, sp. n.

Adult. Casque as in *C. picticollis*, Selat. Head and neck blue; occipital region at the base of the casque, lores, and the area behind the eyes black; sides of the lower part of the neck brilliant deep crimson edged with blue; front of the neck and throat almost completely covered by a large fan-shaped patch of pale rosy-red.

This bird will, I think, prove to be the northern representative of *C. loriæ*, Rothsch., just as *C. p. hecki*, Rothsch., is of *C. picticollis*; the drawing and description of the naked parts are, however, so different, that until I receive living examples of both forms for comparison, I prefer to treat it as a species.

Hab. Rawlinson Mts., German New Guinea (*Keysser Coll.*).

The discovery made by Mr. Goodfellow that two distinct forms of two-wattled Cassowary occur together on the Mimika River has so completely upset my classification that I have carefully reviewed the genus *Casuaris*, and find that the ten forms, possessing two wattles placed side by side, fall naturally into two groups—one consisting of *Casuaris casuaris* divided into six subspecies or races, the other of *C. bicarunculatus* divided into four.

When I described *C. c. violicollis* I did so from a fully adult living specimen, purchased from a sailor, who stated that he had brought it from the Aru Islands. At the time I expressed my conviction that, if the bird really was a native of the Aru Islands, it could only have come from the Island of Trangan, as Wokan, Wammer, and Kobroor were inhabited by other forms of Cassowary, and the remaining islands were too small to provide a home for so large a bird. Some years later Trangan was visited by the late Heinrich Kühn for the purpose of collecting birds and insects for the Tring Museum. Among the birds sent home was the skin of a Cassowary, shot by himself, and accompanied by a very accurate coloured sketch. This proved that my original surmise was correct, and that *C. c. violicollis* does inhabit the island of Trangan. In the 'Catalogue of Birds' (xxvii.

p. 596) Count Salvadori includes under the heading *C. beccarii* birds from Wokan, Aru Islands, and from the mainland of New Guinea, while the description is made from D'Albertis's notes on specimens from the Fly River. This is not in accordance with facts, for while the true *C. c. beccarii* occurs only on Wokan, the bird from Southern Dutch and British New Guinea is a very different and much larger form which must bear the name of *C. c. sclateri*, Salvad. There is also an error in the description of the lower sides of the neck, as they are not flesh-colour in the adult *C. c. sclateri*, but scarlet and blue as in the other forms of *C. casuarius*. Other authors, as well as Count Salvadori, have included Arfak and the northern parts of Dutch New Guinea in the range of *C. c. beccarii*, so that all the three New Guinea forms—*C. c. beccarii*, *C. c. altijugus*, and *C. c. sclateri*—have been confounded under that name : Dr. Sclater and Count Salvadori afterwards uniting *C. c. altijugus* with *C. b. salvadorii*. In the same volume Count Salvadori describes the bird I afterwards called *C. loriæ*, but states that it is the fully adult *C. picticollis*. The former species (*C. loriæ*) has no connection with either *C. picticollis* or *C. papuanus*, but constitutes together with *C. roseigularis* and *C. keysseri* a small separate group in which the front of the neck is red or pink, while in *C. picticollis* and *C. papuanus* the fore-neck is blue, as in *C. bennetti*.

Dr. Sclater in 1878 described *Casuarius altijugus* from a skin obtained at Wandammen (Dutch New Guinea), but afterwards considered it to be the same as *C. salvadorii*, Oustalet, described six weeks earlier ; this, however, is not the case. When I described my *C. intensus*, Dr. Matschie suggested that I had redescribed *C. altijugus*, Sclat. ; this, however, is also incorrect. The fact is that *C. salvadorii* and *C. altijugus* are the representatives respectively in Arfak and on the North Coast of Western New Guinea of *C. bicarunculatus* and *C. casuarius*, just as my *C. intensus* and *C. sclateri*, Salvad., are in South and Central Dutch New Guinea.

Recently Dr. Van Oort has redescribed *C. altijugus* under the name of *C. bistriatus*.

The following is a complete list of the known species and subspecies of Cassowary:—

- Casuarus casuarus* (Linn.).—Island of Ceram, Moluccas.
Casuarus c. beccarii, Sclat.—Wokan Island, Aru Islands.
Casuarus c. violicollis, Rothsch.—Trangan Island, Aru Islands.
Casuarus c. altijugus, Sclat.—Arfak Peninsula and N. Coast of Dutch New Guinea.
Casuarus c. sclateri, Salvad.—South and Central Dutch and British New Guinea.
Casuarus c. johnsonii, Müll.—Northern Queensland.
 (The name *c. australis*, Wall, is inadmissible, owing to Shaw's previous use of that name for the Emu.)
Casuarus bicarunculatus, Sclat.—Islands of Wammer and Kobroor, Aru Islands.
Casuarus b. salvadorii, Oust.—Arfak Peninsula and North Coast of Dutch New Guinea.
Casuarus b. intensus, Rothsch.—Southern Dutch New Guinea.
Casuarus b. chimæra, Rothsch.—German New Guinea.
Casuarus doggetti, Rothsch.—Admiralty Islands?
Casuarus jamrachi, Rothsch.—Admiralty Islands?
Casuarus hagenbecki, Rothsch.—Admiralty Islands?
Casuarus philipi, Rothsch.—?
Casuarus unappendiculatus, Blyth.—Island of Salawatti.
Casuarus u. occipitalis, Salvad.—Island of Jobi, Geelvink Bay.
Casuarus u. rothschildi, Matschie.—Dutch New Guinea.
Casuarus u. aurantiacus, Rothsch.—German New Guinea.
Casuarus u. suffusus, Rothsch.—?
Casuarus u. rufotinctus, Rothsch.—?
Casuarus u. mitratus, Rothsch.—?
Casuarus roseigularis, Rothsch.—Admiralty Islands?
Casuarus claudii, Ogilvie-Grant.—South and Central Dutch New Guinea.
Casuarus papuanus, Schl.—Arfak Peninsula, Dutch New Guinea.
Casuarus p. edwardsi, Oust.—Shores of Geelvink Bay.
Casuarus lorie, Rothsch.—Owen Stanley Mts., British New Guinea.
Casuarus pieticollis, Sclat.—Low Country, British New Guinea.
Casuarus p. hecki, Rothsch.—German New Guinea.
Casuarus keysseri, Rothsch.—Rawlinson Mts., German New Guinea.
Casuarus bennetti, Gould.—New Britain.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD also exhibited a large number of mounted specimens and skins of Game-Birds, as well as a mounted example of the Bullfinch, to illustrate alteration of plumage due to derangements of the genital

organs or to injuries to these organs. He made the following remarks :—

An examination of between 150 and 200 abnormal birds has enabled me to draw the following general conclusions :—

1. The assumption of *complete* male plumage in the females of Game-Birds, in a wild state, is most frequent in the Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*), and in a semi-domesticated state among Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus* ×).

2. In the Black Grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix* (L.)) the *partial* assumption of male plumage by females is much commoner than in any other bird. In the majority of cases only the long lyre-shaped tail is developed and there is hardly any variation in the colour of the rest of the plumage. Complete assumption of the male plumage is very rare. Among many hundreds of cases Lorenz records only one, the example here exhibited. Most of the more or less complete examples show curious longitudinal whitish streaks on the breast.

3. Most examples in which the changes are *not due* to accident show characters not present in normal examples of either sex. In female Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus* ×), even when the change is due to direct injury and the assumption of the male plumage is practically complete, the majority have the black edgings to the breast-feathers much smaller or absent, giving the breast a very uniform appearance, by which such birds may at once be recognized from males.

The following specimens were exhibited :—

52 females assuming male plumage ;

4 males assuming female plumage ;

4 hermaphrodites ; and

4 normal birds for comparison.

A complete list is given below. Any one who wishes to obtain the fullest information about these changes in the Grouse-tribe should consult the monumental work on "Russian Capercaillies and Black-Game," by the late Dr. Lorenz, of Moscow, which is now being published.

TETRAO UROGALLUS URALENSIS, Menzb.

♂ adult. Nijni Novgorod, 10. ix. 91. Lorenz coll. (Mounted).

♂ adult. Leadenhall Market. (Skin).

To illustrate the difference in size between the male and female.

♀ adult in complete male plumage. Ufa, xii. 89. Lorenz coll. (Mounted).

♀ adult assuming male plumage. Lorenz coll.? (Mounted). Showing a slight admixture of female plumage.

♀ adult in complete male plumage. Purchased from a game-dealer in Manchester, x. 87. Messrs. Brazenor Bros. (Skin).

♀ adult assuming male plumage. Bought of the late Mr. Eck, St. Petersburg. (Skin). With some female feathers on the breast and interscapular region.

[*Tetrao urogallus*, L. Females in male plumage were erroneously figured and described by the late Dr. A. B. Meyer as hybrids between Capercaillie ♂ × Black Grouse ♀, as opposed to the "Rackelhahn," which is the hybrid between Black Grouse ♂ × Capercaillie ♀. The first-mentioned hybrid has not yet been obtained.]

LYRURUS TETRIX (L.).

♀ adult assuming male plumage. Vologda, xii. 89. Lorenz coll. (Mounted).

3 ♀ adult assuming male plumage. Wiebke coll.? (Mounted).

♀ adult assuming male plumage. Orenburg, xii. 79. Lorenz coll. (Mounted).

♂ adult assuming female plumage. Wiebke coll.? (Mounted).

7 ♀ in various stages, assuming male plumage. 2 Orenburg; 2 Perm; 1 Vologda; 1 Nijni Novgorod; 1 Kazan. Wiebke coll. (Skins).

♀ assuming male plumage. Purchased of Herr Poppe, St. Petersburg. (Skin).

6 ♀ in various stages, assuming male plumage. 1 Perm; 2 Orenburg; 1 Archangel; 1 Nijni Novgorod; 1 Veliki Ustug, Vologda. Lorenz coll. (Skins).

3 ♀ assuming male plumage. Leadenhall Market, 1888, 1894, 1901. (Skins).

♀ assuming male plumage. Bond collection (procured by the late F. Bond from Mr. H. E. Dresser, 1877). (Skin).

LYRURUS TETRIX VIRIDANUS, Lorenz.

♀ in complete male plumage, only showing some faint grey vermiculations on the wings and upper tail-coverts. West Siberia, xi. Lorenz coll. (Mounted).

8 ♀ in various stages, assuming male plumage. 3 Ufa; 3 Tobolsk; 2 West Siberia. Lorenz coll. (Skins).

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS ×.

♂ adult assuming female plumage on the back, wings, and tail. Cambridge Market, 1889. (Mounted).

♂ VERY OLD, assuming female plumage. Leadenhall Market, 28. xi. 93. Head normal, breast almost completely like that of the female; tail and back with blended male and female plumage; rump with large metallic green patches; spurs very long. (Skin).

4 ♀ in various stages, assuming male plumage. Shot at Tring Park. (1) With green on the feathers of the hind-neck and orange on the breast. (2) With a complete green head like that of the male, the back as in the normal male, the breast red-brown, the tail like that of the male but partly coloured as in the female. (3) In complete male plumage with the exception of the rump, which shows a mixture of male and female plumage. (Mounted).

4 ♀ in various stages of male plumage. Shot at Tring Park. (1) Head and throat like that of the male, crown with mixed male and female plumage, breast and hind-neck yellow, back and wings normal, tail partly like that of the male. (2) In complete male plumage with the exception of a few female feathers on the back, but lacking the black margins on the feathers of the breast. (3) In complete male plumage, but

showing traces of female feathering on the rump and lacking the black margins on many of the feathers of the breast and flanks. (4) In complete male plumage, but with an admixture of female feathers on the rump. (Skins).

CHRYSOLOPHUS PICTUS (L.).

♂ adult. Purchased in the market at Pekin. (Skin). For comparison with the two abnormal females described below.

♀ in almost complete male plumage. Purchased of Messrs. Rowland Ward. (Mounted). This specimen shows several notable abnormalities: the wing-coverts are chestnut mixed with red and barred with steel-blue; the dorsal feathers, instead of being *entirely metallic green* as in the normal male, are *maroon-red* with wide *metallic oily-green margins*; and, lastly, the large tippet instead of being *deep orange* with *steel-black margins* to the feathers, as in the normal male, is *orange*, with an *inner crimson* and an *outer steel-black margin* to each feather.

♀ assuming male plumage. Leadenhall Market, 19. ix. 06. (Skin). Breast mixed with yellow, red, and whitish; flanks and throat heavily barred with black; crown of the head mixed yellow and orange; tippet similar, but with the red and black margins of the feathers less distinct and more irregular; tail-feathers partly like those of the male; back normal, but washed with yellow and metallic green.

CHRYSOLOPHUS AMHERSTIÆ (Leadb.).

♂ adult. Bred in an aviary at Brighton, 1889. Messrs. Brazenor Bros. (Skin). For comparison with the abnormal female described below.

♀ assuming male plumage. Bred in an aviary at Brighton. Messrs. Brazenor Bros. (Skin). Crown *crimson* instead of *metallic oil-green* as in the male; tippet *pearl-grey*, with *crimson submarginal bands* and *black margins to the feathers*, instead of *white* with *black margins* to feathers, as in the male; tail as in the male; long lateral upper tail-coverts *rufous barred with greyish-black* on their basal half and *scarlet* with broad transverse *lavender-grey* bands on their apical half, instead of *white barred with steel-green* on their basal half

and *uniform orange-scarlet* on their apical half, as in the male ; rest of the upper surface and breast rufous, heavily banded with metallic green ; abdomen mixed buff and rufous.

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Lorenz).

♀ assuming male plumage. Kislar, North Caucasus, xii. Lorenz coll. (Mounted).

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS TORQUATUS, Gmel.

♀ in complete male plumage with spurs. Shot by W. Rothschild at Halton in Buckinghamshire, and dissected in his presence by the late A. Minal. The cause of the change was due to old shot-wounds, one in the non-functional ovary, and another which had completely destroyed the functional (left) ovary. (Mounted).

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS TURCESTANICUS, Lorenz.

♂ assuming female plumage. Fort Perovsk, Syr-Daria, Turkestan, i. 85. Lorenz coll. (Mounted). With a large irregular patch of female feathering almost covering the back.

♀ assuming male plumage. Syr-Daria, Turkestan, xi. 91. Lorenz coll. (Mounted). Breast and throat deep maroon-brown ; the rest of the plumage normal.

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS VERSICOLOR, Vieill.

♀ assuming male plumage. Tring. (Skin). All the contour-feathers darker than in the normal female, and much spangled with metallic green.

PHASIANUS REEVESI, J. E. Gray.

♀ assuming male plumage. Bred in an aviary at Brighton, 24. x. 95. Messrs. Brazeuor Bros. (Skin). The whole plumage shows a complete blending of male and female feathers.

PYRRHULA PYRRHULA (L.).

Hermaphrodite. Moscow, 3. xi. 91. Lorenz coll. (Mounted). Plumage asymmetrical, the right side of the body being like that of the male, the left like that of the female ; one testicle and one ovary were developed.

LYRURUS TETRIX VIRIDANUS (Lorenz).

Two hermaphrodites. West Siberia. Lorenz coll. (Skins). Recognizable externally from females assuming the male

plumage by their much larger size. The tail lyre-shaped and strongly developed; colour rufous, strongly and broadly barred with deep steel-blue. (1) with a single testicle present on one side and an ovary on the other; (2) with the ovary only partially developed on one side and two superimposed testicles on the opposite side.

PHASIANUS REEVESI, J. E. Gray.

Hermaphrodite. Bred in an aviary at Brighton. Messrs. Brazenor Bros. (Skin). Tail like that of the male both in size and shape, but uniform deep wood-brown in colour; rest of the plumage a mixture of yellow, white, brown, and grey, unlike the normal plumage of either the male or female, and with a washed-out appearance. A spur on one leg only. On one side a normal ovary was present and on the opposite side a large testicle.

Dr. H. HAMMOND SMITH (introduced by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant) exhibited the skins of three cock Pheasants assuming the plumage of the female. These birds had all been shot by Mr. A. N. Gilbey at Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, in December 1910 and January 1911. In 1906 Mr. G. S. Shattock and Dr. C. G. Seligmann had read a paper at the Pathological Society describing a live cock Pheasant that showed, in his tail-feathers only, a tendency to assume female plumage, the distal part of the feather retaining the male character, while the proximal portion assumed that of the female. In all the three birds shown by Dr. Hammond Smith a similar change in the markings of the tail-feathers was to be seen, while in the two birds which most resembled females the tails were considerably shorter than those of the ordinary cock Pheasant; except for this the change of plumage was most marked in the feathers of the head and neck. In both cases the sexual glands had been most carefully examined by Mr. G. S. Shattock, who reported that they were normal in character, and could not microscopically be differentiated from those of an ordinary cock Pheasant, though it must be remembered that at that time of year they were not functionary.

He also showed the skins of two so-called Bohemian Pheasants—one shot at Ratlinghope in Shropshire; the other killed at Eastbourne, and hatched from a reputed cross-bred Mongolian egg. The deficiency in pigmentation was well marked in both cases. Mr. Steward, in 'The Field,' 27th February, 1897, ascribed this want of pigmentation to some constitutional weakness in the bird.

Dr. HAMMOND SMITH also exhibited the skin of a bird supposed to be a cross between a Pheasant and a Blackcock. It was a young male bird shot on Halsanger Down, near Barnstaple, twenty miles from Exmoor, by Mr. Murry George, in October 1911.

It was found in company with a covey of seven Black-Game, two of which, a young Blackcock and a young Greyhen, were also shot, and appeared to have been in normal plumage. The head and neck still retained the first plumage, which was much like that of a young cock Pheasant; interspersed with this were a number of dark chestnut and black feathers just beginning to make their appearance. The general colour of the upperparts was grey-brown, vermiculated and barred with black, most of the feathers of the mantle, scapulars, and wing-coverts having black middles, irregularly barred or marked with buff. The tail was rather short and rounded, the feathers being sandy-brown, much like the back in colour, but with distinct black cross-bars, black tips, and the outer webs margined with buff. The rest of the underparts were deep chestnut, with a considerable amount of oily-green gloss, the basal part of the feathers, except those of the chest, being coarsely and irregularly barred or marked with buff and black; the belly was mostly black, but with numerous black and buff feathers of the first plumage down the middle, much like those of a young Pheasant. The long under tail-coverts chestnut, with blackish bases. The thighs buff, mottled with blackish, the feathering extending on to the front part of the upper half of the tarsus. The toes, which were entirely Pheasant-like, were very long.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT said that he had examined Dr. Hammond Smith's bird, but he could not see any reason for supposing that it was a hybrid between Pheasant and Black Grouse. He thought it much more probable that it was a cross between a cock Pheasant and a Domestic Fowl. This seemed to be indicated by the coarseness of the head and bill, also by the shape of the feet, the toes being like those of a Pheasant or Fowl, partially webbed at the base and without any trace of pectination along the sides. It differed considerably from two male hybrids between Blackcock and Pheasant in the Natural History Museum in having a much larger head and bill.

The bird, a very remarkable-looking specimen, was handed round, and was the subject of various comments.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited a very remarkable example of an immature Blackcock (*Lyrurus tetrix*, L.) in partial female plumage. The specimen had been killed at Constable Burton, Yorkshire, on the 24th of December, 1911, by Colonel H. Wade-Dalton, who had kindly presented it to the Natural History Museum. The bird was obviously immature, as was proved by a number of feathers on the back and scapulars which were reddish-buff, barred and blotched subterminally with black. This curious specimen, when attaining its first autumn-plumage, had at one period of its moult produced feathers which either resembled those of the female or were of a hen-like character; for instance, the four innermost secondaries (tertiaries) had the outer webs light rufous mottled with black, exactly like those of the female, while the remaining outer secondaries and scapulars, on either side of them, were black, finely vermiculated with rufous, such as are normally to be found in the Blackcock in its first plumage. The most extraordinary feature of the bird was the tail, the feathers of which, though fully-grown, were no longer than those of the adult female and quite similarly shaped. The middle pair of tail-feathers were black, slightly vermiculated with rufous towards the margins of the webs and narrowly edged with white; the

outermost pair, which measured 4·5 inches, were slightly the longest, and very slightly curved outwards towards the tip; the remaining pairs were blackish, with irregular jagged cross-bars of buff and rufous on the basal two-thirds and with the terminal portion black.

In a normal young Blackcock killed in November the tail resembled that of the adult male, but the shorter feathers were narrowly edged with white, and the outermost feathers, though much less lengthened and curved than those of the adult, measured about 6·5 inches.

On the underparts the bird shot by Colonel Wade-Dalton had a number of feathers on the breast and flanks quite like those of the adult female, rufous barred with black and with mottled black and grey tips, a peculiarity which rendered them easily distinguishable from those of the immature plumage. Other breast-feathers had the basal portion barred with black and rufous and the terminal portion black.

Though the bird was shot as late as the 24th of December, many of the feathers of the head, neck, and breast were still in moult and of an unusually glossy blue-black.

There were also shown for comparison:—a normal young male killed in November; an immature male in September, still retaining the greater part of the first plumage; and an adult female killed in December.

Mr. WITHERBY exhibited three female Pheasants assuming male plumage and a Blackcock* (a bird of the year) shot on the 10th of November, 1910, at Clonrae, Dumfriesshire, which had many brown-barred feathers as well as a good many marked with white. All these birds had been sent to him by Mr. H. S. Gladstone.

Mr. Witherby remarked that in the case of female Pheasants it had been proved that their assumption of

* For a full description of this bird, see Witherby's *Brit. Birds*, v. p. 59.

the male dress was due to the sexual organs having been injured or diseased.

In the case of the males, all those in so-called female plumage had their sexual organs healthy. Some other cause, therefore, must be sought for the assumption of this curious plumage. He suggested that it was probably due to an interference in the pigment while it was being deposited; and if that were the case, why should such plumages be referred to as female plumage? So far as his examination of specimens had gone, the abnormal feathers in these birds were not exactly like those of the female, and he suggested that they might be produced simply by a change in the normal deposition of the pigment. The fact that parts of the tail-feathers of the specimens shown were normal and parts were abnormal seemed to show this, as also did the fact that in some cases the normal plumage had been regained at a subsequent moult. If the male were to assume the plumage of the female, surely such an assumption should be due to a derangement in the sexual organs.

In the case of Pheasants probably many more males were wounded than females, yet such abnormal plumage in the male was extremely rare, while in the female it was quite common.

Mr. W. P. PYCRAFT remarked that the evidence seemed to show that the partial assumption of female plumage by males was due to a lack of "tone" or vitality at the time of moulting. This was indicated in the tail-feathers, for example, where the distal portions of the long middle feathers commonly resembled those of the female, while the rest of the feather was normal. Occasionally the process was reversed. In one of the birds shown at the last Meeting he pointed out that the feathers developed at the beginning of the moult showed markings characteristic of the female—the tail showing the coloration of both sexes,—while the feathers still in sheath all displayed the coloration characteristic of the male.

Mr. CLIFFORD BORRER exhibited a specimen of the Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*, L.) in abnormal plumage. It was pure white, with the exception of a few rusty markings on the head, back, and tail; the soft parts were normally coloured. The bird had been obtained in Leadenhall Market, and Mr. Rothschild remarked that he possessed two somewhat similar examples obtained from the same source.

Dr. ERNST HARTERT exhibited examples of a new species of *Serinus*, which he described as follows :—

SERINUS ANGOLENSIS SOMERENI, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Differ from *S. a. angolensis* (of which I compared a large series, chiefly collected by Dr. W. J. Ansorge) in having the general colour of the upperside darker; the sides of the chest dull grey; and the black patch on the throat more extended. The middle of the breast and belly is white, while in *S. a. angolensis* in fresh plumage it is distinctly buff. Iris brown. Bill and feet horn-colour.

Hab. Toro, Uganda.

Types in the Tring Museum: ♂ ♀, Nos. 69 and 70 B. G., xi. 10. R. A. L. van Someren coll.

Obs. This interesting new form is named after Dr. R. A. L. van Someren, who collected the pair in November 1910. They were breeding. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant has shown me two skins in the British Museum, one from Mt. Nkabwe, Uganda-Congo Boundary (T. V. Fox coll.) and one from Entebbe (E. Degen coll.). I am inclined to think that the specimens taken at Butambi by Emin Pasha, and at Kampala by Professor Neumann, should also be referred to this form.

Dr. ERNST HARTERT also exhibited examples of a new subspecies of Manakin, which he described as follows :—

CHIROMACHÆRIS MANACUS TRINITATIS, subsp. n.

While arranging the Pipridæ in the Tring Museum

Mr. Arthur Goodson called my attention to the striking differences of a series of specimens from Trinidad, which have hitherto, even by Bangs and Hellmayr, who have recently studied these birds, been united with *C. m. manacus*. They differ, however, from the latter in the males being almost as pure white on the abdomen as *C. m. purus*, while the under tail-coverts are greyish-white; the black on the back is more extended, only the lowest part of the rump and the upper tail-coverts remaining grey. The bill is larger than in either *C. m. manacus* or *C. m. purus*.

The female has the upperside as in *C. m. manacus* and *C. m. purus*, but the sides of the body are hardly darker than the abdomen, which is almost uniform pale greenish-yellow, in marked contrast to the throat; the under tail-coverts are yellowish-green.

Hab. Trinidad.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Chaguaramas, Trinidad, 6. i. 03. E. André coll.

Obs. *C. m. purus*, with the underside and under tail-coverts white, from Amazonia, and *C. m. abditivus*, from Santa Marta, Bogotá, and N.W. Ecuador, are closely allied forms.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited and described examples of a new species of *Pytelia* from British East Africa and Uganda, which he proposed to call

PYTELIA CHUBBI, sp. n.

Pytelia nitidula, Bannerman (nec Hartl.), Ibis, 1910, p. 681, pl. xi.; E. C. Chubb, Ibis, 1911, p. 771.

Adult male. Similar to the male of *P. nitidula*, Hartl., but distinguished by having the breast washed with scarlet-orange. Wing 54 mm.

Adult female. Similar to the female of *P. nitidula*, but with the orange-buff on the lores, cheeks, and chin extending over the throat and continued in a slightly darker shade over the chest. Wing 53 mm.

Hab. British East Africa and Uganda, ranging from Mombasa northwards to Marsabit and westwards to Entebbe.

Obs. When Mr. Bannerman referred examples of the present species to *P. nitidula*, Hartl., the Natural History Museum possessed only one immature skin of that species. Mr. E. C. Chubb, the Curator of the Durban Museum, has now kindly forwarded to me a pair of the typical *P. nitidula* shot near Durban by Mr. H. M. Millar; and, as he has correctly pointed out, these birds differ in certain well-marked characters from the bird; from East Africa figured by Mr. Bannerman. As the latter evidently represent a distinct form, I have much pleasure in naming it after Mr. E. C. Chubb.

Mr. W. L. SCLATER exhibited, on behalf of Mr. E. C. CHUBB, of the Durban Museum, a curious variety of the Black Sunbird (*Cinnyris amethystina*, Shaw). It was shot in a deserted garden on the outskirts of thick bush at Clairmont, some eight or ten miles from Durban, by Mr. Harry M. Millar, on the 7th of August, 1911.

When first seen it was feeding on flowers of the Kaffirboom (*Erythrina*) and was being chased by a similar though less brightly coloured individual, which Mr. Millar at first took to be a female, but on second thoughts believed to be a young male.

The peculiarity of this individual was that it had a pair of conspicuous yellow pectoral tufts close to the angle of the wing. In other respects it was in every way similar to *C. amethystina*, a well-known species widely distributed in South-east Africa from the Limpopo to Knysna, in Cape Colony.

The most nearly allied species with yellow pectoral tufts was *Cinnyris fuliginosa*, Shaw, spread over West Africa from Senegal to the Congo. This bird was, however, quite distinct in plumage from *C. amethystina*, being of a pale brown instead of velvety black.

None of the examples of *C. amethystina* in the Natural History Museum showed the slightest trace of the pectoral tufts, and neither Mr. Harry Millar nor his brother, the late Mr. A. D. Millar, had ever seen anything like the present bird, though they had been collecting around Durban

and other parts of Natal for the last thirty years or so, and possessed a wonderful knowledge of local birds and their habits.

It might therefore be concluded that this specimen was a "variation," or a "mutation" as it was now often called; possibly the character of the yellow pectoral tufts was a latent one in the species, as it was developed in the allied form from the West Coast. In any case it would be most undesirable to saddle it with a new name until some definite evidence was forthcoming that it was an established race.

IN the previous number of the 'Bulletin,' p. 42, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant had pointed out, as a new fact, that the female Ptarmigan when assuming her nesting-plumage cast the middle pair of tail-feathers and replaced them by black feathers barred and mottled with rufous, like the rest of the breeding-plumage. Mr. Witherby had recently called his attention to the fact that this remarkable peculiarity had already been noticed and commented on by William Macgillivray ['A History of British Birds,' i. p. 194 (1837)], but appeared to have been entirely lost sight of by all subsequent writers. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant was pleased to find that his own observations on the plumage of the Ptarmigan agreed entirely with those of Macgillivray, and he regretted that he should unwittingly have overlooked the work of that famous ornithologist. He was glad, however, that such an interesting fact should have been once more brought to light.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of February, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXVI.

THE hundred and seventy-fourth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 14th of February, 1912.

Chairman: E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO.

Members present:—P. H. BAHR, M.R.C.S., W. I. BEAUMONT, E. BIDWELL, J. L. BONHOTE, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, C. J. CARROLL, C. CHUBB, H. GOODCHILD, G. H. GURNEY, J. H. GURNEY, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. M. MATHEWS, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, Major F. W. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, B. B. RIVIERE, F.R.C.S., Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S., D. SETH-SMITH, J. H. STENHOUSE, M.B., R.N., N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. G. TYRWHITT-DRAKE, H. WALLIS, J. WILKINSON, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON.

Visitors:—T. P. ALDWORTH, A. H. COCKS, H. J. EVELEGH, A. H. MEIKLEJOHN, C. J. TALBOT-PONSONBY, C. E. ROBERTS.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S., exhibited

[February 28th, 1912.]

VOL. XXIX.

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National Museum

and described an example of a new subspecies of Albatros which he proposed to name

DIOMEDEA CULMINATA MATHEWSI, subsp. n.

? *Adult*. Differs from *D. c. culminata* in having the cheeks and throat pure white, and the top of the head almost white, instead of deep blue-grey. The back and hinder part of the neck are also browner and of a less pure slate-grey.

Hab. Campbell Island, New Zealand seas.

Type in the Tring Museum.

Obs. This appears to be the breeding bird of the New Zealand seas, the specimens of *D. c. culminata* from those parts being casual visitors and mostly young birds.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT made the following remarks on the Australian species of *Corvus* :—

At the present time great confusion exists in ornithological works concerning the specific distinctions and names of the Crows met with in Australia. The forms generally recognised are :—

1. The Australian Raven, or White-eyed Crow, *Corvus australis*.
2. The Hazel-eyed Crow, *Corvus coronoides*.
3. The Small-billed Crow, or Jackdaw, *Corvus bennetti*.

The latter, which is at once distinguished by its comparatively very small bill and slender tarsi, may be dismissed from present consideration, leaving us to deal with the names of the Raven and the Crow. These two species are very easily recognised by the characters given below, and a large series of specimens in the British Museum and in the collection of Mr. G. M. Mathews seems to indicate clearly that their geographical distribution is also quite different: the Raven being a southern and the Crow a northern form.

The Raven.—The adult has the bases of the feathers of the mantle *sooty-grey*, and the feathers of the throat elongate and lanceolate.

Hab. Southern New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, ranging to South-western Australia and Tasmania.

The Crow.—The adult has the bases of the feathers of the mantle *pure white* (as in the Small-billed Crow, *C. bennetti*), and the feathers of the throat not abnormally lengthened.

Hab. Northern New South Wales, Queensland, North and West Australia.

The type specimen of *C. coronoides*, Vigors and Horsfield [Trans. Linn. Soc. xv. p. 261 (1827)], preserved in the British Museum, is undoubtedly an immature example of the Raven, but, being in the first year's plumage, lacks the lengthened feathers on the throat, and has the bases of the feathers on the hind-neck greyer than in the adult. It can, however, by no possibility be confused with the Crow, which has the basal part of the feathers snow-white. It is now impossible to discover where the type specimen of *C. coronoides* was obtained, but it probably came from Parramatta, New South Wales, as suggested by North [Nests and Eggs Birds Austr. i. p. 3 (1901)].

Sharpe, in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' volume iii., though fully recognising the presence of the Raven and the Crow, has unfortunately entirely confused the two species in the most unaccountable way. Under *Corvus coronoides* (p. 20) he lists the type specimen and several other examples of the Raven from Tasmania, South Australia, &c., but he also includes examples of the Crow from Port Essington and North and West Australia, and his description is undoubtedly taken from a bird of the latter species, which had "all the feathers of the upper surface snowy-white at base."

Under *Corone australis* (p. 37) he describes the Raven with the "feathers of the throat long and lancolate in shape," and the two birds listed by him are undoubtedly specimens of the Raven. Sharpe proposed to utilise the

name *C. australis*, as applied by Gould in his 'Handbook,' for the Raven, but under that heading Gould united the Raven and Crow!

The *Corvus australis*, Gmelin [Syst. Nat. i. p. 365 (1788), founded on the South-Sea Raven, Latham, Gen. Syn. i. pt. i. p. 369 (1781)], is said to have inhabited the Tonga or Friendly Islands, but, so far as is known, no species of Crow is met with in that group. Latham's description is very vague, but, if the bird described really came from Australia, must apply to the Australian Raven, for he writes: "the feathers beneath the chin are of a remarkably loose texture."

Summing up the above, we arrive at the following conclusions:—

- I. The White-eyed Crow, or Australian Raven (commonly known as *C. australis*), is the *Corvus coronoides*, Vigors & Horsfield, and must bear that name.
- II. The Crow, or Hazel-eyed Crow (commonly known as *C. coronoides*), must bear another name (*Corvus cecilæ*, Mathews, *vide infra*), as *C. australis* cannot be used for the following reasons:—
 - a. *Corvus australis*, Gmel., is no doubt a Raven, as is shown by Latham's description.
 - b. *Corvus australis* as used by Gould in his 'Handbook' includes both the Raven and the Crow.
 - c. *Corone australis* as used by Sharpe in the 'Catalogue of Birds,' iii. p. 37, is a pure synonym of *C. coronoides*.

I therefore propose to adopt the only available name, viz.:

CORVUS CECILÆ, Mathews,

a name given to the Crow inhabiting North-western Australia. (Type examined.)

In a paper just published in the 'Novitates Zoologicæ,' xviii. pp. 442-3 (1912), Mr. G. M. Mathews has given a Reference List to the Birds of Australia, in which he divides the Raven, Crow, and Jackdaw into no less than

ten different forms, seven of these being named for the first time: thus adding to the confusion which already existed. He, unfortunately, failed to recognise the true specific differences between the Raven and the Crow, and misapplied the name *C. bennetti* to smaller specimens of the latter. I am glad to say that he now entirely agrees with me on all the main points at issue concerning the Australian *Corvidæ*, and their synonymy, as given below.

1. THE RAVEN. *Corvus coronoides*, Vig. & Horsf.

? *Corvus australis*, Gmel. S. N. i. p. 365 (1788) [ex Lath. Gen. Syn. i. pt. i. p. 369 (1781)].

Corvus coronoides, Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. xv. p. 261 (1827) [Parramatta, New South Wales]; Gould, Birds Aust. iv. pl. xviii. (1848) [Tasmania]; Ramsay, Ibis, 1865, p. 303 [part.]; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii. p. 20 (1877) [part.].

Corvus australis, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 475 (1865) [part.]; Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1909, p. 652 [Albany, S.W. Australia].

Corone australis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii. p. 37 (1877); North, Nests & Eggs Birds Austr. i. p. 187, pl. vii. fig. 7 (1889); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 55 (1901); North, Nests & Eggs Birds Austr. i. p. 5 (1901).

Corvus coronoides coronoides, Mathews, Nov. Zool. xviii. p. 442 (1912) [Type: New South Wales].

Corvus coronoides perplexus, Mathews, t. c. p. 442 [South-west Australia].

Corvus marianæ marianæ, Mathews, t. c. p. 443 [New South Wales].

Corvus marianæ melli, Mathews, t. c. p. 443 [Victoria, South Australia; South-west Australia].

Corvus marianæ halmaturinus, Mathews, t. c. p. 443 [Kangaroo Island].

Corvus marianæ tasmanicus, Mathews, t. c. p. 443 [Tasmania].

2. THE CROW. *Corvus cecilæ*, Mathews.

Corvus australis, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 475 (1865) [part.].

Corvus coronoides, Ramsay, Ibis, 1865, p. 303 [part.]; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. iii. p. 20 (1877) [part.]; North, Nests & Eggs Birds Austr. i. p. 186, pl. vii. fig. 8 (1889); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 54 (1901); North, Nests & Eggs Birds Austr. i. p. 1 (1901); Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1909, p. 652 [Southern Cross; Koolgardie and Gascoyne R., West Australia].

Corvus coronoides cecilæ, Mathews, Nov. Zool. xviii. p. 442 (1912) [North-west Australia].

Corvus bennetti bennetti, Mathews (nec North), t. c. p. 442 [New South Wales; South Australia].

Corvus bennetti queenslandicus, Mathews, t. c. p. 443 [Queensland].

3. THE SMALL-BILLED CROW, or JACKDAW. *Corvus bennetti*, North.

Corvus bennetti, North, Victorian Nat. xvii. p. 170 (1901) [Moolah, western New South Wales]; Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1909, p. 652 [Carnarvon, Gascoyne R., West Australia].

Corvus bennetti bonhoti, Mathews, Nov. Zool. xviii. p. 442 [Murchison, West Australia].

The colour of the iris does not seem to be of any value as a specific character. In fully adult examples of all three species it appears to be white.

Mr. H. F. WITHERBY exhibited an albinistic variety of the Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) sent to him by Mr. R. O. Blyth, from near Glasgow, on the 27th of July, 1911. The bird was in juvenile plumage, but was of a uniform rufous-buff colour, the inner webs of the wing-feathers being cream-colour. The bill was bone-colour, the legs and feet pale flesh, and the eyes pink. The bird was in a very emaciated condition when picked up and died shortly afterwards. The wing measured only 112 mm.

Mr. WITHERBY also exhibited the following birds collected by Captain H. Lynes, R.N., in Spain in 1910:—

Two adult males of the Common Wheatear (*Ænanthe ænanthe*), obtained on the 29th and 30th of April, in the Sierra Nevada. Captain Lynes had found a number of Wheatears from 4000 ft. up to the snow-line; the males were courting the females and the birds had every appearance of being about to breed there, but no actual proof was obtained.

Mr. Witherby believed that the Common Wheatear was not known to breed in the Peninsula south of the Cantabrian Mountains. In these specimens the forehead had more white than in typical adult birds in summer plumage and the underparts were of a purer white, while the bills in three males were large, measuring respectively from the nostril to the tip 10, 10, and 11 mm.

A pair of Coal-Tits (*Parus ater vieiræ*) from San Cristobal near Ronda and the Sierra Nevada. Mr. F. Nicholson had described this form [Mem. & Proc. Manchester Lit. & Phil. Soc. 1. pt. iii. no. 13, p. 16 (1906)] from a single specimen obtained in Portugal, on account of the cinnamon-rufous colour of its underparts. This peculiarity was no doubt an individual one. Captain Lynes had collected four specimens. Mr. Witherby thought that *P. a. vieiræ* might be regarded as a local race, as in these specimens the colour of the mantle and back was somewhat intermediate between *P. a. ater* and *P. a. britannicus*, the rump was decidedly olive-brown as in *P. a. britannicus*, and the flanks and axillaries were more golden-buff than in typical specimens. In three males the wing-measurements were 61, 63, and 65 mm., and the bill was as long as that of *P. a. ater*.

A pair of Nuthatches (*Sitta europæa minor*, Brehm) obtained at Sierra de Grédos near Madrid, on the 11th of June. Dr. Hartert had referred to this bird (Vög. pal. Fauna, i. p. 332, footnote), but had been able to examine one specimen only. Captain Lynes had collected two adult

examples and one young bird, and Mr. W. C. Tait had given Mr. Witherby a specimen, also exhibited, from Caldas de Gerez, Portugal. All three specimens closely resembled the single bird in the Tring Museum. They were exceedingly like the British Nuthatch (*S. e. britannica*) in colouring and were greyer on the upperparts and less buff on the underparts than *S. e. caesia*. The bill in all was decidedly shorter and blunter, and slightly thicker than that of *S. e. caesia* or *S. e. britannica*, measuring in all three specimens 12 mm. from the nostril to the tip, as against 14–15 mm. in *S. e. britannica*.

Mr. A. B. PERCIVAL forwarded the description of a new species of Crimson-wing from Mount Urguess, north of Guasso Nyiro, which he proposed to name

CRYPTOSPIZA BOREALIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *C. australis*, Shelley, from the Nyasa Plateau, but with the general colour of the breast and belly much paler, of a light smoky olive-brown tint. As in *C. australis*, the crimson of the upperparts is of a rather dull shade and confined to the lower back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and outer webs of the innermost secondaries and scapulars. Iris dark hazel; bill dark horn-colour; feet light horn-colour. Wing 2·3 inches.

Adult female. Does not differ from the male (if the sex has been correctly determined by the native collector); it has no trace of a buff patch on the lores and round the eye, a character well developed in the allied *C. ocularis*, Sharpe.

Hab. Mount Urguess, 7000 ft., north of Guasso Nyiro.

Types in the British Museum: ♂ ♀. 25.viii.11. Presented by A. B. Percival, Esq.

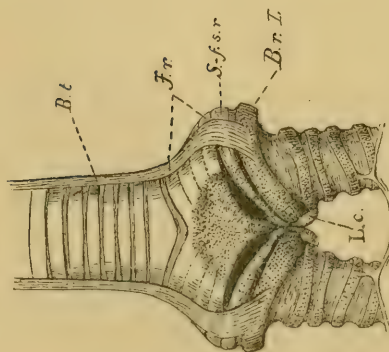
Obs. *C. salvadorii*, Reich., is easily distinguished from the above by its uniform bright crimson back and still paler underparts; as in the present species, the female resembles the male and has no buff spot in front of the eye.

Mr. W. P. PYCRAFT gave a brief description of the syrinx of the Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*), comparing it with that of the Common Snipe and Woodcock.

He showed that the syrinx of the Jack Snipe (fig. 1, p. 78) differed not only from that of its immediate allies, but from all other members of the *Charadriiformes* hitherto described. As in the Snipe and Woodcock, the syringeal chamber was formed by a fusion of the four hindmost tracheal rings, though in the Jack Snipe the lower ends of the rings remained more or less cartilaginous, forming a subrescendent plate of cartilage in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the chamber. Closely attached by fibrous tissue to the hinder border of the syringeal chamber was a semi-ring, which seemed to have been derived from the tracheal, not the bronchial series of rings, and which, so far as Mr. Pycraft could make out, was met with in no other bird. He said that in the accompanying figure this semi-ring, for the sake of clearness, had been made to appear as if widely separated from the syrinx (fig. 1, *S.-f.s.r.*). The lower third of this peculiar semi-ring was cartilaginous, and was attached by a bundle of short fibrous threads to a lingulate plate of cartilage, which in turn was attached to the inferior end of the first bronchial ring (fig. 1, *B r. I.*). What part this peculiar semi-ring and its accessory lingulate cartilage played in the production of the remarkable sounds which the Jack Snipe was known to produce, was a matter for further discovery. The identity of the first bronchial ring was established by the insertion of the intrinsic muscle, which was of the normal type.

If the syrinx of the Common Snipe (fig. 2) were contrasted with that of the Jack Snipe on the one hand and that of the Woodcock (fig. 3) on the other, it would be found to hold an intermediate position between the two, in so far as the expansion of the syringeal chamber was concerned; but the hindmost of the fused rings was wider than in either of the contrasted forms, and was produced further backwards, giving a more pronounced V-shape to this end of the

Fig. 1.



Syrinx of Jack Snipe
(*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

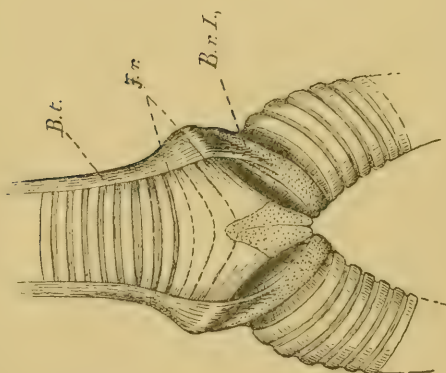
B.t. = Broncho-trachealis muscle.

F.r. = Fused rings, forming syrinx.

S.f.s.r. = Semi-fused semi-ring.

B.r.I. = First bronchial ring. L.c. = Lingual cartilage.

Fig. 2.



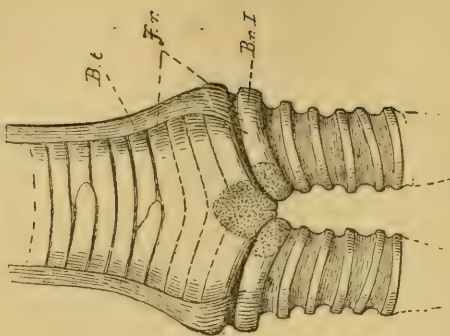
Syrinx of Common Snipe
(*Gallinago gallinago*).

F.r. = Fused rings, forming syrinx.

S.f.s.r. = Semi-fused semi-ring.

B.r.I. = First bronchial ring. L.c. = Lingual cartilage.

Fig. 3.



Syrinx of Woodcock
(*Scolopax rusticola*).

F.r. = Fused rings, forming syrinx.

S.f.s.r. = Semi-fused semi-ring.

B.r.I. = First bronchial ring. L.c. = Lingual cartilage.

trachea. The intercalary syringeal semi-ring (fig. 1, *S.-f.s.r.*) and its accessory plate of cartilage were wanting.

In the Woodcock the syringeal box was less expanded than in the Jack and Common Snipes, but it was similarly composed of four fused rings. The most striking pattern of this syrinx was the degenerate condition of the intrinsic muscles (fig. 3, *B.t.*), which appeared to terminate on the hinder border of the syrinx. As a matter of fact, however, a number of fine tendinous fibres would be found to run to the normal point of insertion in the middle of the first bronchial semi-ring.

Dr. P. H. BAHR made the following remarks:—

“The interesting discoveries of Mr. Pycraft have added another to the list of specialized structures for which the *Scolopacinae* are remarkable. To my mind, the fact that the syrinx of the Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*) is provided with an intercalary bar of cartilage, as Mr. Pycraft has already pointed out, explains a great deal.

“During the course of a number of experiments which I published in 1907, I experimented with both the primary wing-feathers and the rectrices of this Snipe, but was not able to produce any characteristic sound with either of them. Wolley has stated, and the accuracy of his statements are proverbial, that in Lapland this Snipe while soaring, at a great height over its breeding-grounds, makes a sound comparable to that of a horse galloping over a hard road. We have now, in view of Mr. Pycraft’s interesting discovery, some reason to believe that the origin of this sound is vocal.

“We have records, made by such excellent observers as Prof. Collett, that the Great Snipe (*Gallinago major*), though an allied species, has an entirely different nuptial display. The males, it is said, meet together on common ground, and there, in much the same manner as the Blackcock, display before the hens. The chief point about this display is that the tail is spread out like a fan and moved up and down, as if the bird was anxious to do something with its tail, but did not quite know how to set about it. In this

wise the pure white outer tail-feathers are shown to the admiring gaze of the opposite sex. In view of the fact that the performance takes place on the ground and that there are no specialised structures, in either the wing or the tail, which could possibly serve as musical instruments, we are forced to conclude that the sounds made by this Snipe too, must be vocal in origin. It has always seemed to me a remarkable thing that some of the *Scolopacinae* should have such specialised musical instruments in their wings or tail, and that others, although in form and anatomical features apparently so closely allied, should have to depend upon their vocal organs for giving vent to their feelings during the breeding-season.

“The European Common Snipe possesses definite specialised feathers in the tail which produce sound. These feathers differ from others in the tail not only in their gross, but also in their minute structure, and can be recognised at a glance. That they are definite musical instruments there can be no doubt, as with them the identical well-known ‘bleat’ can be reproduced by actual experiment, as was pointed out by Meves in 1856. The radii of the inner web of these feathers are firm and stiff and fashioned as the strings of a harp. To keep them taut during the performance and to insure their vibration when acted on by the aerial resistance, a band of specialised muscle-fibres runs to each of these feathers, so that when the tail is spread they project beyond the others. These facts are now well-known; but what is not so well-known or appreciated is the fact that in the different geographical races and species of Snipe these specialised structures have become more and more specialised.

“In Wilson’s Snipe (*G. delicata*) not only are there four of these musical instruments in the tail, but in them specialisation has gone still further, and the inner web of the feather has become attenuated; while in two other South-American species (*G. nobilis* and *G. frenata*) the number of specialised feathers has increased and the attenuation has become more marked.

“In the African species (*G. æquatorialis*), and more so in the Eastern Asiatic species (*G. solitaria*, *G. australis*, and *G. megala*), this specialisation has become still more marked, and reaches its climax in the Pin-tailed Snipe (*G. stenura*). In that species there are a variable number of feathers (generally sixteen) in the tail, which have become so attenuated that the shaft has become more or less bereft of all rami and radii. Thus, being shorn of their strings, so to speak, only the frame remains.

“From Taczanowski and Alan Owston we have good accounts of the breeding-habits of *G. solitaria* and *G. australis*; and they perform in much the same manner as the Common Snipe, but the ‘bleat’ is of a higher pitch and is much louder.

“Of the breeding-habits of *G. stenura* little appears to be known. Buturlin says it spreads its tail in the same manner, but that in rushing through the air no sound is produced*. This statement is confirmed by my experiments, in which I was unable to produce any sounds with these feathers. So in this species specialisation has proceeded to such an extent as to defeat the object for which these feathers were created.

“When we turn to the Woodcocks, we find that both the European and American species have remarkable nuptial displays.

“Of the European species (*Scolopax rusticula*) I will not say much. This bird does not possess specialised feathers in either its wings or tail, and, to my mind, the sounds it emits are undoubtedly vocal.

“But in the American species (*Philohela minor*) there is a totally different condition of affairs. This bird has a most elaborate and characteristic nuptial flight, which has been well, and poetically, described by Mr. Frank Chapman.

* [Prjevalsky has published an interesting article on this species under the name *Gallinago heterocera* [cf. Rowley’s Orn. Misc. iii. p. 91 (1878)]. He says that the Pintailed Snipe dashes downwards with great noise, which he believed was produced by the tail-feathers.—ED.]

"In the middle of last March I was so fortunate as to be present at such a performance. The sun had already set an hour, when we repaired to an open piece of ground, amongst some woods, not ten miles from New York City. The Woodcocks could be heard making their curious nuptial call—a sort of a sneeze, quite indescribable in words—in the vicinity, when suddenly, with a whirr of wings, one of the birds beat its way heavenwards. It was much too dark to see what was taking place, but evidently, after reaching the zenith of its flight, the bird began to circle round, uttering the while the sweetest of all musical cadences, probably vocally produced. Then followed a swish of a high-pitched sound, remarkably like certain sounds in the 'drumming' of our Snipe, and undoubtedly produced by feather-vibration. To the accompaniment of this music the Woodcock returned to earth and to its mate. The whole performance lasted well over a minute.

"On seeking an explanation of this finale, we find that the three outer primaries in the wing of this Woodcock are shorter, stiffer, and more attenuated than the others. I feel sure that in these specialised feathers—and, if specialised, they must have some special function to perform—will be found the explanation of part at least of the nuptial display of this bird.

"I take it that these varied and highly interesting habits of the *Scolopacinae* during the breeding-season are but the development of the less elaborate display of other Waders, such as the Redshank and the Black-tailed Godwit.

"I can imagine no more fascinating pursuit than the accurate study of the habits of these different species on the spot. Such a study is urgently required.

"There is one more peculiarity of this family which I should like to touch upon before closing. I refer to the remarkable power possessed by these long-billed birds of elevating the premaxilla apart from the maxilla. The object of this movement is obviously to assist the bird to catch and hold earth-worms while its beak is immersed up to the nostrils in mud. The mechanism by which this movement is performed is said to be due to the action of the endo-

tympanic muscle, a very insignificant slip to overcome such a great amount of resistance.

“In examining freshly-killed Snipe and Woodcock, I have been surprised to find the ease with which this movement of the premaxilla can be performed, merely by pressing on the angle of the mandible, in this way imitating the action of the masseter muscle. By these means the quadrate bones are tilted forward, themselves in turn imparting the movement to the palatine processes of the maxilla and thus forcing the premaxilla upwards.

“To my mind this is a simple explanation of the manner in which these birds catch their elusive prey beneath ground. By merely pressing the upper and lower mandibles tighter together the tip of the beak opens and the desired result is obtained.

“The position of the eye and that of the extensor auditory meatus in these birds add to an already long list of admirable adaptations for which the subfamily *Scolopacinae* is so remarkable.”

Mr. H. M. WALLIS exhibited two nests and eggs of the House-Bunting, *Emberiza saharæ*, from Arab houses at El Kantara, Algeria, April 1910. This bird was literally an inmate of Arab and Kabyle dwellings, roosting inside the living-room, picking crumbs from the floor, and building in the wall-niche made for the lamp, sometimes in an inner room which has no window. It was not confined to the desert, but was equally abundant at Biskra, El Kantara, and in the cultivated valleys of the Aurès Mts., miles from any desert-ground. It frequented the shops of the grain-merchants, and was seen feeding fearlessly in the open mouth of a sack of wheat whilst people were standing around and passing. When pursued by the Merlin (*Falco æsalon*) in the open country, it had a habit of clinging to the face of a low cliff or overhanging bank. Some eggs resembled those of the White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), others were like those of the Grey Wagtail (*M. melanope*), but smaller. The nests were flimsy cups of dead bents, lined with a little black (goat's?) hair.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD said :—" I can fully endorse Mr. Wallis's remarks as to the tameness of the House-Bunting, and consider the most interesting point about this bird is its curious distribution in Algeria. It is found all along the edges of the north-east and north central portion of the Sahara, and is entirely absent from most of the actual desert, though an isolated colony exists in the towns of the Mزاب Valley."

Mr. MEADE-WALDO added that the Moorish House-Bunting, although a resident in houses, villages, &c., occasionally wandered far afield, and he had seen these birds in the mountains far removed from any buildings at an elevation of at least 4000 feet. He said that the birds had a habit of occasionally making an unsuitable site for a nest serve their purpose by preparing a foundation of clods of earth and small stones, on the top of which the nest was placed.

Mr. WALLIS also exhibited two clutches of eggs of the Algerian Blackbird (*Turdus merula mauretanicus*, Hartert)—one from a whitethorn tree at Hammam Meskoutine, the other from a palm tree at El Kantara. These eggs were smaller than typical eggs of the British form.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD added that the eggs and nesting-habits of Blackbirds all over the world were very similar, but the female of the Algerian Blackbird was very different from the European bird, being almost as uniform black as the male.

Mr. J. H. GURNEY exhibited a chick of the Gannet (*Sula bassana*) in its embryonic stage, and made the following remarks :—

" This embryo Gannet is almost in the exact position which it occupied in the egg-shell, and would probably have been hatched in less than two days. It will be seen that the head, which has grown more rapidly than the body, and is disproportionately large, lies curled up on one side, but rather nearer to the large end of the egg, which doubtless traverses the oviduct foremost in the process of being laid.

"The rounded form of the beak is to be noted, a roundness which continues to be observable for several days after the young Gannet is hatched.

"Another point is that the connection of all the toes in one web is plainly visible in the folded foot, which is resting upon the head. Numerous filaments of down can be detected in rows on a close examination."

Dr. PERCY R. LOWE exhibited and described examples of a new species and subspecies of American Creeper, which he proposed to name

CÆREBA PACIFICA, sp. n.

Adult male. Differs from *C. magnirostris* in being a smaller bird, with shorter wings and a *much shorter* bill. The coloration in the two species is nearly identical.

Exposed culmen 10 mm. (as compared with 14 mm.); wing 56; tarsus 16.

Hab. Pacific coast district of Peru.

Type in the British Museum: ♂, No. 332 (84.7.31.198). Pacasmayo, Peru. J. Stolzmann coll.

Obs. This small ally of *C. magnirostris* inhabits the arid coast districts of Peru. There is only one specimen in the National Collection, but there are two exactly similar examples from Peruvian coast-localities in Mr. Walter Rothschild's series of *Cæreba*, which he has kindly allowed me to examine.

It is a question whether this bird is not *C. peruviana*, Cabanis; but in describing that species Cabanis had almost certainly before him an example of *C. magnirostris*, Taczanowski, for he says his specimen (a somewhat imperfect one collected by the traveller Warscewicz) is almost identical in size and colour with *C. majuscula*, which is a much larger bird than *C. pacifica* and very similar to *C. magnirostris*, but without a wing-spot. Moreover, he gives no measurements, and says that "the exact locality is missing; probably it is in Eastern Peru, and thus the bird is identical with one referred to by Von Tschudi."

Tschudi's *C. flaveola* was described from the *eastern slopes* of the Peruvian Andes, which is the home of *C. magnirostris*. Further, Dr. Reichenow informs me that the type of *C. peruviana* is missing, so that there seem to be ample reasons for regarding *C. peruviana* as a synonym of *C. magnirostris*, or for sinking it altogether.

CÆREBA CHLOROPYGA ALLENI, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Differ from specimens of *C. chloropyga* from Bahia, Brazil (type locality), in being paler, both above and below, and in having the colour of the pileum barely differentiated from that of the mantle (in typical specimens it is dark brownish-black). The mantle and scapulars are pale olive-brown, as compared with darker ashy-brown in typical specimens, the rump is paler olive-green, and the yellow of the underparts is citron, as opposed to saffron-yellow. There is no wing-spot, and the colour of the throat-patch can hardly be differentiated from that in topo-typical examples. Compared with specimens of *C. majuscula* (the type of which Dr. Reichenow has kindly sent me from the Berlin Museum), *C. c. allenii* is also a smaller and paler bird.

Exposed culmen 13-14 mm.; *wing* 57-58.

Hab. Matto Grosso, Brazil.

Types in the British Museum: ♂, No. 31419 (05.1.30.100), Chapada, 22. iv. 85; H. H. Smith coll. ♀ (89.1.10.105), Chapada, 8. vi. 85; H. H. Smith coll.

Obs. This species is named in honour of Dr. J. A. Allen, who described a large collection of birds from Matto Grosso.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD said that the species of *Cæreba* were very interesting, because each form was extremely local and confined to a comparatively small area. This was most marked in the West Indies, where each island had one or more forms of *Cæreba* peculiar to it, and while on some islands the form showed dimorphism, viz. a melanic and a normal coloration, on others only the melanic form had survived, or *vice versâ*.

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited eggs of the following species :—

SONG-THRUSH. (*Turdus musicus*.) Two clutches of four eggs laid by the same bird, taken in Sussex on the 4th and 16th of May, 1911. The eggs were pure white, with surface-markings of rich reddish-brown, and shell-marks of purplish-brown. Two similar clutches, apparently laid by the same bird, had been found in 1910.

YELLOW BUNTING. (*Emberiza citrinella*.) (1) A clutch of five eggs from Germany, of the red variety, were sparingly scrolled with dark reddish-brown, the surface-markings and shell-markings forming cloudings of rich pale reddish-brown, almost concealing the ground-colour. (2) A clutch of four from Yorkshire, with pale greenish ground-colour, and almost without markings. (3) A clutch of four from near Berlin, with beautifully clouded surface- and shell-markings, with the scrolling almost absent.

EASTERN PIED WHEATEAR. (*Saxicola pleschanka*.) A clutch of five eggs from Turkestan. These apparently do not differ from the eggs of the Black-eared Wheatear (*S. stapazina*) or those of the Black-throated Wheatear (*S. occidentalis*).

STONE-CURLEW. (*Ædicnemus œdicnemus*.) (1) A clutch of two from Suffolk, with greenish ground-colour and normal surface-markings. (2) A clutch of two from Cambridgeshire, very finely marbled all over with surface- and shell-markings of pale umber-brown, and resembling one type of the Cream-coloured Courser (*Cursorius gallicus*).

JACKDAW. (*Corvus monedula*.) (1) A clutch of six eggs from Norfolk: ground-colour pale greenish-blue, surface-marks very large and bold. (2) A clutch of four, similar to the latter, but very sparingly marked with very large shell- and surface-marks. (3) A clutch of three, resembling eggs of the Nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*).

HERRING-GULL. (*Larus argentatus*.) Three clutches of

three each, showing very distinct ground-colouring: one exceedingly dark clutch from the Isle of Sylt, as dark as the darkest type of the Black-throated Diver (*Colymbus arcticus*); one clutch from Orkney, with a vivid green ground-colour and heavily marked; and a third clutch from the coast of Kerry, with the ground-colour pale greenish-white, sparingly marked.

Mr. C. J. CARROLL exhibited light-coloured varieties, buff or partly white, of the Golden Plover (*Charadrius pluvialis*), Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), and the Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), which he had recently added to his fine collection of birds in abnormal plumages.

The next Meeting of the Club, which will be held on Wednesday, the 13th of March, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., will be devoted to a show of Lantern-slides. Mr. Cherry Kearton has kindly promised to attend the Meeting and exhibit a series of his cinematograph pictures of birds and animals. The Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

N.B.—*Members are reminded that those anxious to exhibit slides are requested to inform the Editor of their intention to do so without delay, and to furnish him with a list of subjects.*

(Signed)

E. G. B. MEADE-
WALDO,
Chairman.

W. R. OGILVIE-
GRANT,
Editor.

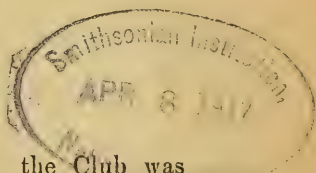
H. F. WITHERBY,
Sec. & Treas.

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXVII.



THE hundred and seventy-fifth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 13th of March, 1912.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Members present:—R. M. BARRINGTON, W. BICKERTON, E. BIDWELL, S. BOORMAN, H. B. BOOTH, C. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, C. CHUBB, W. EAGLE CLARKE, A. COLLETT, K. J. A. DAVIS, W. H. DOBIE, M.R.C.S., GUY L. EWEN, F. W. FROHAWK, J. GERRARD, E. GIBSON, H. GOODCHILD, C. INGRAM, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. M. MATHEWS, R. O. MATHEWS, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, H. MUNT, E. MACKENZIE MURRAY, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, C. E. PEARSON, C. J. TALBOT PONSONBY, H. L. POPHAM, A. E. PRICE, Major F. W. PROCTOR, W. P. PYCRAFT, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, W. E. RENAUT, H. W. RICHMOND, F.R.S., C. B. RICKETT, J. SARGENT, H. SCHWANN, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, J. STARES, Major H. TERRY, C. B. TICEHURST, M.B., N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. M. UPCHER, Comm. R. E. VAUGHAN, R.N., H. M. WALLIS, J. WILKINSON, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON, W. H. WORKMAN.

Guest of the Club:—CHERRY KEARTON.

Visitors:—A. ABRAHAM, J. M. BORRER, O. MURRAY DIXON, MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA, C. H. L. EWEN,

[March 26th, 1912.]

VOL. XXIX.

C. D. INGRAM, HUBERT INGRAM, T. H. JUST, Sir E. G. LODER, Bart., R. LODER, A. C. LYELL, C. C. MACRAE, G. MEADE-WALDO, Hon. E. S. MONTAGU, M.P., H. C. NEALE, C. S. NEAVES, W. M. PAGE, R. HOOPER PEARSON, A. R. PYM, ALEXANDER REID, S. RICARDO, D. N. SETH-SMITH, M. C. SETON, E. STANFORD, H. STEVENS, Miss E. L. TURNER, H. WARRAND, W. H. WATNEY, THOMAS WELLS, A. J. WILLIAMS.

Mr. E. BIDWELL exhibited an egg of the Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*) the existence of which he had recorded in 'The Ibis,' 1900, p. 694. Since that date he had been informed by Lady Greville Smyth, to whom the egg belonged, that the late Sir Greville Smyth had purchased many years ago a box of sea-birds' eggs from Mann of Clifton, and on looking through them had found the egg exhibited. It had been placed in a box for more careful examination, but had been lost sight of until 1900.

Mr. H. L. POPHAM exhibited a remarkable buff-coloured female example of the Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*), which had been shot by himself off the coast of Holland in January 1912. He said that variation in plumage seemed to be very rare among Ducks of this species, for in the course of his wild-fowling career he had shot, or helped to shoot, nearly four thousand Wigeons and had never before met with any except normally coloured birds. In the specimen exhibited the bill and legs were of the usual colour.

The following lantern-slides were then shown:—

Dr. N. F. TICEHURST exhibited the following slides of birds from photographs taken by himself, in S.W. Kent, in the summers of 1910 and 1911:—

- 1-5. Nuthatch (*Sitta cæsia*) entering a nesting-box with food for its young.
- 6, 7. Five young Nuthatches, three-parts fledged.
- 8-10. Female Nightingale (*Philomela lusciniæ*) approaching its nest with food for its young.
- 11-13. Female Nightingale feeding its young and

- cleaning the nest. The male did not appear to feed the young, but supplied the female with food.
- 14, 15. Willow-Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).
- 16, 17. Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*) brooding and feeding its young.
- 18, 19. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) feeding fledged young in the nest.
- 20, 21. Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*) asleep on its nest.
- 22, 23. Male and female Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*) feeding their young.
24. Wren (*Anorthura troglodytes*) bringing food to its young in a nest placed in a haystack.
- 25, 26. Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*) at its nest and brooding.
- 27, 28. Young Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).
29. Female Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) sitting on its eggs.
30. Male Pheasant.
- 31-33. Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) going on to its nest, settling on its eggs, and brooding.
- 34-39. Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) entering its nesting-hole.

Miss E. L. TURNER, H.L.M.B.O.U., showed some excellent sets of slides of the following species:—

- 1-7. Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*), showing the male bird climbing backwards down a tree to the nesting-hole, and the female working upwards. Some remarks were made on their roosting-habits, and the way in which these birds suspend themselves against the trunk of a tree and go to sleep.
- 8-15. Wren (*Anorthura troglodytes*): feeding its young; panting after continued exertion; removing an untidy feather; and showing the usual depressed attitude of the tail when feeding the young.
- 16-24. Chiffchaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*). Female brooding; sunning itself; and feeding its young. The nest in this instance was placed between two

palings, the female alone doing all the work of feeding and defending the young by feigning injury.

- 25-31. Corn-Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). Feeding the young with caterpillars, moths, flies, and berries. Some remarks were added on the habits of the male, which apparently takes no share in building the nest, brooding, or in feeding the young till after they are fledged, but spends his time in challenging other males.
32. Nest of Wood-Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*), containing some feathers in the lining.
- 33-42. Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*) and young. Female brooding; luring away the young; standing by the eggs; and an attempt to show the beautiful position of the wings when the bird erects them and "sails" on to the eggs. Other slides showed stages of development in a young bird, including the attitudes it assumes when sunning itself on the ground, also when perching and erecting its wings.
- 43-56. Young of the Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*). Showing the characteristic pose when walking; when defending itself; and when endeavouring to conceal itself amongst the reeds; also a photograph of the nest.

Mr. W. BICKERTON then showed some excellent photographic slides.

- 1-14. The Wood-Wren (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*). "The Haunt of the Wood-Wren"; its nest and eggs; the interior of the nest shown to be devoid of feathers; the parent birds approaching the nest with food and leaving it again after feeding the young. A dead branch had been pushed into the ground just over the nest, and the parents invariably used this as a perch both on going to the nest and on leaving it. Among other points illustrated were the following:—(a) that caterpillars,

daddy-long-legs, and smaller insects were brought as food; (b) that both birds would approach with food simultaneously and would bring two or three insects of different kinds at the same time; (c) that on every occasion when the birds settled on their perch one leg was straight and the other bent.

A series of slides was then exhibited showing that sitting birds are greatly distressed in hot, or even in warm, weather.

Mr. BICKERTON stated that during the course of his watching and photographing he had been struck by the fact that many nesting- and nestling-birds appeared to be greatly distressed by the heat. They gave expression to this distress in various ways:—(1) By panting violently with the mandibles more or less widely extended. (2) By puffing out and sometimes even erecting their feathers to a greater or less extent: sometimes this was done concurrently with the panting, and at other times quite independently of it. (3) Occasionally by fanning themselves with their wings. (4) By stretching out their wings to the fullest extent possible, and by keeping them extended for a brief space of time. (5) By pushing out their wings from the sides of the body. (6) By extending or stretching themselves out lengthways as far as possible. (7) In the case of young birds, by leaving the nest sooner than they otherwise would.

The slides shown in the subjoined list illustrated all these points. They were divided into three sections.

(A) *Young Birds.*

- 1, 2. Young Curlew (*Numenius arquatus*) squatting in the grass and panting with the heat.
- 3, 4. Five young Blackcaps (*Sylvia atricapilla*) (un-fledged) in the nest in a state of collapse from the heat and all panting violently.
- 5-9. Three young Reed - Warblers (*Acrocephalus streperus*) in the nest, all panting; one had jumped up on the rim of the nest, and

in various positions was seen to be panting violently.

10. Young Long-tailed Titmice (*Ægithalus roseus*) in the nest, panting.
- 11, 12. One young bird perched on a twig outside the nest was shown extending its wings to the fullest extent. The larger feathers of the wing were shown to be quite separated in the stretching process.
- 13, 14. Young Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*) in Reed-Warbler's nest with all the feathers raised.

(B) *Adult Inland-nesting Species.*

1. Reed-Warbler slipping on to its nest, panting, and with feathers of the flanks and underparts "puffed" out.
- 2, 3. Reed-Warbler on the nest fanning itself with its wings. The wings were shown to be raised aloft, the feathers of the head, &c., erected, and the body extended as far as possible.
4. Sedge-Warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*) sitting on its nest and panting, with opened mandibles.
5. Stone-Curlew (*Œdicnemus œdicnemus*) on its nest, panting violently, with the wings drooped and feathers slightly raised.
6. Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*) on its nest, panting, with mandibles open and some of its feathers raised.
7. Dabchick (*Podiceps fluviatilis*) on its nest, panting, with mandibles open and wings raised.
8. The same bird yawning.

(C) *Adult Sea-side Birds.*

1. Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) standing over its nest, with its mandibles wide open, panting violently.
2. Sitting on its nest in the same condition.
- 3-5. Herring-Gull (*L. argentatus*) on its nest, with the mandibles open, panting violently.

6. Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli*) on its nest in a similar condition.
7. Group of five Arctic Terns (*S. macrura*) sitting on their nests on an oceanic islet: all panting, with the mandibles open.
- 8-13. Individual birds of the above group, all panting, some very violently; in some cases the feathers of the breast and flanks were puffed out, in others the wings were pushed away from the sides of the body; one bird was shown panting violently as it walked on to its eggs.
14. Group of seven Guillemots (*Uria troile*) nesting on a ledge of tall sea-cliff, about 150 feet high: five of the seven birds were panting, with their mandibles open; in all cases the wings were pushed out from the flanks, and the points of the wings were drooping on to the bare rock.

Mr. CHERRY KEARTON, who was the guest of the Club, gave a delightful and varied exhibition of cinematograph-pictures taken in Great Britain, Africa, India, and Borneo. To those who had already attended Mr. Kearton's lectures at the Little Queen's Hall, Langham Place, some of the pictures were already familiar, but to the majority of those present they were seen for the first time and duly appreciated. The pictures not only included studies of birds but of many wild animals, as well as reptiles and insects. In the African series there were remarkable pictures of Jackson's Whydah-bird (*Drepanoplectes jacksoni*) displaying in the courting-season; the bird at short intervals was seen springing high into the air and again dropping to the ground, where it looked like a diminutive Bantam cock with an abnormally long tail. There were also Weaver-birds and Sun-birds at their nests, &c. The series likewise showed the hunting and killing wild Lions by the Masai, armed with spears only, some of the scenes being truly remarkable: there were also shown pictures of the Serval Cat; Rhinoceros charging; and herds of Buffaloes, Antelopes, Gazelles, Giraffes, and Zebras galloping over the plains. In the Indian and Bornean series

there was one especially interesting picture of a male of the Great Hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*) feeding the female immured in its nesting-hole in a tree. A Tiger crossing an open space in the jungle had been successfully photographed, and it was interesting to see how the stripes on the animal's coat disappeared directly it came into the strong sunlight, and were once more apparent as soon as it reached the shade of the trees. The Ourang was seen at home in the Bornean forests climbing and feeding in the branches about 70 feet from the ground. The last film was a delightful series of pictures of a large Elephant bathing and giving itself a shower-bath.

During the progress of the films Mr. Kearton gave an account of his travels and described the circumstances under which many of the pictures had been taken. At the termination of this exhibition he was very heartily applauded by all present.

In Mr. W. P. Pycraft's remarks on the syrinx of the Jack Snipe published in the last number of the 'Bulletin,' on page 79, line 5, for "pattern" read "feature."

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXVIII.

THE hundred and seventy-sixth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 10th of April, 1912.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

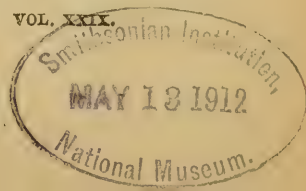
Members present:—D. A. BANNERMAN, E. BIDWELL, C. D. BORRER, C. CHUBB, J. M. GOODALL, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, N. B. KINNEAR, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. A. MACMILLAN, G. M. MATHEWS, R. O. MATHEWS, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, Major F. PROCTOR, F. R. RATCLIFF, C. B. RICKETT, D. SETH-SMITH, E. F. STANFORD, H. F. WITHERBY (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Visitors:—J. M. BORRER, C. M. DYER, H. S. L. FRY.

MR. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited two skins of birds which had been forwarded to him from Gambia by Dr. E. Hopkinson. The skins had been very cleverly made up by the natives from a Golden Oriole (*Oriolus auratus*, Vieill.) and a Glossy Starling (*Lamprocolius purpureus*, Müll.), the head and neck of the one having been transferred to the body of the other. As would be seen, the result was the production of two remarkably handsome birds, the artifice being so skilfully

[April 26th, 1912.]

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executed that they might easily be mistaken for new species by those without some knowledge of ornithology.

They had been sent by Dr. Hopkinson to show that even in that remote part of Africa the simple-minded negro had learned how to make money by selling these "fakes" to the younger French traders in Gambia.

The Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN exhibited a series of three clutches of eggs of Richard's Pipit (*Anthus richardi richardi*, Vieill.), collected by Herr O. Bamberg on his journey to Transbaikalia and North Mongolia in 1908. Side by side with these was shown a clutch of *Anthus richardi striolatus*, Blyth, obtained by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker on Shillong Peak, Assam. The clutch of *A. r. striolatus* agreed well with specimens sent by Mr. Rickett from China and now in the British Museum. Although Dr. Hartert, in his 'Vögel der palaäarktischen Fauna,' i. p. 265, regarded these two forms as only subspecifically distinct, the eggs differed considerably, and, strange to say, those of the smaller bird (*A. r. striolatus*) were rather larger than those of the larger form (*A. r. richardi*). They also showed a constant difference in the type of markings, those of *A. r. striolatus* being decidedly bolder.

A clutch of five eggs of the Brown Flycatcher (*Muscicapa latirostris*, Raffles), of which a single specimen had been recorded from the south coast of England, was also exhibited. It had been taken on Mount Fuji, Japan, on the 20th of June, 1910.

Mr. JOURDAIN also exhibited two eggs of the Common Magpie (*Pica pica*, L.), taken by himself in South-west Derbyshire. The clutch contained six eggs, four of which were almost normal in colouring, while the two eggs exhibited were erythristic in type, the ground-colour being buff or stone-colour, with red-brown spots and violet shell-markings.

Mr. JOURDAIN proceeded to make some general remarks on the subject of erythrism in eggs, confining the use of the name to those species in which the eggs showed two distinct

types of colouring, which might be roughly described as "blue" or "green," and "red." In some species the "red" eggs were so numerous as to constitute the type, while in others they were extremely rare. Among British birds examples in which the "red" type was common were the Tree-Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*) and the Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*). As examples of British birds in which the "red" eggs occurred only rarely, the Sedge-Warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*), the Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*), and the Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*) might be mentioned. A remarkable characteristic of this peculiarity was the way in which it occurred in certain families. Thus in the Corvidæ it had been known to occur in the Raven (*Corvus corax*), the Hooded Crow (*C. cornix*), the Rook (*C. frugilegus*), the Magpie (*Pica pica*), and apparently also in the Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), while in the Cape Rook (*Corvus capensis*) it was found apparently to the exclusion of the "blue" type, and the Choughs (*Pyrrhocorax*) also showed a strong tendency to a permanently erythristic type.

Mr. E. BIDWELL suggested that a list of those cases in which erythrism had been recorded should be published in 'British Birds,' in which all the known records should be brought together, and he proceeded to mention instances of erythrism in the Raven and Jay which had come to his knowledge.

Mr. C. BORRER mentioned that he had already prepared a tentative list of this kind, supplementing that given by the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain in the 'Proceedings of the 4th Internat. Ornith. Congress' (1905), pp. 583-593.

The question then arose as to how far the colour-variation was dependent on locality, and Mr. Jourdain mentioned that though no case of erythrism had been recorded in the eggs of the western race of the Subalpine Warbler (*Sylvia cantillans*) from either Corsica or Sicily, Captain Lynes had obtained a large series of red eggs from the south-west of Spain, where it was evidently the prevalent type. Similarly, though no red eggs of the Dartford Warbler had ever been taken in England, the red type was by no means uncommon in South

Spain, though in this case the birds had been subspecifically distinguished.

Mr. J. M. GOODALL said that he had in his collection red eggs of the Lapwing from widely separated localities in the British Isles, and that this variety was always exceedingly rare.

Mr. BORRER and Mr. JOURDAIN then agreed to collaborate in the preparation of the list on the lines suggested, and Mr. BIDWELL and others undertook to supply information with regard to certain species.

Mr. JOURDAIN also exhibited the eggs of two species of Sunbirds—*Cinnyris falkensteini*, Fisch. & Reich., and *C. mediocris*, Shelley. The eggs of the former were described in the 2nd edition of Nehr Korn's 'Katalog,' p. 275, but those of *C. mediocris* were believed to be undescribed. They were obtained together with the nests and parent birds, skins of which were exhibited, at Njoro, British East Africa, in October and December 1911, by Mr. W. M. Congreve.

Of *C. mediocris* three nests were found in bushes and among the slender boughs of young trees from 6 to 10 feet from the ground. Each nest contained two eggs: the first on the 22nd of October (much incubated), the second on the 24th of October (slightly incubated), and the third on the 29th of December (fresh).

The nests were roughly spherical in shape, with the opening near the top, but domed, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth. The interior in each case was neatly lined with flakes of plant-down, and the external materials consisted of lichens, roots, grasses, &c. The eggs were elongate in shape; the average size of four being 16.6×11.3 mm., max. 17.1×11.3 and 16.8×11.5 , min. 16×11.2 . They were so thickly and uniformly covered with fine freckling and marbling of light greyish-brown, which varied from a warmer to a colder tint, that the ground-colour of greenish-white, pale purplish, or olive-grey was almost obscured. Compared with the eggs of *C. falkensteini* they were decidedly darker and more uniform in their markings.

The two nests of *C. falckensteini* were built in shrubs 3 feet from the ground, and were similar in shape to those already described, but rather larger and more loosely built, about $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height. Both nests showed a good deal of vegetable down externally as well as in the lining. The eggs were elongate in shape, four, averaging in size 16.1×10.8 mm., max. 16.4×11 and 16.1×11.2 , min. 16×10.5 . The ground-colour was greyish-white, freckled and marbled with greyish-brown; the markings tending to form a cap at the larger end. They were conspicuously lighter than the eggs of *C. mediocris*. Fresh eggs were taken on the 22nd of October and incubated eggs on the 26th of December.

Two nests of *Turdus elgonensis*, Jackson, were also found by Mr. Congreve. The first contained two much incubated eggs (of which one was exhibited) on the 22nd of October, and the second contained two eggs which hatched out on the same day. The egg, which is not included in Nehrkorn's 'Katalog' or in the British Museum collection, is like the Common Blackbird's in appearance, having a light greenish-blue ground, freckled and blotched with red-brown. Size, 29.2×21.1 mm.

The CHAIRMAN called attention to the prospectus of "Fanning Island Limited," a new company formed for the purpose of buying Fanning Island in the Pacific and developing its supposed guano-beds and other resources, and pointed out what an excellent opportunity it would afford for a naturalist to visit such a little-known locality. The birds known to inhabit this group of islands were as yet very few in number, and amongst them was stated to be the very rare Pacific Wader (*Echmorhynchus cancellatus*) lately figured by Mr. Rothschild in his 'Extinct Birds' (plate xxxv.).

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT remarked that he had recently drawn up Lists of Birds requiring Protection in certain British Colonies and Protectorates, which had been published by

order of the Trustees of the British Museum. The total number of species of birds known to inhabit the Fanning Group amounted to twenty-six, of which sixteen were Sea-birds. Of the remaining ten, four were believed to be peculiar to the group, and included two species of Reed-Warbler, *Acrocephalus* (or *Tatare*) *pistor* (Tristram) and *A. æquinotialis* (Lath.), inhabiting Fanning Island and Christmas Island respectively; the little Green Lory (*Vini kuhli*, Vigors), found on Fanning and Washington Islands; and a Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus couesi*, Streets), found on Washington Island and said by its describer to differ from the Common Gadwall in certain particulars. Other interesting birds inhabiting the group, besides Peale's Sandpiper (*Æ. cancellatus*) already mentioned by Dr. Sclater, were the Petrels, including *Puffinus nativitatis*, *P. cuneatus*, and *Estrelata parvirostris*. The remaining species were mostly widely distributed Waders and Sea-birds.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 8th of May, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union will be held on the same day (8th of May), and the Annual Dinner of the B. O. U. will take place conjointly with that of the B. O. C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
Chairman.	Editor.	Sec. & Treas.

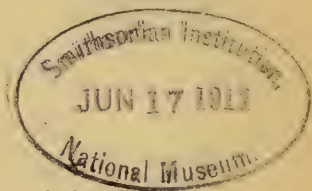


BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB

No. CLXXIX.



THE hundred and seventy-seventh Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 8th of May, 1912.

Chairman: F. D. GODMAN, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, E. BIDWELL, J. L. BONHOTE, LORD BRABOURNE, W. FITZHERBERT BROCKHOLES, P. F. BUNYARD, Col. STEPHENSON R. CLARKE, H. E. DRESSER, E. V. EARLE, G. L. EWEN, J. M. GOODALL, F. H. C. GOULD, A. F. GRIFFITH, Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN, G. E. LODGE, P. R. LOWE, M.D., G. M. MATHEWS, E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT (*Editor*), C. OLDHAM, T. PARKIN, C. E. PEARSON, F. G. PENROSE, M.D., A. E. PRICE, C. B. RICKETT, A. D. SAPSWORTH, P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S., W. L. SCLATER, D. SETH-SMITH, M. C. SETON, N. F. TICEHURST, F.R.C.S., H. M. WALLIS, H. F. WITHERBY (*Secretary and Treasurer*), A. F. R. WOLLASTON.

Members of the B.O.U.:—R. W. CHASE, R. E. CHEESEMAN, EDWARD HUDSON, C. B. KLOSS, Rev. ERNEST U. SAVAGE, F. W. SMALLEY.

Visitors:—H. ALEXANDER, J. F. BROCKHOLES, P. ANDERSON GRAHAM, J. R. GRIFFITH, S. L. HINDE, J. R. STEVENSON, W. BEACH THOMAS.

[May 23rd, 1912.]

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At the conclusion of the conjoint dinner of the B. O. U. and B. O. C., the President of the British Ornithologists' Union proposed the health of HIS MAJESTY THE KING and that of "Absent Ibises," as is customary at the Annual Dinner.

He remarked that he was glad to see Mr. A. F. Wollaston among those attending the Annual Dinner, and he felt sure that all present would join in wishing him every success in the fresh exploration he was about to undertake. He hoped that this time, profiting by the experience of the first expedition, he might be successful in reaching the higher ranges of the Snow Mountains in Dutch New Guinea.

Mr. WOLLASTON, after thanking the President and Members for their hearty good wishes, said that he felt very hopeful about this undertaking, and that in any case his brother "Ibises" might be sure that he would do his utmost to attain success.

The President then vacated the Chair in favour of Dr. P. L. SCLATER, who, as Chairman of the B. O. C., conducted the business during the remainder of the evening.

Mr. H. M. WALLIS and Mr. C. E. PEARSON described the nesting of the Thick-billed Lark (*Rhamphocorys clot-bey*, Bonap.). The nest, found on the 8th of April, in the desert about six miles south of Biskra, was placed among stones and was much larger than is usually constructed by birds of this kind. It was entirely composed of the glaucous, woolly sprays of some desert plant and extended some inches beyond the sides of the cup among the surrounding stones. The four young birds had left the nest and were found some distance apart. Both parents were very bold, and were observed at close quarters feeding the young. A rather large larval locust was being carried by the male in its bill.

Mr. PEARSON exhibited skins of the parent birds and four young, one of the latter having been presented by him to the Natural History Museum.

[This young bird agrees with the brief description given by

Mr. Whitaker [*cf.* 'Birds of Tunisia,' i. p. 288 (1905)]. The entire plumage of the head and upperparts is isabelline; the wings are similarly coloured, but the primaries, which are mostly in quill and about half an inch in length, have the basal part of the inner web blackish. The chest and sides are paler isabelline than the back, while the middle of the breast and belly is whitish, becoming pure white on the thighs and vent.

The young bird differs absolutely from the adult in plumage, and even the bill, though rather thick, does not appear to foreshadow the massive mandibles of the adult. The bill is yellowish-horn colour; the inside of the mouth orange-yellow; and the legs and feet yellowish-buff.—ED.]

Mr. WALLIS and Mr. PEARSON then made some remarks upon the nesting of the Algerian Desert-Lark, *Ammomanes deserti algeriensis*, Sharpe, on the rocky hills of Fontaines Chaudes, Biskra. The nest was placed in an angle of a rock, on a level with the ground, and was partially overhung. It was made of the whitish, woolly buds and shoots of some desert plant, buttressed and held in position against the wind by a rampart of little stones. It contained two young, still covered with the first coat of almost white down. The female remained covering them until she had been examined at close quarters, showing great courage, and, judging from her attitude and extended wings, did not rely on the extremely protective colouring of her plumage.

On the 6th of April several pairs of Griffon Vultures (*Gyps fulvus*) were found breeding, and four nests were visited, while two more were observed at close quarters a fortnight later. One egg was fairly fresh, a second contained a chick almost ready to emerge and quite noisy. Three or four other chicks were seen or handled, all being quite small. The nests, unlike those described by Seebohm, were tidy, but small structures, entirely made of Esparto grass. They did not contain any sticks, nor had they the appearance of having been used previously. Mr. Wallis had seen the birds nesting upon the same rows of ledges in April 1911,

and the locality had apparently been used by Griffons for a long time. The birds were very bold.

A large nest of sticks about half a mile away from these ledges was almost certainly the work of a Golden Eagle, a species which they had repeatedly seen in the immediate neighbourhood. This nest was lined throughout with freshly-plucked sprays of green ash, just breaking into leaf, but did not contain any eggs.

The silence of the Griffon, even when extremely excited, was a remarkable trait. Whilst sweeping past within a few feet, and whilst returning to cover her young in the presence of an intruder (a thing no Eagle would ever do), the Griffon made no cry that could be heard, unless a sound like the subdued bray of a donkey, heard once or twice, was uttered by this bird. There could have been no donkey or mule among such cliffs. In no instance had they found more than a single egg or chick in a nest.

Mr. C. E. PEARSON and Mr. H. M. WALLIS exhibited the eggs of the Mediterranean Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio cæruleus*) obtained by them at Lac Fetzara, Bône, on the 23rd and 24th of April. About twenty nests were found, of which some four or five contained from one to four eggs. These eggs varied in size from considerably smaller to perceptibly larger than an average egg of the Common Coot. The nests were almost invariably built higher in the herbage than a Coot's, and were with one exception more bulky. All were canopied by an arrangement of rushes or reeds. In most cases the canopy was of a rather flimsy description, but in others, where the nest was supported by stout reeds 14 or 15 feet in height and as thick as one's finger, these had been half-bitten through about 18 inches above the nest, and made to fall across it. Such a screen would no doubt make it difficult for a Marsh-Harrier or Serpent-Eagle to take the sitting bird; yet the species, though fairly abundant, was immensely outnumbered by the Common Coot. The latter bird made

no canopy over its nest, but bred somewhat earlier, and apparently laid rather larger clutches of from six to eight eggs.

At the same place and time (24th of April) three Spoon-bills in full white plumage were seen upon the wing, and subsequently feeding in shallow open water among floating Black-headed Gulls. Whiskered Terns were hawking for flies among the Swallows overhead. A distant and unsatisfactory view of a Bearded Titmouse was obtained, and the cries of what can hardly have been anything but a Bittern were repeatedly heard at fairly close quarters. The Cattle-Egret was present in numbers.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT said that he had recently received letters from Mr. Walter Goodfellow, who had been encamped on Mount Arizan, Formosa, at an elevation of about 8000 feet. He felt sure that the Members of the Club would be glad to learn that the primary object of the expedition had been accomplished, and that Mr. Goodfellow had succeeded in bringing to the coast in fine condition a number of living specimens, both cocks and hens, of the splendid Mikado Pheasant (*Calophasis mikado*, O.-Grant).

He had likewise secured living examples of the Tree-Partridge (*Arboricola crudigularis*, Swinh.), and a pair of the recently described Laughing-Thrush (*Trochalopteron morrisonianum*, O.-Grant). His collection of bird-skins included examples of at least four new species, which Mr. Ogilvie-Grant proposed to describe as follows :—

HOREITES ACANTHIZOIDES CONCOLOR, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. General colour above (including the wings and tail) brownish-olive, inclining to rufous on the top of the head, nape, and mantle, but especially on the outer webs of the secondary-quills; rump washed with yellowish-olive; a blackish patch in front of the eye, above it a pale yellowish-white streak commencing on the lores and passing over the eye to the occiput; chin, throat, and chest white tinged with buff, shading into dull yellowish-

buff on the head and rest of the underparts. Iris brown; bill brown, creamy-yellow at the base; feet dull yellow.

♂. Total length ca. 100 mm.; wing 51; tail 47; tarsus 22.

♀. " " " " 49; " 44; " 19.

Hab. Mt. Arizan, 8000 feet, Formosa.

Types of the species: ♂ ♀. iii. & iv. 12. Walter Goodfellow coll.

Obs. *Horeites brunnescens* (Hume), from India, has the breast and belly paler, while *H. acanthizoides*, from China, has these parts much yellower than in *H. a. concolor*.

BRACHYPTERYX GOODFELLOWI, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Very similar to the *female* of *B. cruralis* (Blyth), but the forehead, lores, and feathers round the eye are olive-brown like the rest of the crown, instead of rust-red; the general colour of the upperparts is dark olive-brown and the tail is darker, with hardly a trace of rufous. The concealed white eyebrow-stripe is well-developed, extending from above the lores to the occiput. The underparts are of a rather more olive-brown, and the middle of the breast and belly more distinctly white. Iris brown; bill black; feet brown.

♂. Total length ca. 140 mm.; wing 66; tail 50; tarsus 21.

♀. " " " " 62; " 46; " 19.

Hab. Mt. Arizan, Formosa, 8000 ft.

Types of the species: ♂ ♀. iii. 12. Walter Goodfellow coll.

Obs. The Chinese species *B. carolinæ*, La Touche [*cf.* Bull. B.O.C. viii. p. ix (1898)], also has the plumage of the sexes similar or very nearly so, but it is a much smaller and more brightly-coloured bird, with the middle of the breast and belly white.

PARUS ATER PTILOSUS, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Near *P. ater insularis*, Hellmayr, but distinguished by having the median black feathers of the occiput considerably lengthened (about 19 mm.), extending conspicuously beyond the other feathers and forming a marked crest. Iris brown; bill black; feet slate.

♂. Wing 61 mm.; tail 43; tarsus 17.

♀. „ 57 mm.; „ 40; „ 16.

Hab. Mt. Arizan, Formosa, 8000 ft.

Types of the species : ♂ ♀. iii. 12. Walter Goodfellow coll.

DICÆUM FORMOSUM, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *D. luzoniense*, O.-Grant, but the scarlet on the chest does not extend on to the breast, the sides of the breast and belly are pale brownish-buff, the flanks paler olive, and the under tail-coverts pale buff, instead of light cinammon-yellow. Wing 50 mm.

Hab. Mt. Arizan, Formosa, 7000 ft.

Type of the species : ♂. iii. 12. Walter Goodfellow coll.

Obs. The head of this specimen has unfortunately been somewhat injured, but the cheeks are no doubt of a much darker grey than in *D. luzoniense*.

Mr. F. D. GODMAN remarked that he had received by post a small number of bird-skins collected by Mr. H. J. Elwes during his recent visit to the Island of Formosa; all the species were, however, represented in Mr. Goodfellow's collection, and the only new one, a Flower-pecker (*Dicæum*), had just been described by Mr. Ogilvie-Grant.

He exhibited a peculiar cinnamon-coloured variety of the female Blackbird (*Turdus merula*).

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited clutches of eggs of the following species :—

BLACKBIRD. (*Turdus merula*.) Two very remarkable clutches of four eggs each, laid by the same bird and taken in Kent in 1911 and 1912. The ground-colour was rich greenish-blue, heavily capped with chestnut-red, and the smaller ends of the eggs almost without pigment. The same bird produced a similar variety in 1910.

GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER. (*Locustella naevia*.) A clutch of six from Germany, 20. vi. 11. Pure white, with the

surface-markings normal, but mostly confined to the larger end, the shell-markings pale grey and conspicuous.

BLUE TITMOUSE. (*Parus cæruleus*.) Clutch of seven eggs from Co. Wicklow. The surface-markings forming large suffused blotches at the larger end ; colour normal.

COMMON SNIPE. (*Gallinago gallinago*.) Clutch of four from Sweden, three of which showed distinct bluish-green bands encircling the shell ; otherwise normal.

Two other clutches of somewhat abnormally marked eggs were also shown.

WOODCOCK. (*Scolopax rusticula*.) A very handsome clutch of four eggs from Co. Dublin, with the ground-colour rich light brown, very heavily marked at the larger end with rich chocolate-brown ; the shell-markings almost absent.

REDSHANK. (*Totanus calidris*.) A clutch with greenish ground-colour.

GREENFINCH. (*Chloris chloris*.) Two somewhat abnormal clutches, one containing an egg of the Cuckoo.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER. (*Colymbus arcticus*.) A clutch of two eggs from Sweden.

RED-THROATED DIVER. (*Colymbus septentrionalis*.) Clutch of two eggs from Orkney.

In both these clutches the eggs showed a distinct broad green band encircling the smaller end of the shell.

Colonel STEPHENSON CLARKE exhibited two examples of an abnormal variety of the House-Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). The upperparts were cinnamon-brown and the underparts pale buff. He said that a nest had been found at his home near Cuckfield in which all the young birds had been similarly coloured.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT exhibited a male and female of the Common Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) killed on the 19th of April. He said that at the Meeting of the Club held on the 13th of December, 1911 (*cf.* Bull. B. O. C.

xxix. p. 39), he had pointed out that during the breeding-season the female Partridge assumed a remarkable spotted plumage on the sides of the head and neck, which had hitherto been overlooked. At that time he had been unable to say in what month of the year this plumage was assumed. It would now be seen by an examination of the present specimens that the head and neck of the female were in full moult, and that a large number of spotted feathers were in various stages of growth. In the male no change was taking place.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 12th of June, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXXX.

THE hundred and seventy-eighth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 12th of June, 1912.

Chairman: P. L. SCLATER, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. C. STUART BAKER, D. A. BANNERMAN, C. D. BORRER, P. F. BUNYARD, C. CHUBB, H. J. ELWES, F.R.S., H. GOODCHILD, C. INGRAM, G. M. MATHEWS, H. MUNT, T. H. NEWMAN, C. OLDHAM, T. PARKIN, C. E. PEARSON, F. G. PENROSE, M.D., A. E. PRICE, Major F. W. PROCTOR, Lt.-Col. R. G. WARDLAW-RAMSAY, F. R. RATCLIFF, R. H. READ, C. B. RICKETT, Hon. W. ROTHSCHILD, D.Sc., F.R.S., W. L. SCLATER, F. C. SELOUS, D. SETH-SMITH, H. M. UPCHER, H. F. WITHERBY (*Secretary and Treasurer*).

Visitors:—J. H. FLEMING, C. BODEN KLOSS, J. S. PARKIN, Colonel S. SANDBACH.

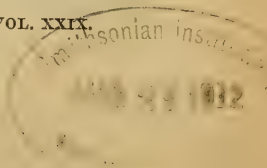
Mr. WITHERBY made the following statement:—

“Early in 1910 Mr. La Touche applied to the Committee of the B.O.C. for financial assistance to study the movements of migrants on the Chinese coast by sending collectors to certain islands. In October 1910 the Committee agreed to guarantee Mr. La Touche the expenses for an expedition

[July 17th, 1912.]

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to Shawcishan during the spring-migration of 1911, on the understanding that the birds collected should be the property of the Club. It was agreed that Mr. La Touche should have the refusal of any duplicates he might require at cost price, that he should provide translations of the notes and labels, and that a report should be first published in the 'Bulletin.' In January, 1912, Mr. La Touche's collection arrived. It was decided to have the notes revised, and Mr. Rickett kindly undertook to work out the collection and to prepare the Report. This has now been done, and Mr. Rickett will give you an account of his work.

"The total cost of the expedition will be more than covered by the sale of the collection. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant informs me that the British Museum is prepared to purchase 248 skins, and Mr. Rothschild is willing to take over the remainder. It is proposed that the surplus money shall be forwarded to Mr. La Touche, to assist him in continuing his observations."

Mr. C. B. RICKETT said that the collection contained examples of 136 species, represented by 428 skins, all in fine condition, and bearing labels with date, sex, &c.

The birds mostly represented well-known species; the following, however, were worthy of special notice, viz.: *Sturnia violacea* and *Fringillaria variabilis*, which appeared to be new to the China list; *Emberiza leucocephala*, apparently not previously observed so far south; and *Calandrella dukhunensis*. Of the last there were five examples, but some twenty had been observed in the springs of 1908 and 1911. So far as he had been able to ascertain, the most easterly range of this species hitherto recorded was the Province of Shen-si. Its occurrence on the east coast of China on migration was therefore an interesting fact.

With his notes on this collection Mr. La Touche had incorporated observations made in the springs of 1907 and 1908 and the autumn of 1910. On looking over these Mr. Rickett was surprised to observe the total absence of the

following species :—*Locustella certhiola*, a common migrant in South China and the Lower Yangtze basin, especially in autumn ; also of three Willow-Warblers, *Phylloscopus xanthodryas*, *P. proregulus*, and *P. fuscatus*. The first named bred in Japan and wintered in Borneo, while the other two were very common visitors in winter to South China.

A full list of the species observed and obtained would be found on p. 124, together with the dates of occurrence, the approximate numbers of individuals observed, and a record of the weather.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT forwarded a description of a new species of Flycatcher from Nyasaland, which he proposed to name

ERYTHROCERCUS NYASÆ, sp. n.

Adult. Most nearly allied to *E. thompsoni*, Shelley, which it resembles in having the crown olive like the back ; but easily distinguished by the absence of the wide black subterminal band across the tail which is characteristic of the latter species. The general colour of the plumage above is, moreover, of a darker olive.

Total length ca. 100 mm. ; wing 46 ; tail 47 ; tarsus 17.

Hab. Nyasaland.

Type in the British Museum. Adult. No. 48. Near Lake Pamalombe, 12.ix.11. Presented by Professor R. Newstead.

Obs. In the two typical specimens of *E. thompsoni* from the Rovuma River in the British Museum the sex is not indicated ; in one specimen the black subterminal band on the tail-feathers is wanting on the outermost pair only, in the second specimen a black band is present on the two middle pairs only. Possibly this difference is a sexual one. Professor Newstead states that there was no trace of a black band on the tail in the pair of birds which he was able to observe at close quarters.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also sent a description of a new species of Scops-Owl from Ashanti:—

SCOPS SPURRELLI, sp. n.

Adult. Most nearly allied to *S. holerythra*, Sharpe, from Cameroon, but very much smaller and darker, the general colour above being of a warm brown (almost pinkish-brown on the wings), instead of chestnut. The feathers of the crown marked with small irregularly shaped whitish spots, edged with black and arranged in a row along the shafts. Upperparts very similarly marked, but with the spots larger and more distinct. Underparts pale dull rufous with white shaft-spots, emphasized by short black shaft-streaks.

Total length ca. 195 mm.; wing 123; tail 65; tarsus 22.

Hab. Ashanti.

Type in the British Museum. *Adult.* Bibianaha, 60 miles west of Kumasi. Presented by Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT likewise sent for exhibition examples of some rare Francolins from North-east Africa, viz. :—

1. *Francolinus castaneicollis*, Salvad.—Ranging from Addis Abeba eastwards to the Goolis Mts. and southwards to Arussi.

2. *Francolinus bottegi*, Salvad.—Ranging from Lake Abasé, southwards through Djamdjam to Badditu, east of Lake Stephanie.

3. *Francolinus gofanus*, Neumann.—Ranging from Djimma southwards to Gofa.

It had been generally supposed, even by Count Salvadori himself, that *F. castaneicollis* and *F. bottegi* were synonymous, the former being the female and the latter the male of the same species; but this was not really the case. Count Salvadori had kindly forwarded for examination the type specimen of *F. bottegi* from Badditu, a very old male bird in worn plumage; also a second adult male (likewise identified as *F. bottegi*) from Arussi. The latter was, however, undoubtedly the male of *F. castaneicollis*, the type of which, a female, was obtained at Lake Chercher. The

latter species was easily distinguished from *F. bottegi* and also from *F. gofanus* by having the feathers of the mantle and upper-back *chestnut*, marked along the shaft and on each side near the extremity with black and white; whereas in the two last-named species the feathers of those parts were *black* with concentric white lines. *Inter se*, *F. gofanus* was distinguished from *F. bottegi* by having the ground-colour of the rufous-tipped feathers on the sides of the chest and breast conspicuously grey with white markings, instead of white with black markings. Further remarks on these species by Professor Neumann were to be found in the 'Journal für Ornithologie,' 1904, pp. 353-354; 1905, pp. 146-148, where the three forms had been correctly distinguished.

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, Ph.D., F.R.S., exhibited the eggs, hitherto unknown, of the following species of birds from German New Guinea. The eggs had been collected in the Rawlinson Mts. by Herr Keysser:—

Drepanornis albertisi geisleri, Meyer.

Astrapia rothschildi, Foerst.

Diphyllodes magnifica humsteini, Finsch & Meyer.

Paradisea guilielmi, Cab.

Eupetes geislerorum, Meyer.

Mr. Rothschild also exhibited an egg of *Drepanornis albertisi cervinicauda*, Sclat., from British New Guinea, and that of *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* (Vieill.) from Australia.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD further exhibited forty-five skins of the following Birds of Paradise and Parrots collected by Mr. A. S. Meek in the mountains of southern Dutch New Guinea:—

Ælurædus melanotis arfakianus, Meyer.

„ *stonei*, Sharpe.

Amblyornis inornatus (Schlegel).

Loboparadisea sericea, Rothsch.

Loria loræ, Salvad.

Parotia carolæ meeki, Rothsch.

Pteridophora alberti, Meyer.

Ptilorhis magnifica magnifica (Vieill.).

- Astrapia splendidissima*, Rothsch.
Diphyllodes magnificus magnificus (Penn).
Manucodia atra altera, Rothsch. & Hart.
„ *chalybata orientalis*, Salvad.
Charmosyna atra, Rothsch.
„ *stellæ goliathina*, Rothsch.
Geoffroyus simplex (Meyer).

Mr. Rothschild remarked:—"In 'The Ibis,' 1911, I entered *Manucodia jobiensis* (Salvad.) as a subspecies of *M. chalybata*, but the B. O. U. Expedition collected this bird together with *M. chalybata orientalis*, so that it will in future have to stand as a good species. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, in Appendix A of Mr. Wollaston's book 'Pygmies and Papuans,' states that neither Mr. Goodfellow nor Mr. Meek obtained the fully adult male of *Parotia carolæ meeki*, but Mr. Meek on his second trip obtained the adult male exhibited here to-night. Of *Loboparadisea* and *Pteridophora*, of which unfortunately only females and out-of-plumage birds were procured, I also exhibit adult males from native sources for comparison."

Mr. THOMAS PARKIN exhibited a specimen of the Terek Sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*, Gldenst.) which had been shot at Brookland, in Romney Marsh, Kent, on the 23rd of May, 1912. Mr. Parkin stated that the bird had been sent direct to Mr. G. Bristow, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, who at once brought it to him for identification. The bird, which proved to be a male, had evidently been killed with large shot; the head was somewhat smashed, the blood upon it being hardly dry. A female was also shot at the same time and place, another male on the 23rd, and a female on the 25th; the last three specimens had been examined in the flesh by Messrs. W. R. Butterfield and J. Harrison.

These were believed to be the first recorded examples obtained in Great Britain. Mr. H. E. Dresser, in his 'Birds of Europe,' vol. viii. p. 196, stated that this species bred plentifully in Northern Russia, but seldom visited any other part of Europe. It was likewise spread over Siberia; and on the approach of winter migrated into India and China, even reaching Australia and Southern Africa. He also remarked

that it had been obtained in France, in Normandy and near Paris, also in Southern France, and that three examples had been obtained in Italy, one of which was now in the Turin Museum; while one had been obtained by Dr. Blasius in Brunswick. There was also a record that another example had been killed in Pomerania in 1910 [*cf.* J.f.O. 1911, p. 168].

Dr. PERCY R. LOWE forwarded for exhibition examples of the Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*) to show the difference between the dark-backed typical form and the western grey-backed race which he had recently named *L. f. britannicus*.

Mr. Lowe had forwarded the following notes on the birds shown:—

“The first series is comprised of birds from Sweden and Norway, together with one or two specimens from countries in or bordering upon the *Eastern* Mediterranean (*e. g.*, Cyprus, Palestine, and Egypt); the second series includes birds taken in the British Isles, together with one or two specimens from the countries bordering the *Western* Mediterranean (*e. g.*, Algiers, Morocco, and Southern Spain).

“If we compare these two series, we find that the first is characterized by having the mantle, scapulars, and wing-coverts of a coloration which varies from dark slaty-black in the freshly-moulted spring-feathers to a sooty or deep brownish-black in later and more faded stages of plumage; while in the second series (the British form) the same parts are of a clear slaty-grey colour and not nearly so dark as in the first.

“In daylight this difference in coloration is so evident that it can be recognized at the merest glance, whether the birds are compared in series or individually. In every bird which I have examined this difference of coloration is quite constant.

“There are also other distinctive features, such as the size of the wings, bills, and feet, which I think will be established when larger series than I have been able to measure are

examined ; but, so far as my investigations have gone, males of the light-backed British race seem to have shorter wings and longer and stouter bills than the dark-backed Scandinavian race.

“ It is thus evident that there are at least two races of the Lesser Black-backed Gull, viz. :—

“(1) The typical Scandinavian or dark-backed race of Linnæus—*Larus fuscus fuscus* ; and

“(2) A western or light-backed race, which I have separated as *Larus fuscus britannicus* [Brit. Birds, vol. vi. No. 1, p. 2 (1912)].

“ The types of this British race which are exhibited are preserved in the British Museum and come from Caithness in Scotland. For the purposes of comparison, two birds of the typical dark-backed race are also shown—viz., one from Vaxholm near Stockholm in Sweden, kindly sent to me by Prof. Einar Lönnberg ; and one from Drobak in Norway, kindly lent by Prof. R. Collett.

“ I may state that Prof. Lönnberg informs me that, after comparison with eleven other examples in his collection, he finds that the example sent is a quite normal and typical specimen.

“ As regards the dark-backed examples of *L. fuscus* which I have already referred to, from Cyprus, Palestine, and Egypt, I regard these as examples of the typical Scandinavian race wintering in the Eastern Mediterranean ; while, on the other hand, examples from such localities as Morocco, Algiers, and the south of Spain represent, in my opinion, birds of the light-backed British race wintering in the Western Mediterranean. From this I conclude that these two races of the Lesser Black-backed Gull have two distinct lines of migration :—

“(1) The Scandinavian or typical race (*Larus fuscus fuscus*) migrates southwards across Eastern Europe (possibly by way of the Rivers Vistula and Dnieper) to winter in the Eastern Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea.

“(2) On the other hand, representatives of the Western race, following the Atlantic coasts of Europe,

wander southwards as far as the Western Mediterranean, and also possibly to Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores.

“Finally, I should like to call the attention of Members to the difficulty I have experienced in obtaining British-killed specimens *in winter plumage*, which seems to me rather to point to the fact, as regards our own native-bred Lesser Black-backed Gull, that the southerly migration in winter is much more complete than is generally supposed.”

Mr. ROTHSCHILD acknowledged the differences between the British and Scandinavian races, which he had noticed some years ago, but differed from Dr. Lowe as to the likelihood of the two forms having separate winter-quarters in the Mediterranean. He also mentioned that several pale forms of *L. fuscus* had been described, such as *L. affinis* and *L. vegæ*, and that there was considerable doubt as to their degree of distinctness as well as to the geographical limits of each of them.

Mr. D. A. BANNERMAN remarked :—

“In the last number of ‘British Birds’ Dr. Lowe described the new subspecies of Lesser Black-backed Gull which Mr. W. L. Sclater is exhibiting here to-night on his behalf. Dr. Lowe refers to examples of the Lesser Black-backed Gull which I procured in the island of Gran Canaria and have brought for exhibition to-night. As he has pointed out, this Gull from the Canary Islands does not agree with either *Larus fuscus* or *Larus fuscus britannicus*, the colour of the back being intermediate between the two; but the material at present available is too meagre to enable us to arrive at any definite conclusion. When at Las Palmas about ten days ago I found no Gulls of any kind in the harbour, and was told that none had been seen there for about a month. As soon as they return from their breeding-quarters I hope to secure a sufficient series to decide whether they represent a distinct race. In February and March the Lesser Black-backed Gull is extremely plentiful in Las Palmas harbour. As to whether this Gull

breeds in the Canaries I am unable to say ; the little island of Alegranza would be a most likely spot, but I believe it has never yet been visited in the breeding-season.

“According to Mr. Meade-Waldo, *Larus cachinnans* undoubtedly breeds in most of the islands, and I see no reason why *Larus fuscus* should not do so also.”

Mr. H. J. ELWES gave a brief account of his recent journey to Formosa and said that the remarkable resemblance between the birds of the mountains of that island and those of the Sikkim Himalaya to which he had called attention long ago in a paper in the ‘Proceedings of the Zoological Society,’ 1873, p. 666, was abundantly confirmed. Though owing to the hostility of the aborigines in the northern half of the island he had been unable to explore that part of it, yet he had seen enough of the mountains of the centre and south to realize the difficulties which attended the collector, owing to the dense undergrowth and absence of paths in the virgin forests. As his time was mainly devoted to botanical observations and forestry, he had only made a small collection of birds, which, however, included an example of a Flower-pecker (*Dicaeum formosum*) described at the last Meeting of the Club from a specimen sent home by Mr. Goodfellow. He had spent a few days close to the camp which had been formed by that gentleman at an altitude of about 7000 feet in a dense forest of cypress, near which the remarkable Mikado Pheasant was found. After great patience and difficulties with the aborigines who snared them, Mr. Goodfellow had succeeded in getting a small number of both sexes alive, which he was now bringing home, along with living specimens of Swinhoe’s Pheasant. As most of the bird-skins collected had not yet arrived, he was unable to exhibit them, but he might have some further remarks to make at a future Meeting of the Club.

Mr. CLIFFORD BORRER exhibited a clutch of eggs of the Greenshank (*Totanus nebularius*) taken in the Northern

Highlands. One egg was very large, with all the markings at the larger end, and one was abnormally small.

Dr. F. G. PENROSE drew the attention of the Members of the Club to an exhibition of photographs at present on view in the Meeting-Room of the Zoological Society's Offices in Regent's Park. He said that the photographs were the work of members of the Zoological Photographic Club and would be on view during June and July.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT wishes to inform Members of the Club that the Trustees of the British Museum have decided to close the Bird Room at the Natural History Museum to visitors between the 15th of August and the 25th of September, as it has been found necessary to rearrange the Collection.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 9th of October, 1912, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42-48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next Meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER,	W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,	H. F. WITHERBY,
<i>Chairman.</i>	<i>Editor.</i>	<i>Sec. & Treas.</i>

A LIST OF THE SPECIES/OF BIRDS
COLLECTED AND OBSERVED IN THE
ISLAND OF SHAWEISHAN

BY
J. D. LA TOUCHE.

REVISED AND ARRANGED BY
C. B. RICKETT.

SHAWEISHAN is a rocky islet situated about 30 miles east of the mouth of the Yangtszekiang (lat. $31^{\circ} 25' 22''$ N., long. $122^{\circ} 13' 50''$ E.). It is covered with brush-wood, and on one side there are a number of medium-sized trees. There is also a lighthouse on the island.

Mr. La Touche sent collectors to the island during the spring migrations of 1907, 1908, and 1911, and in the autumn of 1910. The records for the spring of 1907 are very imperfect, so that the word "none" against that year must not in every case be taken to mean that the species did not occur, but simply that it was not recorded.

All figures up to ten are said by the collectors to be the actual number of birds seen, above ten the numbers are roughly approximate.

The following notes are extracts from records kept by T'ang Wang Wang, the head collector:—

In spring, birds are very plentiful on the island when there is a north-west wind accompanied by drizzling rain.

In 1910 during the months of September to December great numbers of birds were passing from north to south. Those landing on the island were, in many cases, in a very exhausted state, and dozens of dead, in a very emaciated condition, were picked up. During this period he observed Peregrine Falcons preying largely on the migrants, more especially on Eastern Turtle-Doves, Quails, and Snipe.

The light-keepers told him that four or five years previously they saw large numbers of small birds taken by Sparrow-Hawks, and that the island was strewed with the feathers of their victims.

On the night of the 16th of October, 1910, there was apparently a great influx of migrants. Numbers of birds passed the light and many struck about midnight; there was very little wind, the sky overcast, and rain falling. Among those taken at the light Wang noted one Sparrow-Hawk, some Grey Wagtails, one *Butastur indicus*, one *Pandion haliaëtus*, one *Lanius tigrinus*, one *Anthus gustavi*, one *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*, one *Locustella lanceolata*, five *L. ochotensis*, and two *Hirundo gutturalis*.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th of November in the same year a great number of small birds died of cold on the island. The principal sufferers apparently were *Turdus obscurus*, *Alauda arvensis cinerea*, and *Emberiza rustica*.

WIND.	WEATHER.
0 = Calm.	B. = Blue sky.
1 = Light air.	C. = Cloudy.
2 = Light breeze.	D. = Drizzle.
3 = Gentle breeze.	F. = Fog.
4 = Moderate breeze.	G. = Gloomy.
5 = Fresh breeze.	H. = Hail.
6 = Strong breeze.	M. = Mist.
7 = Moderate gale.	O. = Overcast.
8 = Fresh gale.	P. = Passing showers.
9 = Strong gale.	R. = Rain.
10 = Whole gale.	S. = Snow.
11 = Storm.	T. = Thunder.
12 = Hurricane.	V. = Visibility of distant objects.
	W. = Wet or heavy dew.
	Z. = Haze.

Date.	Wind.		Weather.
	Direction.	Force.	
1907.			
April 10	N.W. veering to S.	2-3	B.
11	S.S.E.	2-7	F.R.
12	S.S.E. to S.	7-2-7	B.C.M.
13	N.N.W.	6-2	O.C.
14	S. to W.	1-4	B.M.
15	S. to S.E.	4-2	C.M.
16	North-easterly.	4-2	F. to 6 A.M., then B.M.
17	North-easterly.	2-3	B.M. to noon, then O.G.
18	N.E. to E.	3-4	G.M. to P. in afternoon.
19	E. backing to N.	3-4	O.M.D.
20	N.W. to N.	3-4	O.C.M.
21	Northerly.	2-4	C.G.
22	Northerly.	4-2	G.C.M.
23	N.E.	1-2	B.C.M.
24	North-easterly.	2	B.M.
25	E. veering to N.N.W.	3-2	O.C.M. F.D. from 3 P.M.
26	Northerly.	2-3	F. forenoon, then G.M.
27	N.E. veering to S.E.	0-2	F. early, then C.M.
28	S.E.	2-5	C.M.
29	S.E. veering to W.	5-6	C.M.D.
30	N.W. veering to N.E.	6-2	G.C., some B. in afternoon.
May 1	N.E. to S.W.	3	B.
2	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	2-5	B.C.M.
3	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	5-6	C. From 6 P.M. F.D.
4	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	6-4	F. to 7 A.M., then B.C.
5	N.N.W. to S.S.W.	5-4	C.M.O. From 9 P.M. D.
6	Northerly.	0-4	D.O.C.
7	N.E.	3-1	B.C.
8	South-easterly.	3-4	C.M. 11 P.M. D.
9	Variable.	0-4	D. to 7 A.M. O.C.M.
10	N.W.	4-5	B.M.
11	N.W.	6-3	B.M.C.
12	S.W.	4-2	B.M.C.
13	S.W.	3-2	C.M.
14	Southerly.	0-2	B.C.M.
15	S.E.	2-4	B.C.M.
16	Variable.	4-1	O.M.R.F.
17	Variable.	3-2	B.C.M. T. 2-3 P.M.
18	Southerly.	2-4	B.M.
19	S.	3-5	B.M.
20	S.	5-3	B.M.
21	Southerly.	4-2	B.M.
22	Variable.	2-3	F.
23	N.E.	3-4	F.M.

Date.	Wind.		Weather.
	Direction.	Force.	
1908.			
April 10	E.N.E. veering to E.S.E.	3	C.O. D. 1.30-5.45 P.M.
11	N. to N.E.	3-1	O.F.R.
12	N.E. to N.	2-4	O.F. some D.
13	N. to N.N.E.	4-2	O.C.M.
14	Northerly.	2	C.M.
15	N.N.E. to E. & S.	2	C.O.
16	Variable.	0-3	O.F.D.
17	N.N.E. to N.E.	2-3	B.C. F. at 8 P.M.
18	Variable.	0-2	C.B.
19	E.S.E. to S.E.	3-2	C.M. R. in evening.
20	Southerly.	2-3	F.
21	Variable.	1-3	F.M.D.
22	Variable.	2-1	B.Z.
23	S.	4	B.Z.
24	S. to N.E.	4-7	B.C. From 6 P.M. O.Z.
25	N.N.E.	6-3	O.M.P. At 4.30 P.M. D.
26	Northerly.	3-1	O.M.
27	Northerly.	1-2	O.C.Z.
28	N.N.E. to E.	2-1	C.Z.
29	E. to E.S.E.	2-5	O.M. At 4 P.M. D.
30	Variable.	5-3-5	O.M.F.D.
May 1	Variable.	5-3	F.D.
2	N.	5-7-5	O.M.
3	Northerly.	5-1	C.B.
4	S.W.	2	C.B.M.
5	S.S.W. to W.	3-2	B.Z.
6	S.	2-4	B.
7	S.	4	B.Z.
8	S.	4-1	O.C.Z.
9	Variable.	2-3	O.R.F.
10	Variable.	3-1	O.F.
11	Northerly.	1-5	O.C.
12	Variable.	3-1	B.
13	S.S.W. to S.E.	2-3	B.C. 9 P.M. O.
14	S.E.	3-4	O.
15	S.E.	3-6	O.M. 7 P.M. R.
16	Variable.	5-2	O.F.D.
17	Variable.	5-2	O.C.
18	Southerly.	2	C.M.
19	Southerly.	2	C.M. 7.30 P.M. F.
20	Southerly.	2	F.B.
21	Southerly.	2-1	B.Z., later F.
22	Variable.	2-6	B.C., later M.
23	Variable.	5-1	B.C.Z.
24	Southerly.	2-4	B.C.
25	S.	4-6	C.O. 10.30 P.M. D.

Date.	Wind.		Weather.
	Direction.	Force.	
1908.			
May 26	Southerly.	5-2	O.M.F.
27	Northerly.	2-3	F.O.
28	South-easterly.	1-3	F.O.
29	Variable.	2-3	O.F.
30	E. backing to N.	2-3	O.M.
31	Variable.	3-1	O.C.
June 1	W. to S.W.	2	B.C.M.
2	S.W. to S.	2	B.
3	S. to S.E.	3-4	B.C.O.
4	S.S.E. to S.E.	4-5	O.C.M. 6.30 P.M. D.
5	Easterly.	5-2	F.O.C.
6	Variable.	2	C.
7	S. to S.S.E.	2	C.
8	S.S.E. to S.	2-1	C.O.G.
9	S. to S.S.E.	3-7	O.M. 5 P.M. D.
10	S. to E.S.E.	7-3	O.M.
11	E.S.E. to S.S.E.	2-3	O.
12	S.S.E. to S.	2	C.F.M.
1911.			
March 8	N.E.	4	C.M. & O.M.D. A few periods of fog.
9	N.E.	6	O.M.R.
10	N.E.	5	Squally.
11	S.E.	2	O. & V.
12	S.E.	2	B.M.
13	E.S.E.	2	Fog.
14	N.E.	3	O.R.
15	N.E.	3	O.M. Passing showers.
16	N.E.	3	F. & R.
17	N.N.E.	3	O.V.
18	N.E.	4	B.M.
19	N.E.	2	B.V.
20	S.E.	3	O.M.D.R.
21	E.	5	F. & R. Passing fog during the night.
22	N.E.	5	O.M. Passing showers.
23	N.N.W.	5	O.M.
24	Northerly.	3	O.M. & O.V.
25	Calm.	0	B.V.
26	S.	2	B.V. & M.
27	S.E.	3	B.M.
28	S.E.	4	O.M.W.
29	S.	4	O.M.W. Heavy dew fell.
30	N.E.	5	

Date.	Wind.		Weather.
	Direction.	Force.	
1911.			
March 31		..	(No records given.)
April 1	A.M. N.E.	3	O.M. Wind very change-
	P.M. E.S.E.	3	O.M. [able.
2	A.M. E.S.E.	3	O.M.
	P.M. N.E.	2	O.V.
3	A.M. E.S.E.	1	B. & V.
	P.M. E.-S.E.	2	C. & V.
4	A.M. E.	4	O. & R. Light rain during the morning and afternoon.
	P.M. N.W.	5	O. & R.
5	A.M. E.N.E.	4	O.M. Foggy and rain.
	P.M. E.	3	O.M. Very wet.
6	A.M. N.	2	O.M. Light rain during the afternoon.
	P.M. S.E.	3	O.R.
7	A.M. E.	3	O.M. Squally weather during the day.
	P.M. E.S.E.	3	O.M.
8	A.M. S.	2	F.R. Wind very change-able.
	P.M. N.W.	3	C.V.
9	A.M. N.	3	O.R. Light rain during the morning.
	P.M. N.N.E.	2	C.V.
10	A.M. N.	1	O.V. Very light breeze in the morning.
	P.M. N.E.	1	O.M.R. Light rain during the day.
11	6 A.M. W.	2	O.M.R. Heavy dew in the morning.
	6 P.M. S.E.	1	B. & Z. Passing fog in the evening.
12	6 A.M. S.E.	1	B. & Z. Heavy dew.
	6 P.M. E.S.E.	2	C.V.
13	6 A.M. E.	2	B. & F. 5.00 fog set in, 6.30 fog cleared off.
	6 P.M. E.	2	C. & Z.
14	6 A.M. N.	2	F.
	6 P.M. N.E.	1	B. & Z.
15	6 A.M. N.-N.E.	2	O.M. Thick mist in the morning.
	6 P.M. N.	2	O.M.
16	6 A.M. N.N.W.	2	C.M.
	6 P.M. N.N.W.	2	O.M.
17	6 A.M. N.W.	3	B.V.
	6 P.M. N.	3	C.H. Squalls passing.

Date.	Wind.		Weather.
	Direction.	Force.	
1911.			
April 18	6 A.M. N.W.	3	B.H.
	6 P.M. S.	2	C.H.
19	6 A.M. S.	4	B.H.
	6 P.M. N.W.	2	C.H.
20	6 A.M. S.	2	B.M. Wet. Heavy dew in the night.
	6 P.M. S.	4	B.H.
21	6 A.M. S.S.W.	3	B.H.
	6 P.M. N.E.	2	B.H.
22	6 A.M. S.E.	2	B.H. & wet. Heavy dew in the night.
	6 P.M. S.S.E.	2	F.
23	6 A.M. S.S.E.	2	F.
	6 P.M. S.-S.E.	2	F.
24	6 A.M. S.S.E.	2	O.R. Light rain in the morning.
	6 P.M. S.W.	2	B.H.
25	6 A.M. E.S.E.	2	B.H. Wet.
	6 P.M. S.	2	B.H. Wet. Wind very changeable.
26	6 A.M. N.	5	O.M.†
	6 P.M. N.E.	1	B.H.
27	6 A.M. W.S.W.	2	B.M.
28	S.E.	3	B.M.
29	S.E.	3	B.M.
30	N.E.	4	O.M.D.
May 1	S.E.	2	O.M.
	2 S.E.	2	F.
3	S.	1	F.D.R.
4	N.	4	O.M.
5	N.	2	O.M.D. Passing showers day and night.
6	E. & S.W.	1	B.V.
7	S.S.E.	1	B.M.
8	E.S.E.	2	B.V.
9	S.E.	2	F. & D.R.
10	S.E.	2	F.
11	S.S.E.	3	F.D.
12	N.	4	F.D.
13	N.N.W.	4	O.M.
14	N.W. & N.	2	O.V.
15	N. & S.S.E.	2	B.M. & O.M.
16	E.S.E.	2	O.V.
17	E.	2	B.M.W. } Slight fog morn-
18	E.S.E.	3	O.M. } ing of 18th.
19	S.S.E.	2	F.R.

Date.	Wind.		Weather.
	Direction.	Force.	
1911.			
May 20	N.E.	2	O.V.
21	S.E.	2	B.V.W. } Heavy dew dur-
22	S.E.	2	O.V. } ing the night.
23	E.	2	C.V. & B.V.
24	S.E.	2	O.M.
25	E.	2	F.P.S.
26	S.E.	3	F.
27	E.	2	O.M.
28	E.	4	O.M.R. Fog during the day.
29	N.	5	B.M. & B.-V.
30	N.W.	4	O.M.
31	E.	2	B.V.
June 1	S.E.	3	B.M.
2	S.E.	2	F.R.W.
3	S.E.	2	B.V.W.
4	N.	1	O.M.
5	N.E.	2	O.V.
6	E.	3	O.V.
7	E.	3	O.M. & D.R.
8	S.E.	3	O.M.D.
9	N.	2	O.M.D.
10	W.	2	O.V.
11	E.	1	O.V.
12	S.E.	2	O.V.

The following birds were noted as occurring on autumn migration only, viz.:—

Corvus neglectus.
Buchanga leucogenys.
Anorthura fumigata.
Lanius bucephalus.
Anthus blakistoni.
Anthus trivialis?
Emberiza personata.
Emberiza passerina.
Carpodacus erythrinus.
Linota linaria.
Chloris sinica.
Campophaga melanoptera.
Terpsiphone incii.

Scops stictonotus.
Buteo hemilasius.
Buteo plumipes.
Archibuteo strophiatu.
Haliaëtus albicilla.
Anser middendorffi.
Anas zonorhyncha.
Dafila acuta.
Æx galericulata.
Ibis melanocephala.
Ciconia nigra.
Phalaropus hyperboreus?
Porzana paykulli.

RECORDS OF THE SPRING MIGRATION OBSERVED IN
1907, 1908, AND 1911.1. *Corvus corone*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 23 (1).

2. *Corvus pastinator*.

1907. April 14 (1).

1908. None.

1911. March 22 (3), 23 (2), 24 (5), 25 (5). May 1 (1), 2 (1).

3. *Corvus dauricus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 23 (2).

4. *Spodiopsar cineraceus*.

1907. April 20 (20), 25 (15), 26 (15), 27 (15).

1908. April 11 (20), 12 (50), 13 (50), 14 (30), 15 (50), 16 (70),
17 (50), 18 (50), 19 (10), 20 (10), 21 (10), 23 (7), 25 (5),
27 (10), 28 (10), 29 (10), May 2 (5). June 23 (1), 24 (2),
28 (1). July 2 (7), 6 (1), 8 (8).1911. March 26 (1), 27 (5), 29 (2), 30 (10), 31 (10). April 1 (20),
2 (20), 3 (8), 8 (10), 9 (40), 10 (40), 11 (30), 12 (20),
13 (7), 14 (8), 15 (7), 16 (10), 17 (10), 18 (20), 19 (10),
20 (8), 21 (5), 22 (7).5. *Sturnia violacea*.

1907. None.

1908. April 28 (1). May 2 (5), 3 (10), 4 (8), 5 (10), 6 (10) 7 (2),
10 (5), 11 (4), 13 (3), 14 (2), 19 (2), 22 (1).

1911. May 2 (7), 3 (4), 10 (1).

6. *Buchanga atra*.

1907. May 8 (?).

1908. May 13 (1), 19 (2), 22 (1), 30 (1), 31 (1). June 18 (1),
30 (1).

1911. April 25 (1). May 1 (1), 4 (1).

7. *Oriolus diffusus*.

1907. None.

1908. May 18 (1), 19 (1). June 10 (1), 11 (1).

1911. May 18 (1). June 6 (1), 7 (1).

8. *Coccothraustes japonicus*.

1907. May 23 (1).

1908. None.

1911. March 17 (1), 18 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1), 22 (1), 23 (1).

9. *Eophona migratoria*.

1907. May 5 (1).

1908. May 11 (2).

1911. None.

10. *Eophona magnirostris*.

1907. April 18 (1), 23 (1).

1908. None.

1911. „

11. *Carpodacus roseus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 12 (1), 23 (2).

12. *Chrysomitris spinus*.¹

1907. April 26 (8), 27 (8), 30 (20). May 5 (10).

1908. April 28 (3).

1911. April 11 (1).

13. *Fringilla montifringilla*.

1907. April 13 (3), 18 (4), 22 (30), 23 (9), 24 (?) , 25 (10), 28 (?).

1908. April 12 (10), 13 (10), 15 (50), 16 (50), 17 (40), 18 (40),
19 (10), 20 (10), 21 (10), 23 (10), 28 (5), 29 (5).1911. March 26 (1), 27 (8), 30 (15), 31 (3). April 1 (3), 2 (6),
3 (3), 5 (6), 6 (1), 7 (8), 8 (3), 9 (30), 10 (50), 11 (30),
12 (20), 13 (3), 14 (10), 15 (10), 16 (10), 18 (10), 19 (5),
23 (1), 25 (3).14. *Passer montanus*.

1907. April 16 (4).

1908. April 12 (5), 13 (10), 15 (10), 17 (7), 20 (2), 24 (5), 26 (5),
27 (6), 28 (4). May 7 (5), 8 (5), 17 (1), 19 (1).1911. March 30 (17), 31 (10). April 1 (6), 2 (5), 3 (4), 4 (8),
5 (10), 6 (6), 7 (3), 8 (5), 9 (3), 10 (3), 11 (5), 18 (8),
19 (30), 20 (30), 21 (30), 22 (40), 23 (30), 24 (80), 25 (40),
26 (40), 27 (20), 28 (40), 29 (8), 30 (8). May 1 (7), 2 (8),
3 (3), 4 (4), 5 (1), 6 (3).

15. *Fringillaria variabilis*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 10 (1), 18 (1).

16. *Emberiza pyrrhulina*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 14 (1). April 2 (2).

17. *Emberiza yessoensis*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 12 (1).

18. *Emberiza pusilla*.

1907. May 6 (1).

1908. April 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (5), 16 (1), 25 (1). May 5 (1), 8 (2), 10 (2).

1911. March 8 (2), 11 (1), 14 (3), 20 (2). April 5 (1), 9 (8), 10 (10), 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (5), 14 (6), 15 (3), 16 (4), 18 (2), 19 (3), 21 (3), 22 (3), 23 (2), 24 (2), 25 (2). May 4 (6), 6 (6), 7 (6), 8 (3), 9 (2).

19. *Emberiza rustica*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 12 (8), 14 (20), 15 (10), 16 (4), 17 (3), 18 (5), 19 (5), 20 (3), 21 (2), 22 (1), 23 (4), 24 (2), 25 (4), 26 (2), 27 (6). April 9 (3).

20. *Emberiza fucata*.

1907. April 13 (1), 23 (1).

1908. April 13 (2), 16 (1), 21 (20), 22 (4), 24 (5), 25 (8), 26 (8), 27 (8), 28 (3), 29 (3). May 1 (2).

1911. April 8 (2), 9 (4), 10 (2), 11 (2), 18 (1), 21 (1), 28 (2), 29 (2). May 4 (1), 5 (1).

21. *Emberiza elegans*.

1907. None.

1908. April 12 (2), 13 (1), 14 (2), 15 (1).

1911. March 18 (2), 20 (3), 22 (2), 23 (3), 25 (1), 26 (1), 27 (7), 28 (2), 29 (4), 30 (8), 31 (8). April 1 (1), 2 (40), 3 (7), 4 (1), 5 (7), 6 (4), 7 (5), 8 (4), 9 (3), 10 (7), 11 (3), 12 (4), 15 (3), 23 (3).

22. *Emberiza chrysophrys.*

1907. May 6 (1).

1908. None.

1911. „

23. *Emberiza aureola.*

1907. May 6 (1), 15 (1).

1908. April 20 (2), 25 (1), 30 (100). May 1 (50), 2 (5), 3 (4),
4 (5), 6 (6), 8 (5), 9 (5), 10 (6).

1911. April 24 (8), 25 (2). May 4 (3), 5 (1), 6 (6), 7 (4), 21 (1).

24. *Emberiza rutila.*

1907. May 5 (1), 6 (1), 9 (2), 14 (1).

1908. May 8 (2), 9 (2), 10 (2), 11 (20), 12 (1), 20 (3), 24 (1).

1911. April 26 (1). May 4 (2), 5 (2), 6 (1), 8 (4), 10 (1).

25. *Emberiza sulphurata.*

1907. May 6 (1).

1908. April 20 (1), 21 (1), 26 (1). May 2 (1), 3 (4), 4 (4), 5 (3).
June 6 (1).

1911. April 26 (1), 28 (2), 29 (1). May 1 (4), 2 (1), 3 (1).

26. *Emberiza spodocephala.*

1907. April 14 (1). May 6 (1).

1908. April 11 (10), 12 (20), 13 (10), 14 (20), 15 (30), 16 (10),
17 (5), 18 (4), 20 (8), 21 (10), 22 (30), 23 (10), 24 (10),
27 (10), 28 (10), 29 (10), 30 (4). May 1 (7), 2 (4), 3 (8),
4 (7), 5 (5), 11 (2), 13 (1), 22 (1), 23 (1).1911. April 8 (3), 9 (4), 10 (10), 11 (2), 12 (3), 19 (4), 20 (2),
21 (2), 22 (2), 23 (2), 24 (90), 25 (5), 26 (3), 27 (1), 28 (2).
May 1 (1).27. *Emberiza tristrami.*

1907. May 6 (1), 9 (1).

1908. April 21 (1), 25 (1). May 5 (1), 19 (3).

1911. April 22 (1), 23 (1), 24 (2), 28 (1). May 6 (2), 7 (4), 8 (2),
10 (1).28. *Emberiza leucocephala.*

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 9 (1).

29. *Calcarius lapponicus*.

1907. None.

1908. "

1911. March 14 (1), 15 (1), 18 (4), 22 (2).

30. *Alauda arvensis cinerea*.

1907. None.

1908. "

1911. March 12 (20), 13 (20), 14 (40), 15 (20), 16 (20), 17 (20),
 18 (10), 19 (10), 20 (6), 21 (4), 22 (5), 23 (8), 24 (7),
 25 (10), 26 (10), 27 (8), 28 (10), 29 (5), 30 (10), 31 (20).
 April 1 (10), 2 (10), 3 (10), 4 (5), 5 (8), 6 (6), 7 (10),
 8 (8), 9 (5), 10 (4), 11 (4), 12 (2), 14 (1), 15 (2), 16 (2),
 17 (2).

31. *Calandrella dukhunensis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 12 (10), 13 (10), 14 (10), 16 (4), 18 (4), 20 (4).

1911. April 11 (6), 16 (3), 17 (1), 18 (4), 19 (3).

32. *Motacilla baicalensis*.

1907. None.

1908. "

1911. April 2 (1).

33. *Motacilla ocularis*.

1907. April 13 (10), 27 (?).

1908. See note * below.

1911. See note † below.

34. *Motacilla lugens*.

1907. None.

1908. "

† 1911. March 8 (1), 9 (1), 31 (1). April 5 (1), 11 (5), 12 (6),
 13 (3), 14 (1), 15 (2), 16 (2), 17 (3), 19 (1), 20 (1), 25 (1).
 May 1 (1), 2 (1), 3 (1), 4 (3), 5 (2), 6 (1), 7 (2), 8 (2).

* In 1908 this species was apparently confused with *M. leucopsis*, q.v.† In 1911 there was some confusion between this and the following species, *M. lugens*.‡ See note † under heading of *M. ocularis*.

35. *Motacilla leucopsis*.

1907. April 23 (1), 27 (1).
 * 1908. April 11 (10), 12 (20), 13 (10), 14 (20), 15 (10), 16 (8), 17 (5), 18 (5), 21 (10), 25 (8), 30 (4). May 2 (8), 3 (10), 4 (10), 5 (8), 6 (5), 9 (1), 17 (3).
 1911. March 14 (20), 15 (20), 16 (10), 17 (10), 18 (20), 19 (10), 20 (10), 21 (3), 22 (8), 23 (10), 24 (10), 25 (6), 26 (10), 27 (7), 28 (8), 29 (8), 30 (8), 31 (10). April 1 (10), 2 (30), 3 (30), 4 (10), 5 (20), 6 (30), 7 (20), 8 (20), 9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (10), 14 (8), 15 (5), 16 (4), 17 (5), 18 (3), 19 (5), 20 (3), 21 (1), 22 (3), 23 (3), 24 (2).

36. *Motacilla melanope*.

1907. April 13 (1), 16 (1), 19 (1), 25 (1). May 9 (1).
 1908. April 11 (2), 12 (5), 13 (4), 14 (6), 15 (4), 16 (5), 20 (2), 21 (3), 22 (3), 24 (2), 25 (3), 26 (3), 28 (2). May 1 (5), 2 (10), 3 (10), 4 (5), 5 (3), 6 (2), 13 (2).
 1911. March 19 (1), 28 (2), 31 (1). April 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1), 5 (10), 6 (20), 7 (20), 8 (10), 9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (20), 12 (10), 13 (8), 14 (3), 15 (5), 16 (4), 17 (2), (18) 2, 19 (2), 20 (2), 21 (1), 30 (1). May 1 (1). June 9 (1), 10 (1).

37. *Motacilla citreola*.

1907. None.
 1908. April 12 (1).
 1911. None.

38. *Motacilla flava*.

1907. None.
 1908. Confused with *M. borealis*.
 1911. May 4 (40), 5 (40), 6 (9), 7 (3), 8 (2), 10 (1), 28 (1).

39. *Motacilla borealis* †.

1907. ?
 1908. Confused with *M. flava*.
 1911. March 30 (1). April 12 (2). May 5 (1), 6 (2).

40. *Motacilla taiwana*.

1907. May 10 (1), 13 (1).
 1908. May 1 (1), 11 (1), 16 (2), 17 (2).
 1911. May 4 (2), 20 (2).

* The entries for this year include examples of *M. ocularis*.

† In the younger birds a white superciliary streak is well developed.

41. *Limonidromus indicus*.

1907. None.

1908. May 13 (2).

1911. May 4 (1).

42. *Anthus maculatus*.

1907. April 16 (1), 29 (1). May 2 (1), 4 (1).

1908. April 13 (10), 14 (10), 16 (10), 17 (10), 19 (5), 20 (10), 21 (10), 22 (10), 23 (8), 24 (10), 25 (10), 26 (10), 27 (10), 28 (10), 30 (10). May 1 to 6 inc. (10 each day), 7 (8), 8 (4), 9 (20), 10 (2), 11 (10), 12 (6), 13 (10), 14 (5).

1911. April 5 (1), 6 (1), 7 (1), 8 (1), 9 (1), 10 (1), 13 (1), 14 (1), 19 (1), 24 (3), 25 (3), 26 (2), 27 (1), 28 (2), 29 (1). May 1 (3), 2 (4), 3 (4), 4 (8), 5 (3), 6 (3), 7 (3), 8 (2), 10 (1), 11 (1). June 9 (1).

43. *Anthus gustavi*.

1907. May 8 (1), 9 (1), 14 (1).

1908. April 25 (1). May 23 (3), 24 (4), 26 (1), 28 (1), 29 (1), 30 (1). June 8 (2), 18 (1).

1911. April 26 (1), 27 (1). May 4 (3), 22 (1), 23 (2), 24 (1), 25 (2), 26 (2), 27 (3), 29 (1). June 9 (2).

44. *Anthus japonicus*.

1907. April 28 (1).

1908. April 11 (10), 12 (20), 15 (10), 16 (10), 18 (10), 22 (10), 23 (10), 24 (6), 25 (5), 27 (3). May 2 (5), 12 (1).

1911. March 24 (1), 25 (5), 26 (2), 27 (2).

45. *Anthus cervinus*.

1907. April 17 (1), 18 (1), 20 (1), 27 (1). May 3 (1), 8 (2).

1908. April 11 (4), 12 (80), 13 (10), 14 (30), 15 (20), 16 (30), 17 (20), 18 (30). April 19 to 3 May (inclusive), 10 each day. May 4 (4), 5 (5), 14 (1).

1911. April 7 (1), 8 (8), 9 (20), 10 (30), 11 (20), 12 (8), 13 (4), 14 (4), 15 (4), 16 (3), 17 (1), 18 (3), 19 (8), 20 (5), 21 (4), 22 (5), 23 (4), 24 (3), 25 (2), 26 (5), 27 (4), 28 (3), 29 (1), 30 (2). May 1 (3), 2 (3), 3 (3), 4 (8), 5 (4), 6 (3), 7 (3), 8 (4).

46. *Anthus richardi*.

1907. April 29 (1).

1908. May 1 (1).

1911. May 4 (2), 8 (2), 9 (1), 26 (2).

47. *Regulus japonicus*.

1907. April 12 (1).

1908. April 11 (10), 12 (8), 13 (2), 15 (4), 17 (5), 18 (7).

1911. April 3 (1), 5 (3), 6 (2), 16 (1).

48. *Ægithalus concinnus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 8 (1).

49. *Lanius lucionensis*.

1907. May 6 (2), 14 (1).

1908. May 24 (1). June 2 (1). July 12 (1).

1911. May 4 (1), 5 (1), 6 (1), 10 (1), 13 (2), 14 (1), 15 (1), 16 (2),
17 (2), 19 (1), 20 (1), 21 (1), 23 (1).50. *Lanius superciliosus*.

1907. May 6 (1), 10 (1), 17 (1).

1908. May 11 (1), 13 (2), 20 (1).

1911. April 25 (1). May 10 (1), 19 (2), 23 (2), 27 (1).

51. *Lanius tigrinus*.

1907. May 9 (1), 17 (1).

1908. May 26 (1), 29 (1), 31 (1).

1911. May 23 (30), 26 (1), 29 (1). June 3 (3).

52. *Cisticola cisticola*.

1907. May 1 (1), 6 (10), 13 (1).

1908. April 18 (1), 19 (2), 20 (1), 21 (1), 23 (1), 25 (4), 26 (3).
May 7 (1), 19 (1).

1911. April 7 (1), 8 (1), 9 (2), 10 (1), 12 (2).

53. *Phylloscopus borealis*.

1907. May 9 (1).

1908. May 20 (4), 22 (3), 24 (1), 26 (40), 27 (4), 28 (6), 30 (80).
June 1 (20), 2 (20), 3 (10), 5 (20), 6 (50), 7 (20), 8 (10),
9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (30), 12 (6), 13 (4), 14 (5), 15 (4),
16 (2), 17 (1), 18 (4), 20 (2).1911. May 27 (5), 28 (8), 29 (8), 30 (8), 31 (30). June 1 (20),
2 (20), 3 (5), 4 (4), 7 (2), 8 (8), 9 (3), 10 (2), 11 (2), 12 (2),
13 (2).

54. *Phylloscopus tenellipes*.

1907. None.

1908. April 20 (2). May 11 (3), 13 (1), 19 (1), 23 (5).

1911. April 24 (4), 25 (4), 26 (10). May 1 (2), 6 (3), 7 (2), 8 (5),
14 (3), 15 (5).55. *Phylloscopus coronatus*.

1907. May 3 (2), 15 (1).

1908. April 19 (10), 20 (20), 21 (8), 25 (8), 27 (3). May 11 (5),
13 (4), 14 (4), 15 (4), 19 (10), 20 (10).1911. April 5 (3), 7 (1), 8 (2), 9 (3), 10 (1), 14 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1),
24 (8), 25 (10), 26 (5), 28 (1). May 1 (4), 2 (4), 3 (3),
4 (3), 5 (2), 6 (4), 7 (3), 8 (3).56. *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

1907. May 5 (2), 7 (1), 13 (1).

1908. April 15 (1). May 11 (1), 13 (2), 17 (6), 20 (20).

1911. April 24 (6), 25 (5), 26 (6), 27 (1), 28 (3), 29 (4), 30 (2).
May 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1), 6 (2), 7 (1), 9 (3), 10 (4),
11 (3), 12 (2).57. *Phylloscopus trochiloides*.

1907. None.

1908. May 13 (1).

1911. None.

58. *Locustella lanceolata*.

1907. None.

1908. May 19 (3), 30 (3). June 2 (1), 3 (1), 5 (1), 12 (1).

1911. May 27 (4), 29 (3), 31 (2). June 1 (3), 2 (10), 3 (30), 7 (2).

59. *Locustella ochotensis*.

1907. None.

1908. May 20 (2), 29 (1), 30 (2).

1911. May 21 (1), 27 (3). June 2 (20), 3 (70), 4 (10), 5 (3),
7 (5), 9 (2), 10 (4), 11 (2).60. *Locustella fasciolata*.

1907. None.

1908. June 5 (6), 6 (2), 7 (1), 8 (2), 9 (3), 10 (5), 11 (3), 12 (2),
13 (1), 14 (1), 15 (2).

1911. None.

61. *Acrocephalus orientalis*.

1907. May 6 (20), 7 (1), 9 (1).

1908. April 26 (1). May 2 (2), 3 (1), 9 (3), 10 (3), 20 (3), 24 (1).
May 26 (1), 29 (3), 31 (2). June 2 (1), 3 (2).1911. May 4 (2), 5 (2), 20 (1), 23 (1), 26 (2), 27 (4), 29 (1), 31 (2).
June 2 (10), 3 (4).62. *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. June 2 (2), 6 (1).

63. *Acrocephalus sorgophilus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. June 2 (2).

64. *Horornis canturiens*.

1907. April 13 (2). May 1 (1), 9 (1).

1908. April 12 (3), 14 (2), 17 (2), 19 (1), 20 (1), 21 (5), 22 (4),
25 (1), 27 (3), 29 (2). May 3 (3), 4 (2), 5 (2), 7 (1), 19 (2),
20 (2), 22 (2).

1911. April 9 (1), 15 (1), 17 (1), 24 (2), 26 (1). May 2 (1).

65. *Horornis cantans*.

1907. April 24 (1), 27 (2).

1908. None.

1911. March 9 (1).

66. *Oreocichla varia*.

1907. April 15 (1).

1908. April 11 (2), 12 (3), 19 (1), 22 (1), 28 (1), 30 (1). May
4 (1), 5 (1), 26 (1).1911. March 18 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1), 22 (2). April 2 (2), 5 (2),
6 (3), 7 (4), 8 (4), 9 (4), 10 (4), 11 (2), 12 (2), 13 (1), 14 (1),
15 (3), 16 (2), 17 (1), 20 (1), 30 (2). May 1 (2), 7 (1),
13 (1).67. *Geocichla sibirica*.

1907. None.

1908. May 2 (7), 4 (1), 5 (3), 17 (5).

1911. May 1 (4), 3 (1).

68. *Turdus mandarinus*.

1907. None.

1908. ”

1911. April 2 (1), 5 (1), 9 (1), 10 (1).

69. *Turdus pallidus*.

1907. April 27 (2).

1908. April 15 (4), 22 (1), 27 (1), 28 (1), 30 (1). May 2 (3), 3 (3).

1911. March 18 (1), 19 (1). April 5 (5), 7 (4), 8 (6), 9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (6), 14 (5), 15 (10), 16 (10), 17 (10), 18 (4), 19 (4), 20 (3), 21 (2), 22 (2), 23 (3), 24 (4), 25 (10), 27 (4), 28 (4), 29 (3), 30 (2). May 1 (3), 2 (3), 3 (3), 4 (2), 6 (1), 7 (4), 8 (3).

70. *Turdus chrysolaus*.

1907. April 13 (1), 15 (1), 16 (1), 19 (1).

1908. May 3 (4), 4 (2), 5 (4), 7 (4), 8 (3), 10 (4), 11 (5), 12 (5), 13 (10), 14 (8), 17 (1), 19 (20), 20 (30), 22 (1), 24 (1).

1911. April 13 (10), 14 (8), 15 (6), 16 (6), 17 (5), 18 (2). May 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1), 6 (1), 7 (5), 8 (5), 9 (2), 19 (2), 22 (1).

71. *Turdus cardis*.

1907. April 25 (1), 27 (2).

1908. May 3 (3), 6 (2).

1911. April 6 (20), 7 (30), 8 (20), 9 (20), 10 (20), 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (8), 14 (5), 15 (6), 16 (9), 17 (8), 18 (2), 19 (1), 20 (4), 21 (2), 24 (2), 25 (1), 30 (1).

72. *Turdus naumanni*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (20), 12 (10), 13 (10), 14 (10), 15 (50), 16 (30), 17 (20), 18 (20), 19 (5), 20 (10), 21 (20), 22 (10), 23 (10), 24 (5), 25 (3), 26 (5), 27 (4), 28 (4), 29 (4), 30 (2). May 2 (2).

1911. March 8 (5), 9 (3), 10 (3), 11 (5), 26 (1), 31 (8). April 1 (3), 2 (4), 3 (2), 5 (10), 6 (5), 7 (10), 8 (8), 9 (20), 10 (10), 11 (10), 12 (6), 13 (5), 14 (3), 16 (2), 17 (2), 21 (3), 22 (2).

73. *Turdus fuscatus.*

1907. April 18 (1), 27 (1).
 1908. April 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (10), 14 (20), 15 (20), 16 (20),
 17 (10), 18 (20), 19 (8), 20 (10), 21 (10), 22 (10), 23 (10),
 24 (8), 25 (5), 26 (5), 27 (5), 28 (3), 29 (5), 30 (3).
 May 4 (3).
 1911. March 12 (10), 13 (10), 14 (7), 15 (10), 16 (8), 17 (7), 18 (5),
 19 (8), 20 (8), 21 (2), 22 (10), 23 (10), 24 (10), 25 (5), 26 (5),
 27 (5), 28 (2), 29 (2), 30 (3), 31 (4). April 1 (4), 2 (2),
 3 (3), 4 (3), 6 (3), 7 (8), 8 (8), 9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (10), 12 (8),
 13 (10), 14 (6), 15 (5), 16 (8), 17 (5), 18 (6), 19 (6), 20 (4),
 21 (5), 22 (4), 23 (5), 24 (10), 25 (7), 26 (2), 27 (2), 28 (2),
 29 (2), 30 (4). May 1 (3), 2 (2), 5 (1).

74. *Turdus obscurus.*

1907. May 9 (2).
 1908. April 18 (2), 26 (2). May 3 (1), 5 (1), 7 (1).
 1911. None.

75. *Turdus hortulorum.*

1907. None.
 1908. April 12 (1), 13 (2), 15 (30), 20 (2), 21 (2), 22 (3), 23 (1),
 24 (2), 26 (1), 27 (1), 28 (2), 29 (2).
 1911. None.

76. *Monticola manilla.*

1907. April 20 (8).
 1908. April 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (1), 14 (5), 15 (8), 16 (3), 17 (3),
 18 (4), 19 (4), 20 (5), 21 (4), 22 (4), 25 (1), 26 (1), 28 (3),
 30 (1). May 2 (1), 4 (2).
 1911. March 8 (1), 9 (1). April 9 (2), 10 (1), 12 (2), 15 (3), 16 (6),
 17 (3), 18 (4), 19 (1), 22 (2), 23 (1), 24 (2), 25 (3). May
 1 (2), 4 (1), 5 (2), 6 (1).

77. *Pratincola maura.*

1907. April 13 (10), 25 (4), 26 (4).
 1908. April 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (5), 16 (4), 17 (3), 18 (6), 20 (4),
 21 (5), 28 (1). May 5 (1), 9 (1).
 1911. March 30 (1), 31 (1). April 4 (2), 5 (4), 6 (4), 7 (6), 8 (4),
 9 (8), 10 (6), 11 (4), 12 (6), 13 (7), 14 (5), 15 (5), 16 (5),
 17 (6), 18 (6), 19 (1), 20 (2), 21 (1), 22 (2), 23 (3), 24 (2),
 26 (6), 27 (1), 28 (3). May 4 (1), 5 (1).

78. *Ruticilla aurorea*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (2), 14 (1), 15 (3), 17 (2), 28 (1).
May 9 (1), 14 (1).1911. March 11 (1), 12 (1), 14 (1), 17 (3), 18 (2), 19 (2), 20 (2),
23 (2), 25 (1), 27 (3), 28 (2), 29 (2), 30 (4), 31 (3).
April 1 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 5 (2), 6 (3), 7 (4), 8 (2), 9 (2),
10 (2), 11 (2).79. *Cyanecula cærulecula*.

1907. None.

1908. April 13 (1).

1911. April 7 (1), 12 (1).

80. *Calliope camtschatkensis*.

1907. April 20 to 28 (inclusive) (?), 30 (?). May 1 (?), 3 (?).

1908. April 11 (1), 12 (1), 14 (1), 17 (1), 20 (2), 22 (2), 25 (2).
May 2 (4), 3 (4), 4 (2), 5 (1), 8 (1), 10 (1), 15 (1), 19 (3),
20 (1), 25 (1), 30 (1).1911. April 7 (3), 8 (2), 10 (2), 11 (1), 16 (2), 20 (1), 21 (1),
30 (1). May 1 (1), 7 (1), 9 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1), 22 (1),
23 (3), 30 (1).81. *Erithacus akahige*.

1907. April 13 (1).

1908. April 22 (1).

1911. April 1 (1), 5 (4), 6 (30), 7 (10), 8 (10), 9 (2), 10 (3), 11 (4),
14 (2), 16 (1), 17 (1), 18 (2), 19 (1), 22 (1).82. *Larvivora cyane*.

1907. April 22 (1), 23 (3). May 2 (1).

1908. April 22 (1), 26 (1). May 2 (6), 3 (1), 4 (2), 5 (1), 7 (1),
15 (1), 17 (1).

1911. May 1 (8), 2 (2), 8 (1), 23 (1).

83. *Larvivora sibilans*.

1907. May 9 (3).

1908. April 22 (1). May 13 (2), 14 (3), 19 (1), 20 (3).

1911. None.

84. *Ianthia cyanura*.

1907. April 14 to 30 (both dates inclusive), 10 each day. May 1 (5), 2 (5), 3 (3).
 1908. April 11 (5), 12 (20), 13 (10), 14 (30), 15 to 30 (both dates inclusive), 10 each day. May 1 (5), 2 (10), 3 (10), 4 (8), 5 (6), 6 (8), 7 (3), 9 (2), 11 (3).
 1911. March 13 (1), 27 (1), 30 (4), 31 (4). April 1 (1), 2 (1), 3 (1), 5 (4), 6 (5), 7 (5), 8 (8), 9 (20), 10 (10), 11 (10), 12 (10), 13 (10), 14 (8), 15 (8), 16 (8), 17 (5), 18 (7), 19 (2), 20 (5), 21 (8), 22 (8), 23 (9), 24 (8), 25 (4), 26 (7), 27 (7), 28 (4), 29 (4), 30 (1). May 1 (2), 3 (1), 4 (1), 6 (1).

85. *Urosphena squamiceps*.

1907. April 22 to May 3 inclusive, seen daily, but numbers not recorded.
 1908. April 12 (4), 13 (2), 16 (1), 18 (1), 20 (10), 21 (10), 22 (10), 26 (2), 27 (5). May 2 (3).
 1911. April 5 (7), 6 (10), 7 (20), 8 (10), 9 (8), 10 (9), 11 (7), 12 (6), 13 (4), 14 (3), 15 (3), 16 (3), 17 (2), 18 (1), 21 (1), 22 (1), 23 (1), 24 (1), 25 (2).

86. *Pycnonotus sinensis*.

1907. April 17 (?), May 3 to 8 inclusive (?),
 1908. April 12 (3), 16 (2), 17 (5), 18 (3), 23 (1), 24 (1). May 13 (1).
 1911. None.

87. *Pericrocotus cinereus*.

1907. April 24 (1), 28 (10),
 1908. April 21 (20), 22 (3), 24 (3). May 1 (5), 2 (3), 3 (2), 18 (2), 19 (2). July 1 (1), 5 (1).
 1911. April 9 (1), 15 (1), 20 (2), 21 (2), 22 (1), 24 (1), 25 (2), May 1 (1), 7 (1), 8 (1).

88. *Alseonax latirostris*.

1907. April 15 (9). May 4 (1), 9 (1), 21 (1).
 1908. April 19 (1), 22 (2). May 9 (5), 10 (8), 11 (7), 13 (3), 18 (2), 24 (4), 26 (4), 27 (3).
 1911. April 6 (1), 8 (1), 9 (1), 16 (1), 21 (1), 24 (3), 25 (10), 26 (1), May 2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1), 5 (2), 8 (1). June 1 (3), 2 (3), 3 (2).

89. *Hemichelidon griseisticta*.

1907. May 6 (1), 9 (1), 13 (1),
 1908. May 23 (5), 25 (1).
 1911. May 1 (1), 31 (2). June 1 (2), 2 (1), 3 (1).

90. *Hemichelidon sibirica*.

1907. May 17 (1), 21 (1), 23 (1).

1908. May 11 (6), 13 (2), 18 (1), 19 (1), 20 (2), 23 (6), 25 (4),
26 (5).

1911. None.

91. *Poliomyias luteola*.

1907. May 8 (1), 9 (2).

1908. May 2 (2), 7 (1), 20 (2).

1911. May 1 (3), 7 (1).

92. *Xanthopygia narcissina*.

1907. April 20 (5), 21 (8). May 1 (5), 4 (1).

1908. April 21 (2), 22 (3). May 1 (2), 3 (20), 12 (10), 13 (10), 17 (2),
20 (1), 28 (3), 30 (1). June 11 (1).1911. April 14 (1), 15 (1), 25 (1). May 1 (1), 2 (6), 3 (1), 27 (1),
28 (1).93. *Xanthopygia tricolor*.

1907. May 6 (1), 9 (1).

1908. None.

1911. April 25 (2), 28 (1), 29 (1).

94. *Cyanoptila bella*.

1907. April 20 (10), 29 (1). May 9 (?).

1908. April 22 (3), 24 (2), 27 (2), 28 (1). May 1 (3), 2 (10), 3 (10),
4 (10), 5 (1), 11 (1), 13 (1), 14 (6), 15 (5), 16 (2), 17 (6),
18 (4), 19 (4), 22 (1), 30 (1).

1911. April 6 (1), 7 (1), 8 (1), 24 (1).

95. *Terpsiphone princeps*.

1907. May 9 (4).

1908. May 11 (3), 17 (2), 20 (1), 28 (3), 30 (1). June 11 (1).

1911. May 11 (1), 14 (1), 21 (1), 22 (1), 23 (1), 27 (1), 28 (1),
29 (1), 30 (2), 31 (2). June 1 (1), 2 (1), 3 (2).96. *Cotile riparia*.

1907. May 16 (1).

1908. April 21 (3), 22 (1), 25 (1). May 8 (2), 9 (30), 10 (30),
11 (20), 12 (10), 13 (6), 14 (5), 15 (2), 16 (50), 17 (8),
23 (4), 24 (5), 25 (5), 27 (1), 28 (10), 29 (5). June 5 (8),
6 (8), 7 (20), 8 (10), 10 (4), 14 (4), 15 (2).

1911. April 26 (1), 27 (1). May 1 (1), 5 (1), 8 (1), 16 (1), 19 (1).

97. *Chelidon dasypus*.

1907. April 17 (4).

1908. May 11 (2), 12 (1), 17 (1), 18 (1), 23 (3), 27 (1), 29 (20), 30 (20), 31 (10). June 7 (20), 8 (3), 15 (2).

1911. March 18 (1), 29 (1). April 2 (1), 5 (3), 6 (20), 7 (20), 8 (10), 9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (7), 12 (6), 13 (2), 14 (1), 15 (5), 16 (3), 17 (7), 18 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1), 21 (1). May 9 (4), 16 (4), 17 (4), 19 (1).

98. *Chelidon lagopus*,

1907. None.

1908. May 10 (1).

1911. None.

99. *Hirundo gutturalis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (3), 14 (8), 15 (20), 16 (20), 17 (20), 18 (20), 19 (10), 20 (10), 21 (100), 22 (50), 23 (10), 24 (10), 25 (20), 26 (10), 27 (10), 28 (10), 29 (5). May 2 (10), 3 (10), 4 (20), 5 (10), 6 (10), 7 (10), 8 (10), 9 (20), 10 (100), 11 (50), 12 (30), 13 (20), 14 (20), 15 (10), 16 (10), 17 (30), 18 (10), 19 (10), 20 (10), 21 (10), 22 (5), 23 (10), 24 (10), 25 (10), 26 (10), 27 (5), 28 (20), 29 (20), 31 (10). June 1 (5), 2 (8), 3 (4), 4 (5), 5 (10), 7 (6), 8 (10), 9 (8), 10 (8), 11 (2), 12 (2), 13 (5), 14 (3), 15 (5), 17 (1), 18 (2), 21 (1), 23 (2), 24 (3), 25 (2), 26 (4), 27 (2), 28 (2). July 2 (1), 9 (2), 10 (3), 12 (8), 13 (4).

1911. March 13 (2), 14 (7), 15 (7), 16 (4), 17 (7), 20 (3), 21 (2), 22 (2), 23 (3), 26 (5), 27 (8), 28 (6), 29 (4), 30 (2), 31 (3). April 1 (5), 2 (10), 3 (4), 5 (7), 6 (8), 7 (10), 8 (10), 9 (10), 10 (10), 11 (8), 12 (5), 13 (8), 14 (9), 15 (8), 16 (4), 17 (2), 18 (20), 19 (8), 20 (10), 21 (7), 22 (2), 23 (2), 24 (10), 25 (10), 26 (10), 27 (10), 28 (7), 29 (7), 30 (30). May 1 (10), 2 (10), 3 (10), 4 (10), 5 (8), 7 (10), 8 (8), 9 (10), 10 (3), 11 (2), 12 (5), 13 (20), 14 (10), 15 (8), 16 (10), 17 (20), 18 (8), 19 (7), 20 (8), 21 (20), 22 (20), 23 (20), 24 (10), 25 (10), 26 (10), 27 (10), 28 (10), 29 (10), 30 (10), 31 (20). June 1 (20), 2 (10), 6 (10), 7 (3), 8 (5), 9 (5), 11 (10), 12 (8).

The collectors note that in their opinion Swallows seen late in the season were birds nesting on the neighbouring mainland.

100. *Hirundo tytleri*,

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. June 1 (2).

101. *Hirundo nipalensis*.

1907. April 27 (90). May 7 (10).

1908. April 22 (20), 23 (10), 25 (2), 29 (1). May 6 (10), 9 (70), 10 (20), 11 (10), 12 (40), 13 (10), 14 (20), 15 (5), 16 (10), 19 (5), 21 (10), 24 (8), 26 (20), 27 (2), 28 (10), 29 (20), 30 (20), 31 (10). June 5 (2), 6 (5), 10 (10). July 1 (1).

1911. April 13 (5), 15 (1), 18 (5), 21 (2), 24 (4), 25 (4), 26 (2), 27 (10), 29 (1), 30 (5). May 3 (2), 8 (1), 12 (7), 13 (4), 14 (4), 15 (4), 16 (8), 17 (10), 19 (6), 20 (4), 21 (7), 22 (10), 23 (8), 24 (8), 25 (8), 26 (8), 27 (8), 28 (7), 29 (7), 30 (6), 31 (7). June 1 (8), 2 (5), 8 (1), 10 (3), 12 (3).

102. *Pitta nympha*.

1907. None.

1908. One seen. Date not recorded.

1911. May 21 (1), 23 (1), 26 (1).

103. *Iynx torquilla*.

1907. April 27 (1).

1908. April 11 (2), 12 (6), 13 (1), 14 (3), 15 (4), 16 (4), 17 (1), 19 (1), 26 (1). May 9 (1).

1911. April 6 (1), 7 (2), 8 (1), 9 (1), 11 (2), 21 (1), 25 (1).

104. *Cuculus saturatus*.

1907. None.

1908. May 1 (1), 5 (1), 10 (1), 16 (1), 17 (2), 19 (2).

1911. April 19 (1). May 6 (2), 19 (1). June 2 (2).

105. *Cuculus poliocephalus*.

1907. None.

1908. June 5 (2).

1911. May 27 (1).

106. *Cypselus pacificus*.

1907. April 17 (4). May 2 (20), 7 (10), 11 (10), 13 (10).

1908. April 14 (1), 22 (50), 23 (1), 24 (10), 26 (1), 27 (10). May 6 (20), 9 to 14 inclusive (10 each day), 15 (6), 16 (10), 17 (10), 18 (20), 19 (10), 20 (20), 21 (2), 23 (10), 25 (10), 26 (10), 27 (3), 28 (10), 29 (30), 30 (10). June 1 (10), 2 (20), 3 (8), 4 (4), 5 (10), 6 (20), 7 (50), 8 (20), 9 (20), 11 (5), 12 (10), 13 (20), 14 (10), 15 (10), 18 (40), 19 (20), 22 (3), 23 (20), 24 (20), 25 (30), 26 (30), 27 (20), 28 (30), 29 (20), 30 (20). July 1 (10), 2 (20), 3 (5), 4 (4), 5 (5), 8 (2), 9 (10), 10 (8), 11 (5), 14 (8).

1911. March 15 (1). April 6 (1), 12 (2), 16 (2), 18 (1), 19 (3), 21 (4), 24 (3), 25 (2), 26 (1). May 7 (3), 8 (1), 14 (6), 15 (1), 21 (8), 25 (4), 26 (7), 27 (4), 30 (4), 31 (8). June 1 (4), 2 (5), 3 (8), 4 (30), 5 (4), 6 (10), 10 (7), 11 (6), 12 (10), 13 (8).

107. *Cypselus subfurcatus*.

1907. None.

1908. May 10 (3), 18 (1). June 25 (1). July 9 (1).

1911. April 29 (1).

108. *Chætura caudacuta*.

1907. None.

1908. May 6 (2), 9 (9), 10 (3), 11 (1), 13 (1), 14 (1), 18 (1), 19 (1),
20 (2), 21 (10), 22 (10), 23 (10), 24 (10), 25 (4), 28 (1),
29 (4), 30 (5), 31 (7).1911. May 8 (1), 13 (30), 17 (3), 18 (1), 19 (8), 22 (2), 24 (7),
26 (8), 29 (4), 31 (1).109. *Caprimulgus jotaka*.

1907. None.

1908. May 7 (1), 10 (3), 11 (1), 13 (2). June 5 (1), 6 (1), 10 (2).

1911. April 29 (1), May 1 (1), 4 (1), 14 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1), 21 (1).

110. *Upupa epops*.

1907. April 13 (2).

1908. April 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (2), 15 (2), 16 (1), 18 (1), 21 (2),
22 (1), 25 (1).1911. March 13 (1), 14 (2), 18 (1), 22 (2), 23 (2), 24 (1), 25 (1),
27 (1), 28 (1), 30 (4), 31 (4). April 1 (1), 2 (1), 3 (2),
4 (1), 7 (1), 9 (4), 10 (1), 11 (4), 16 (1), 21 (1), 24 (1),
25 (1), 26 (1).111. *Eurystomus calonyx*.

1907. None.

1908. May 23 (1), 24 (1), 30 (1), 31 (1).

1911. May 4 (1), 21 (1), 27 (1), 28 (1), 30 (1). June 4 (1), 5 (1),
6 (1), 7 (1).112. *Halcyon pileatus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. May 5 (1), 7 (1), 13 (1), 19 (1), 30 (1).

113. *Halcyon chloris*.

1907. None.

1908. April 14 (1).

1911. None.

114. *Halcyon lilacina*.

1907. None.

1908. May 20 (1). June 11 (1), 18 (1).

1911. May 30 (1).

115. *Alcedo bengalensis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (2), 12 (2), 20 (1), 21 (1). May 9 (1), 18 (1), 26 (1).

1911. April 2 (1), 7 (1), 18 (1), 24 (1), 25 (1). May 1 (1), 4 (1).

116. *Asio otus*.

1907. None.

1908. "

1911. March 14 (1), 18 (1). April 1 (1), 2 (1), 9 (1), 16 (1).

117. *Asio accipitrinus*.

1907. None.

1908. "

1911. March 31 (1), April 1 (1), 20 (1).

118. *Ninox japonica*.

1907. April 18 (1). May 4 (2), 9 (10), 10 (?).

1908. April 20 (1), 24 (1), 28 (1). May 2 (2), 7 (1), 8 (1), 10 (1), 22 (2), 27 (1), 28 (1). June 5 (1), 6 (1), 8 (8), 15 (1), 16 (1), 19 (2), 20 (2), 21 (2), 22 (2), 23 (1), 24 (1), 29 (1).

1911. April 16 (1), 24 (1), 30 (1). May 1 (6), 2 (10), 3 (4), 5 (2), 6 (3), 7 (5), 8 (4), 9 (2), 10 (2), 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (1), 14 (2), 15 to 20 inclusive (1), 21 (3), 22 (2), 23 (2), 24 (2), 25 (1), 26 (2), 27 (1), 28 (1), 29 (2), 30 (3), 31 (2). June 1 (4), 2 (4), 3 (4), 4 (3), 5 to 8 inclusive (2), 9 (4), 10 (4), 11 (2), 12 (3), 13 (3).

119. *Pandion haliaëtus*.

1907. April 13 (2), 25 (1), 26 (?).

1908. May 3 (1), 5 (1), 11 (1), 12 (1), 18 (1), 28 (1), 30 (1).

1911. April 2 (1), 22 (1). May 8 (1), 22 (1), 31 (1). June 4 (1).

120. *Butastur indicus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 26 (1). May 18 (10), 19 (1), 22 (2), 23 (8). June 19 (2).

1911. March 23 (1), 24 (1). April 20 (1). June 2 (2), 9 (1), 12 (5), 13 (1).

121. *Astur soloensis*.

1907. None.

1908. Confused with *A. cuculoides*.

1911. May 14 (2).

122. *Astur cuculoides*.

1907. None.

1908. Confused with *A. soloensis*.

1911. May 11 (1), 13 (1), 14 (1), 22 (1). June 2 (1).

123. *Accipiter nisus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 17 (1), 18 (1). May 1 (1), 10 (1).

1911. April 13 (1), 24 to 27 inclusive (1), 28 (2), 29 (1), 30 (2).
May 1 (3), 7 (2), 8 (1), 9 (1).124. *Accipiter gularis*.

1907. Said to have been seen on several occasions in May.

1908. April 22 (1). May 7 (2), 12 (1), 13 (1), 14 (2), 15 (1), 16 (1).
June 1 (1), 2 (2), 5 (5).1911. April 30 (5). May 1 (10), 2 (10), 3 (7), 4 (8), 5 (10), 6 (8),
7 (1), 8 (2), 9 (8), 10 (6), 11 (3), 12 (2), 13 (4), 14 (7),
15 (5), 16 (2), 17 (7), 18 (8), 19 (8), 20 (5), 21 (8), 22 (5),
23 (10), 24 (7), 25 (5), 26 (4), 27 (3), 28 (2), 29 (3), 30 (8),
31 (2). June 1 (1), 2 (3), 3 (4), 4 (3), 5 (1), 6 (1), 7 (1),
9 (1), 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (1).125. *Falco peregrinus*.

1907. April 26, 27, 28 (?). May 5 to 14 inclusive (?).

1908. April 19 (1), 23 (1), 24 (1), 25 (1), 27 (1), 28 (2), 29 (2),
30 (1).1911. April 9 (1), 25 (2), 26 to 30 inclusive (1). May 1 (2), 2 (1),
3 (1), 4 (6), 5 (8), 6 (6), 7 (6), 8 (5), 9 (3), 13 (2), 14 (2),
15 (2), 16 (1), 17 (1), 21 (1), 29 (1).NOTE.—Amongst the above occur a number of examples of *F. peregrinator*. In 1907 there was no record of the numbers observed.126. *Falco subbuteo*.

1907. None.

1908. May 11 (4), 25 (1).

1911. None.

127. *Erythropus amurensis*.

1907. May 12 (1), 13 (1), 14 (1).

1908. May 1 (2), 2 (1), 16 (1). June 2 (1).

1911. None.

128. *Cerchneis alaudarius* or *Cerchneis japonicus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 8 (1), 9 (1), 14 (1), 15 (2), 16 (1), 17 (1), 19 (1),
23 (1), 24 (1), 25 (1), 26 (1). April 2 (1), 9 (1).129. *Milvus melanotis*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. May 8 (1), June 1 (2), 2 (1).

130. *Circus spilonotus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. * April 2 (1), 7 (3), 9 (3), 10 (2), 11 (2). May 1 (1), 18 (1),
19 (1).131. *Circus melanoleucus*.

1907. April 30 (2).

1908. "No distinct records." †

1911. None.

132. *Circus æruginosus*.See *C. melanoleucus* and *spilonotus*.133. *Pernis ptilonorhynchus*.

1907. May 12 (2).

1908. May 17 (1), 22 (3), 23 (8), 24 (3), 30 (4). June 2 (2), 8 (1),
13 (1).

1911. May 16 (2), 31 (1).

134. *Fregata ariel*.

1907. None.

1908. June 25 (4), 28 (1), 30 (1). July 2 (2), 13 (1), 15 (2).

1911. None.

135. *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

1907. April 29 (2).

1908. May 9 (2), 10 (10), 12 (1), 18 (1), 26 (1). June 30 (1).

1911. March 13 (1), 24 (1), 25 (1), 30 (1), 31 (4). April 1 (1),
2 (10).

* In these records some examples of *C. æruginosus* are probably included. The collectors possibly failed to distinguish females and immature birds of this genus.

† Apparently some confusion between this species and *C. æruginosus*.

136. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*.

1907. None.

1908. May 20 (1).

1911. None.

137. *Querquedula circia*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 14 (1).

138. *Querquedula crecca*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 14 (1).

139. *Ardea cinerea*.

1907. April 27 (3).

1908. April 12 (10), 21 (2). July 7 (2).

1911. March 8 (1), 11 (1), 14 (1), 15 (1), 17 (3), 18 (1), 21 (1)
22 (1), 23 (1), 30 (1). April 28 (1), 29 (1)140. *Ardea manillensis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 30 (1).

1911. None.

141. *Herodias alba*.

1907. None.

1908. May 2 (1).

1911. None.

142. *Herodias intermedia*.

1907. None.

1908. May 9 (1).

1911. March 22 (1). May 20 (1), 21 (1). June 3 (1).

143. *Herodias eulophotes*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. June 2 (1).

144. *Herodias garzetta*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. April 9 (1), 30 (2).

145. *Ardetta sinensis*.

1907. None.

1908. May 26 (1), 29 (1). June 10 (1), 11 (2).

1911. May 30 (1), June 9 (1), 11 (1).

146. *Ardetta eurythma*.

1907. None.

1908. May 23 (1), 28 (1).

1911. June 1 (1), 2 (1), 3 (1).

147. *Ardeola bacchus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 30 (2). May 4 (2), 9 (3), 10 (3), 11 (1), 13 (1), 20 (1),
June 1 (1), 9 (1), 18 (1), 29 (1). July 7 (1).1911. April 21 (1), 24 (1). May 4 (2), 5 (2), 6 (1), 7 (2), 23 (1),
29 (1), 30 (2).148. *Bubulcus coromandus*.

1907. None.

1908. May 12 (1), 16 (4), 17 to 20 inclusive (1). June 5 (1).

1911. None.

149. *Dupetor flavicollis*.

1907. None.

1908. June 5 (1).

1911. May 30 (1).

150. *Gorsachius goisagi*.

1907. None.

1908. April 15 (2), 19 (1), 20 (2), 22 (1), 25 (1). May 15 (1),
16 (1), 17 (1), 29 (1).1911. March 23 (1), 24 (1). May 3 (3), 5 (1), 22 (1), 23 (1),
29 (1), 31 (1).151. *Butorides amurensis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 20 (1), 28 (2). May 1 (1), 2 (2), 3 (2), 17 (1), 18 (1),
20 (1), 27 (1), 29 (1), 30 (2), 31 (2). June 2 (1), 3 (1),
4 (1), 5 (1), 6 (3), 10 (1), 12 (4), 13 (2), 15 (2), 16 (2),
17 (3), 18 (2), 19 to 22 inclusive (1), 29 (1). July 1 (1).1911. April 24 (1). May 1 (3), 2 (2), 3 (3), 4 (3), 5 (2), 6 (2),
7 (2), 9 (1), 21 (8), 22 (2), 23 (2), 24 (1), 25 (1), 27 (1),
29 (3), 30 (2), 31 (3). June 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (2).

152. *Nycticorax nycticorax*.

1907. April 15 (4).

1908. April 12 (10), 20 (9), 28 (8), 30 (2). May 12 (1), 13 (1), 15 (1), 18 (1), 30 (1), 31 (1). June 2 (1), 12 (1). July 12 (1).

1911. March 10 (6), 16 (1), 23 (3), 24 (2). April 2 (6), 5 (2), 6 (1), 7 (20), 8 (3), 9 (4), 11 (1), 15 (2), 16 (3). May 3 (3), 4 (1), 5 (2), 6 (2), 7 (3), 8 (2), 9 (1), 20 (8), 30 (1), 31 (1).

153. *Glareola orientalis*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. May 4 (1), 5 (1).

154. *Charadrius fulvus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 12 (1), 21 (5). May 1 (1), 9 (2).

1911. May 1 (1), 2 (1), 3 (1).

155. *Microsarcops cinereus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 14 (2), 15 (1), 16 (2), 17 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1).

156. *Vanellus vanellus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. March 14 (2), 15 (2).

157. *Squatarola helvetica*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (2), 13 (1), 15 (1), 16 (2), 19 (1).

1911. None.

158. *Ægialitis veredus*.

1907. April 21 (1).

1908. April 20 (2), 21 (2). June 5 (1), 16 (1).

1911. March 13 (6), 16 (2). April 9 (1).

159. *Ægialitis geoffroyi*.

1907. None.

1908. April 21 (1). June 12 (2).

1911. April 30 (1). May 4 (1), 17 (1).

160. *Ægialitis dubia*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (10), 12 (20), 14 (2), 21 (3), 30 (1). July 6 (1).

1911. April 21 (1).

161. *Ægialitis mongola*.

1907. None.

1908. May 12 (1).

1911. None.

162. *Terekia cinerea*.

1907. None.

1908. May 11 (1).

1911. None.

163. *Totanus hypoleucus*.

1907. April 13 (1).

1908. April 12 (2). May 1 (1), 4 (1), 19 (10), 31 (2).

1911. March 18 (1), 19 (1). April 9 (1), 10 (2), 11 (4), 12 (2), 13 (2), 15 (1), 16 (4), 20 (1), 21 (3), 23 (1), 26 (4).
May 1 (1), 2 (2), 3 (3), 4 (2), 5 (3), 6 (3), 7 (3), 14 (3), 15 (1). June 3 (3).164. *Totanus glareola*.

1907. None.

1908. April 21 (10), 22 (1). May 2 (2), 4 (1).

1911. April 4 (1), 10 (1), 18 (1), 21 (1). May 4 (4), 5 (1).

165. *Totanus ochropus*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. April 19 (1), 24 (1).

166. *Totanus brevipes*.

1907. None.

1908. May 11 (1), 18 (2), 19 (1), 21 (1), 22 (1).

1911. April 20 (1). May 1 (1), 2 (1), 26 (1). June 3 (1), 5 (1), 7 (2).

167. *Totanus calidris*.

1907. None.

1908. April 21 (1). July 14 (1).

1911. March 12 (1). April 4 (1). May 4 (1).

168. *Totanus nebularius*.

1907. None.

1908. May 1 (6).

1911. None.

169. *Totanus stagnatilis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 25 (1).

1911. None.

170. *Tringa crassirostris*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. April 21 (2).

171. *Tringa acuminata*.

1907. None.

1908. April 21 (10).

1911. April 23 (2).

172. *Tringa ruficollis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 28 (1).

1911. None.

173. *Tringa subarquata*.

1907. None.

1908. May 17 (1), 20 (1).

1911. None.

174. *Streptilas interpres*.

1907. None.

1908. May 17 (2).

1911. April 20 (1).

175. *Numenius variegatus*.

1907. May 10 (1).

1908. April 15 (2), 16 (3), 17 (3), 18 (3), 29 (4), 30 (5). May 1 (6),
2 (8), 3 (2), 4 (2), 5 (1), 10 (1), 12 (3), 17 (1), 19 (2).1911. April 18 (1), 19 (1), 28 (7), 29 (6), 30 (4). May 1 (5), 2 (1),
3 (2), 4 (6), 5 (3), 6 (2).176. *Numenius lineatus* or *N. cyanopus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (1). May 4 (1).

1911. None.

177. *Numenius minutus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 11 (1), 12 (2), 13 (3), 21 (10), 22 (3), 23 (1).

1911. April 9 (1).

178. *Scolopax rusticula*.

1907. April 27 (1).

1908. April 11 (1), 12 (1).

1911. April 3 (1), 5 (1), 7 (1), 9 (1), 10 (2), 11 (1), 12 (1), 13 (1),
15 (1).179. *Gallinago megala*.

1907. April 15 (1), 25 (1).

1908. See note under *G. caelestis*.1911. April 5 (1), 6 (3), 7 (3), 8 (1), 9 (3), 10 (7), 11 (3), 12 (1),
13 (1), 14 (1), 15 (1), 20 (2), 21 (2), 24 (6), 25 (1). May
4 (2), 5 (1).180. *Gallinago stenura*.

1907. None.

1908. See note under *G. caelestis*.

1911. April 3 (1), 7 (1), 24 (3), 25 (1). May 6 (1).

181. *Gallinago caelestis*.

1907. None.

1908. See note below.

1911. March 10 (1). April 2 (1), 9 (2).

NOTE.—In 1908 these three species were recorded as "Snipe," with no attempt at distinction.

182. *Rissa tridactyla*.

1907. None.

1908. April 29 (1).

1911. None.

183. *Larus glaucus*.

1908. May 28 (1).

NOTE.—Numbers of Gulls of course were seen, but there are no records as to the species.

184. *Colymbus septentrionalis*.

1907. None.

1908. April 25 (2).

1911. March 13 (1), 30 (1). April 9 (1).

185. *Gallicrex cinerea*.

1907. None.

1908. June 3 (1), 10 (1), 29 (1).

1911. May 4 (1). June 2 (1), 3 (1).

186. *Gallinula chloropus*.

1907. None.

1908. April 16 (1).

1911. May 5 (1).

187. *Porzana fusca*.

1907. None.

1908. „

1911. June 3 (1).

188. *Porzana pusilla*.

1907. April 27 (1).

1908. April 27 (1). May 19 (1). June 11 (1).

1911. April 18 (1).

189. *Amaurornis phænicura*.

1907. None.

1908. April 12 (1).

1911. None.

190. *Turtur orientalis*.

1907. April 13 (8).

1908. April 12 (20), 13 (3), 14 (5), 15 (6), 16 (2), 17 (2), 18 (2), 28 (1). May 19 (1), 20 (1). June 1 (5), 5 (1), 8 (1), 16 (1), 20 (1). July 9 (1).

1911. March 17 (2), 18 (1), 20 (2), 23 (2), 24 (2), 25 (1), 26 (2), 27 (2), 28 (2). April 2 (2), 5 (7), 6 (3), 7 (1), 8 to 11 inclusive (5), 14 (2), 16 (1), 22 (2), 23 (1), 24 (1). May 17 (1), 31 (1).

191. *Turtur chinensis*?

1907. April 21 (3), 22 (5), 26 (3).

1908. April 11 (4), 24 (1), 25 (1), 28 (1).

1911. None.

The above were seen, but no specimens obtained.

192. *Turtur humilis*.

1907. May 14 (4), 15 (3).

1908. May 13 (2), 14 (1), 18 (6), 19 (10), 20 (20), 21 (2), 22 (6),
23 (4), 24 (5), 27 (2), 28 (3), 29 (1). June 1 (1), 2 (20),
3 (10), 5 (3), 6 (1), 7 (8), 8 (9), 9 (4), 10 (6), 16 (4), 19 (1),
20 (1), 26 (5). July 1 (1).1911. April 24 (1). May 1 (2). June 1 (1), 2 (3), 4 (3), 5 (5),
9 (10), 10 (3), 12 (2), 13 (1).193. *Coturnix coturnix* or *Coturnix japonica*.

1907. None.

1908. April 13 (1). May 4 (4).

1911. March 8 (1), 12 (1), 15 (1), 17 (1).

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W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

VOLUME XXX.

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*ALSO NOTES ON THE MIGRATORY
MOVEMENTS AND RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
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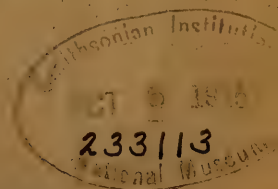
BY

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BRITISH
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P R E F A C E.

THE thirtieth volume of the British Ornithologists' Club contains the Report of our Migration Committee on the movements in England and Wales of a number of common migratory species during the autumn of 1910 and the spring and early summer of 1911. It differs but little from those already published. In spite of the efforts which have been made to condense the matter contained in the autumn-records, it exceeds the last Report by many pages.

The Members of our Migration Committee are jointly responsible for the following Report.

(Signed) W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,
Editor.

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY),
LONDON, S.W.
29th October, 1912.

REPORT

ON THE IMMIGRATIONS OF SUMMER-RESIDENTS IN
THE SPRING OF 1911.

INTRODUCTORY.

THIS Report has been drawn up on the same lines as those previously issued and deals with the autumn migration of 1910 and the spring migration of 1911.

To the ever-increasing number of records supplied by our observers have been added various notes on migration from many current publications, and in order to keep the Report within reasonable limits it has been found necessary to condense the material as much as possible. This year, therefore, in order to save space we have added two sections at the end of the spring and autumn records respectively, and have placed in them isolated notes.

The spring migration commenced on the 10th of March and continued until the 29th of May. During March the influx, though daily increasing, was very slight. The main movement seems to have begun about a month later, and during the latter half of April there were three distinct waves of migration—on the 17th and 18th, on the 23rd, and on the 27th and 28th,—each of increasing intensity. There was another large influx on the 5th of May, after which, with the exception of two much smaller movements on the 13th and 16th, the migration gradually subsided.

The immigrations of the Willow-Warbler (probably including two races), which lasted from the 11th of March to the 6th of May, and of the Wheatear (including both races), from the 19th of March to the 10th of May, covered the

longest periods among the species recorded ; while those of the Wood-Warbler between the 16th of April and the 13th of May occupied the shortest time. Notice may once more be drawn to the extreme scarcity of the Land-Rail in the south-east of England. A few years ago it was comparatively common in many of the eastern counties, where it is now no longer recorded or only noted as a passing straggler.

The following is a list of the species showing the routes by which they appear to have reached this country ; in one or two instances when the exact route was doubtful they have been marked with an asterisk, but they have been placed under that section which the evidence seemed to indicate :—

A. Species arriving *solely* on the western half of the south coast.

Ring-Ouzel †, Pied Flycatcher, Land-Rail.

B. Species arriving along the *whole* of the south coast, but first and chiefly on its western half.

Wheatear, Redstart *, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Garden-Warbler, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler *, White Wagtail, Spotted Flycatcher, Swallow, House-Martin, Sand-Martin, Swift, Common Sandpiper *.

C. Species arriving along the *whole* of the south coast, but first and chiefly on its eastern half.

Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat, Grasshopper-Warbler, Reed-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Nightjar, Cuckoo.

D. Species arriving along the south-east coast, from Essex to Hampshire.

Nightingale, Tree-Pipit, Red-backed Shrike, Wryneck, Turtle-Dove.

As regards the autumn movements, we may note the enormous immigration of Goldcrests, which was very fully recorded by our observers ; also the large influx of northern species, *e. g.* Waxwings, Northern Bullfinches, and Mealy

† One immigration in the south-east *only*, at the end of April, in all probability the western limit of northern continental birds passing through France.

Redpolls, as well as large numbers of Continental Great Tits, Redbreasts and Jays, these latter being accompanied in one instance by Magpies, which are thus recorded as migrants to our shores for the first time.

Our best thanks are again due to the Master and Elder Brethren of the Trinity House for the continuance of their permission to enlist the services of the light-keepers, and to the latter as well as to our many inland observers, without whose kindly co-operation our enquiry could not be carried on.

F. G. PENROSE, *Chairman*.

J. L. BONHOTE.

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, *Editor*.

C. B. RICKETT.

W. L. SCLATER.

C. B. TICEHURST.

N. F. TICEHURST, *Secretary*.

WEATHER-REPORT

FOR THE

PERIOD COVERED BY THE SPRING-IMMIGRATION OF 1911.

THE weather-reports are abstracted from the weekly returns of the Meteorological Office, and include the conditions prevailing between

Parallels of Latitude 40° N. and 60° N.
 „ Longitude 10° E. and 10° W.

Special attention has been paid to the conditions observed over the north coast of Spain, the Bay of Biscay, the coast of France bounding the Bay, the English Channel, and our southern shores. On the first line opposite the date is a record of the height of the barometer, the direction and force of the wind, the temperature and weather-conditions prevailing at 9.0 A.M. on each day, about twenty miles inland from the southern coast of the western extremity of Hampshire.

The weather-conditions will be much more readily understood if the meteorological maps are themselves consulted.

Summary of Weather-Conditions.

MARCH. *First week.*—Weather unsettled.

Second week.—Weather unsettled and rainy, but with a good deal of sunshine. Barometric conditions irregular and wind from some north-westerly point.

Third week.—Wintry with rain, sleet or snow in all parts of the kingdom. Temperature cold, due to a depression which travelled eastwards over the Channel and the Netherlands.

Fourth week.—Rather dryer, but still wintry, with snow-showers, strong winds generally, easterly or north-easterly.

Last week.—Temperature still cold with unsettled weather due to northerly and easterly winds.

APRIL. *First week.*—Wintry weather, with heavy squalls of snow. Rainfall heavy along English Channel, with heavy snow at Guernsey. Bitter cold weather.

Second week.—Spring-like, but cold, bright sunshine in excess of normal. Winds in the first part of the week from north or east, second half south or west.

Third week.—Weather fine on the whole, but much cloud with strong wind.

Fourth week.—Unsettled, showery and thundery. General conditions of south-westerly type.

MAY. *First week.*—Weather rather rainy, due to south-westerly type of weather.

Second week.—Fair at first, becoming thundery later. General conditions south-westerly.

Third week.—Rainy and thundery. Temperature warmer. General conditions due to a shallow depression situated over these Islands.

Fourth week.—Fine generally, but thundery. Conditions governed by the anticyclone out on the Atlantic.

Last week.—Weather fine and bright.

JUNE. *First week.*—Weather fine and bright.

The wintry weather in the earlier part of the Season was apparently very adverse to migration, but later there was apparently less than the usual amount of misty weather along our southern shores.

March 9th	Bar. 29·85 in. Wind N.W., moderate. Weather fair. Barometer: a V-shaped depression over these Islands, with strong winds from N. or N.W. over Ireland, Wales, S.W. England, western half of the Channel, the Bay of Biscay and N. coast of Spain; moderate from S. or S.W. over eastern half of English Channel, North Sea and adjacent coast. Temp. risen a good deal over the southern and eastern part of England, the Channel, the Bay of Biscay and W. France. Weather overcast at Cape Finisterre, and rain at Scilly Islands, fair for rest of United Kingdom except East Anglia.
March 10th..... A. Ring-Ouzel.	Bar. 30·06 in. Wind S.W., moderate. Weather hazy. Barometer: anticyclonic over the Bay of Biscay, but with V-shaped depression off W. coast of Ireland. Moderate or strong winds from some southerly or south-westerly point over nearly the whole of our area, but N.W. at the Channel Islands and along the French coast of the English Channel. Weather fair generally, but foggy at Cape Finisterre.
March 11th..... A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Willow-Warbler.	Bar. 29·80 in. Wind S.W., calm. Weather rainy. Barometer: a depression with centre over Brittany and moderate or strong winds circulating cyclonically around it. Temp. warmer, about 40° F. over the English Channel. Weather unsettled and showery.
March 12th..... B. Willow-Warbler.	Bar. 29·80 in. Wind S., calm. Weather dull. Barometer: a centre of depression between Shetland and Norway, with a fresh disturbance approaching from the S.W. Winds moderate, mostly westerly. Temp. same as previous day. Weather overcast generally.

March 13th.....	Bar. 29.45 in. Wind N.W., strong. Weather hazy.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer: a large depression with centre over N. France and strong winds circulating cyclonically round it. Temp. colder over N. France, the eastern half of the Channel and the greater part of England; about the same as previous day over the Bay of Biscay and the western half of the Channel. Weather unsettled generally, with fog at Cape Finisterre.
March 14th.....	Bar. 29.67 in. Wind N.W., strong. Weather cloudy.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer: the centre of depression over the mouth of the Elbe. Winds strong from the N. over nearly the whole of our area. Weather very unsettled, with rain, snow or hail in many parts of these Islands.
March 15th.....	Bar. 29.48 in. Wind N.W., strong. Weather unsettled.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer: a depression with centre over the North Sea. Wind as on previous day generally, but a southerly air at Cape Finisterre. Temp. about the same. Weather unsettled, with rain, sleet or snow-showers.
March 16th.....	Bar. 29.50 in. Wind N.W., moderate. Weather overcast.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer: conditions very complex, three depressions with centres to S.W. of Ireland, over the N.E. of France and to the W. of Denmark respectively. Winds same as previous day. Temp. remaining cold. Weather unsettled.
March 17th.....	Bar. 29.65 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather hazy.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer: conditions over our area under the influence of large depression with centre in the Atlantic off S.W. of Ireland. Wind strong, blowing a gale from some easterly point over our area generally, but S. along the coast of Portugal and Cape Finisterre. Temp.: much colder nearly everywhere, but warmer (over 50° F.) along Portuguese coast and at Cape Finisterre. Weather rainy or overcast.

March 18th	Bar. 29·64 in. Wind E., moderate. Weather rainy.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer and all other conditions much the same as on previous day.
March 19th	Bar. 29·71 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather overcast.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer and other conditions much the same as previous day, but temp. warmer over S. of England and the English Channel, with mist along French coast of the Channel.
Willow-Warbler.	
March 20th	Bar. 29·60 in. Wind E.N.E., moderate. Weather hazy.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: centre of depression still hanging about eastern Atlantic between Spain and Ireland, with winds circulating cyclonically with a general easterly drift over our area. Weather overcast generally, but fine over Brittany.
Willow-Warbler.	
March 21st	Bar. 29·65 in. Wind E., calm. Weather cloudy.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: the depression with its centre over the Bay of Biscay, with winds circulating cyclonically, consequently over the southern part of our area the drift was southerly rather than easterly; still easterly elsewhere. Temp. 50° F. in the Bay of Biscay, between 40° F. and 50° F. over the Channel and adjacent shores. Weather fine along the N. coast of Spain, rain over Brittany and over the whole S.W., S., S.E. and E. of England.
Willow-Warbler.	
March 22nd	Bar. 29·80 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather foggy.
B. Willow-Warbler.	Barometer: the depression disappearing N. with a shallow minimum off the S.W. of England. Winds moderate to strong from some southerly point over the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel, the coast of France, and S.W. of England, easterly over the rest of our area. Temp. same as previous day. Weather unsettled, with fog at Cape Finisterre.
White Wagtail.	

March 23rd	Bar. 29.93 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather dull.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: our area influenced by a shallow low-pressure system to the S.W. and a well-marked high-pressure system with centre over Iceland and winds circulating round these two centres, mostly from some northerly point. Temp. 45° F. over S.W. of our area. Weather misty or rainy over the Channel and adjacent coasts.
Willow-Warbler.	
March 24th.	Bar. 29.92 in. Wind, strong N.E. Weather overcast.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer and all other conditions the same as previous day.
Willow-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	
March 25th.	Bar. 29.96 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather fair.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: anticyclone between the Hebrides and Iceland, which governed the conditions over our area. Winds strong, from some northerly point generally, but from the S. at Cape Finisterre. Temp. colder over England, eastern half of the Channel and N.W. France. Weather rainy at Cape Finisterre, fine over Brittany, snow at Paris, and fine along our southern shores.
B. Wheatear.	
Willow-Warbler.	
March 26th.	Bar. 29.96 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: anticyclone with centre over the Hebrides. Strong winds from N. or N.E. Temp. much colder everywhere. Weather unsettled, with rain or snow-showers along the French coast of the English Channel.
B. Wheatear.	
Willow-Warbler.	
March 27th.	Bar. 29.78 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather unsettled.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: anticyclonic as on the previous day, with centre to the N. of our Islands, but with a secondary depression over the N.W. coast of France. Temp. remaining cold. Weather overcast or rainy, with snow-showers in Belgium and the N. of France.
B. Wheatear.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	

March 28th.....	Bar. 29·71 in. Wind E., moderate. Weather fair.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer : a depression over S. Spain. Winds strong from some easterly point generally : from the N. at Cape Finisterre and from the S. at Brest. Temp. cold. Weather overcast, rainy or misty.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
March 29th.....	Bar. 29·77 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather hazy.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer : a system of low pressure to the S.W. of Ireland and another over the Balearic Islands. Winds mostly from some north-easterly point, but W. at Biarritz and N.W. at Brest. Temp. rather warmer. Weather overcast, with rain, mist and fog.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Sand-Martin.	
March 30th.....	Bar. 29·63 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer : a shallow depression over N. France, and winds circulating cyclonically round it. Temp. risen, between 40° F. and 50° F. over our area. Weather overcast, with fog at the Channel Islands and rain at the Scilly Islands.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
D. Wryneck.	
March 31st	Bar. 29·75 in. Wind S.W., moderate. Weather misty.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer : a depression with centre off S.W. of Ireland. Winds in the lower half of our area moderate from some southerly point, but blowing from the N. over Scotland. Temp. same as previous day. Weather overcast generally, with much fog or mist over the English Channel and adjacent shores.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
White Wagtail.	
C. Cuckoo.	
April 1st	Bar. 29·88 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather misty.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer : 30 in. over greater part of our area, but a shallow depression stationary to the S.W. of Ireland. Winds moderate over Scotland, central and E. England from some northerly point, easterly along the French coast of the English Channel, at the Scilly Islands, as well as over St. George's Channel and Ireland.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
White Wagtail.	
Swallow.	

	Temp. about the same as previous day. Weather fair at Cape Finisterre and at Bordeaux, overcast, with much mist or fog, elsewhere.
April 2nd	Bar. 29·89 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather misty.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: anticyclonic over Iceland. Winds moderate to strong from the N. over the whole of our area. Temp. colder generally, but warmer at Bordeaux. Weather overcast, with rain or mist.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
April 3rd	Bar. 30·01 in. Wind moderate, N.E. Weather overcast.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: conditions same as previous day with cold northerly winds. Temp. much colder.
Chiffchaff.	Weather: fog at Cape Finisterre and at Bordeaux, overcast and cloudy elsewhere, with occasional snow-showers.
Willow-Warbler.	
April 4th	Bar. 30·17 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather overcast.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer, the centre of anticyclone off the N.W. coast of Scotland. Wind as on previous day.
Chiffchaff.	Temp. much colder, only 34° F. at London and 36° F. over Brittany, but 50° F. at Cape Finisterre. Weather fair over the Bay of Biscay, the Channel and adjacent coasts, but snowing in the N. of England and later in the day at Biarritz.
Willow-Warbler.	
April 5th.....	Bar. 30·0 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather unsettled.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer, the centre of the anticyclone had moved eastwards with strong N.E. winds over the whole of our area. Much colder everywhere. Weather snowy, snow-squalls over our Islands, English Channel, north coast of France and at Biarritz.
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
April 6th	Bar. 30·09 in. Wind N.E., strong. Weather unsettled.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer and all other conditions much the same as previous day.
Willow-Warbler.	

April 7th	Bar. 30·06 in. Wind E., moderate. Weather overcast.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer and winds as previous day. Temp. rather warmer, but weather unsettled, with snow-showers over England.
Willow-Warbler.	
White Wagtail.	
C. Cuckoo.	
April 8th	Bar. 30·17 in. Wind N., moderate. Weather unsettled.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: centre of anticyclone stationary, and wintry conditions prevailing generally.
Blackcap.	
Willow-Warbler.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
April 9th.	Bar. 30·27 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather unsettled.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: the centre of the anticyclone had shifted rather to the west. On the N. coast of Ireland the winds still from some northerly quarter. Temp. warmer (over 40° F.) over these Islands, the western half of the Channel, the Bay of Biscay and adjacent coast, but still wintry (only 31° F.) in Belgium and Holland. Weather fine at Cape Finisterre and fair at the Channel Islands. Overcast generally elsewhere, with fog at Paris.
Redstart.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
C. Whinchat.	
Cuckoo.	
April 10th	Bar. 30·03 in. Wind N., strong. Weather unsettled.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: conditions still anticyclonic. Winds from some northerly point. Temp. the same over our Islands, rather warmer over Brittany, still very cold over central Europe. Weather overcast.
B. Wheatear.	
Redstart.	
Chiffchaff.	
C. Whinchat.	
April 11th	Bar. 30·10 in. Wind E., strong. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Conditions generally as on previous days, but weather fine along the French coast of the English Channel.
B. Wheatear.	
Redstart.	
Chiffchaff.	
C. Whinchat.	

April 12th	Bar. 30·19 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather fine.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: still anticyclonic, but with tendency for the centre to disperse. Winds strong, from some point between N. and E. generally. Temp.: over Spain, western France, Bay of Biscay, and the English Channel as on previous day (between 40° F. and 50° F.), also between 40° F. and 50° F. for the N. of Ireland, N. of England and of Scotland, but a current of cold air (about 35° F.) swept over E., central and S.E. England, Wales and S. of Ireland. Weather fair generally, but with mist over coast of Brittany.
B. Wheatear.	
Redstart.	
Blackcap.	
Chiffchaff.	
C. Whinchat.	
April 13th	Bar. 30·28 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather fair.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: anticyclonic, with centre (30·4 in.) over Ireland. Temp. much warmer along the N. coast of Spain, and warmer generally (between 40° F. and 50° F.) for the whole of the rest of our area. Weather fine.
B. Wheatear.	
Whitethroat.	
Chiffchaff.	
C. Whinchat.	
Sedge-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
D. Wryneck.	
Turtle-Dove.	
April 14th	Bar. 30·28 in. Wind S.E., slight. Weather foggy.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: the centre of the anticyclone off the S.W. coast of Ireland. Winds very variable, E. or N.E. over the Bay of Biscay and adjacent coast, also over the English Channel and adjacent coast, but S. or S.W. over the North Sea and adjacent coasts and over the greater part of our Islands. Temp. between 40° and 50° F. generally, but a current of cold air over the S.E. of England, north-central and N.W. France.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
C. Whinchat.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Nightingale.	
Tree-Pipit.	
Wryneck.	

April 15th	Bar. 30.15 in. Wind S.E., moderate. Weather foggy. Barometer: the anticyclone breaking up, a huge depression over N. Norway causing winds for the greater part of our area to become westerly. Temp. warmer along the coast of the English Channel. Weather overcast, with fog at Cape Finisterre and mist over Brittany and Normandy.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	
B. Whitethroat.	
Blackcap.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
White Wagtail.	
Swallow.	
Sand-Martin.	
C. Whinchat.	
D. Tree-Pipit.	
Wryneck.	
April 16th	Bar. 29.95 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather dull. Barometer: 30.1 in. in a shallow disturbance over the Bay of Biscay. Winds W. over these Islands, the North Sea, and the English Channel, N. at Brest, S. at Bordeaux and along the N. coast of Spain. Temp. about the same. Weather foggy along the shores of the Bay of Biscay and the Scilly Islands, overcast over the English Channel, but fine in the North Sea.
B. Wheatear.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Wood-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
C. Whinchat.	
Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
D. Tree-Pipit.	
Wryneck.	
April 17th	Bar. 29.81 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather foggy. Barometer: a depression approaching the W. coast of Ireland. Wind from some westerly point generally, but N. over Brittany. Temp. rather warmer. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	
B. Wheatear.	
Whitethroat.	
Blackcap.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
House-Martin.	
Common Sand-piper.	
C. Whinchat.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Tree-Pipit.	
Wryneck.	

April 18th	Bar. 29·63 in. Wind S., strong. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel. Land-Rail.	Barometer: depression still off the W. coast of Ireland. Strong winds from the S.W. all over our area. Temp. same as previous day. Weather overcast or rainy.
B. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin.	
C. Lesser White-throat. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo.	
D. Nightingale. Tree-Pipit. Red-backed Shrike. Wryneck.	
April 19th	Bar. 29·41 in. Wind S., strong. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: depression with centre 28·9 in. over W. of Ireland. Strong winds to a gale from S. or S.W. all over our area. Temp. warmer. Weather squally over our Islands and neighbouring seas, fine along the N. coast of Spain and at Brest.
B. Redstart. Garden-Warbler. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Common Sand-piper.	
C. Yellow Wagtail.	
D. Tree-Pipit. Wryneck.	
April 20th	Bar. 29·95 in. Wind W., strong. Weather overcast.
A. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: centre of depression between Scotland and Iceland. Winds strong from the W. Temp. about the same as previous day. Weather fine over the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, showery in Ireland and N. of England.
B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. House-Martin.	
C. Whinchat. Sedge-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo.	
D. Tree-Pipit. Wryneck.	

April 21st	Bar. 30·30 in. Wind S.W., moderate. Weather rainy.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: anticyclonic with small centre 30·6 in. over western France. Winds strong from S.W.
Redstart.	Temp. very warm over England (50° F.), rather colder (under 50° F.) over the Bay of Biscay.
Whitethroat.	Weather overcast or rainy over our Islands, with fog off the coast of Wales and mist at Bordeaux, but fine along the N. coast of Spain.
Willow-Warbler.	
White Wagtail.	
Swallow.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Tree-Pipit.	
April 22nd	Bar. 30·30 in. Wind S.W., moderate. Weather fair.
A. Pied Flycatcher.	Barometer: the anticyclone had passed eastwards.
B. Wheatear.	Winds moderate, mostly from S.W. Temp. warm. Weather fine.
Redstart.	
Whitethroat.	
Blackcap.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Wood-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Reed-Warbler.	
Yellow Wagtail.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Nightingale.	
Tree-Pipit.	
April 23rd	Bar. 30·06 in. Wind, strong W. Weather overcast.
A. Pied Flycatcher.	Barometer: high over N. Spain (30·4 in.), low (29·6 in.) to the west of the Hebrides. Strong winds from the S.W. Temp. warm, about 50° F. everywhere. Weather foggy at Cape Finisterre, rain in the S.W., W. and N. of our Islands, but fair over the E. of England and greater part of the Continent.
B. Wheatear.	
Redstart.	
Whitethroat.	
Blackcap.	
Chiffchaff.	
Willow-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
Sand-Martin.	
Common Sand-piper.	

April 23rd (*con.*).

C. Grasshopper-
Warbler.

Reed-Warbler.

Sedge-Warbler.

Yellow Wagtail.

Cuckoo.

D. Nightingale.

Tree-Pipit.

Red-backed

Shrike.

April 24th

Bar. 30.03 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather fine.

B. Redstart.

Whitethroat.

Blackcap.

Chiffchaff.

Willow-Warbler.

Spotted Fly-
catcher.

Swallow.

Sand-Martin.

C. Whinchat.

Lesser White-
throat.

Cuckoo.

D. Nightingale.

Tree-Pipit.

Barometer: anticyclonic over the Bay of Biscay with winds mostly westerly over our area. Temp. a little colder. Weather fine in the E. and S. of England, overcast generally elsewhere.

April 25th

Bar. 29.88 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather overcast.

B. Blackcap.

Chiffchaff.

Willow-Warbler.

Swallow.

Swift.

C. Whinchat.

Lesser White-
throat.

Grasshopper-
Warbler.

Sedge-Warbler.

Nightjar.

Cuckoo.

D. Nightingale.

Tree-Pipit.

Barometer: still anticyclonic over the Bay of Biscay, but over the northern part of our area under the influence of a depression between the N. of Scotland and Iceland. Winds northerly over the Iberian Peninsula, S. or S.W. elsewhere. Temp. remaining about the same. Weather rainy or overcast over our Islands and the North Sea, fine elsewhere.

April 26th	Bar. 29.74 in. Wind N.W., strong. Weather fair.
B. Whitethroat.	Barometer: high over Portugal, low over the
Blackcap.	Faroe Islands. Wind strong or moderate from
Garden-Warbler.	W. or S.W. Temp. slightly warmer. Weather
Willow-Warbler.	overcast over the Bay of Biscay and the French
Wood-Warbler.	coast of the English Channel, fine at the Scilly
Swallow.	Islands and in the lower part of the North Sea.
C. Lesser White-	
throat.	
Grasshopper-	
Warbler.	
Reed-Warbler.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Nightingale.	
Tree-Pipit.	
Wryneck.	
April 27th	Bar. 29.47 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather overcast.
A. Land-Rail.	Barometer: much the same as previous day.
B. Whitethroat.	Winds freshening from the W. or S.W. Temp.
Blackcap.	about the same. Weather overcast or rainy
Garden-Warbler.	everywhere, with fog on the Welsh coast.
Willow-Warbler.	
Swallow.	
House-Martin.	
Common Sand-	
piper.	
C. Lesser White-	
throat.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Nightingale.	
Tree-Pipit.	
April 28th	Bar. 29.60 in. Wind, strong W. Weather fair.
A. Pied Flycatcher.	Barometer: 30.2 in. over the Iberian Peninsula,
Land-Rail.	29.2 in. over S. Norway. Winds strong from
B. Wheatear.	the W. everywhere. Temp. about 50° F.
Redstart.	Weather overcast generally, with mist along
Whitethroat.	the coast of Brittany.
Blackcap.	
Garden-Warbler.	
Chiffchaff.	

April 28th (*con.*).

- B. Willow-Warbler.
 Wood-Warbler.
 Swallow.
 Sand-Martin.
 C. Whinchat.
 Lesser White-
 throat.
 Grasshopper-
 Warbler.
 Sedge-Warbler.
 Yellow Wagtail.
 Cuckoo.
 D. Nightingale.
 Tree-Pipit.

April 29th

- A. Pied Flycatcher.
 B. Redstart.
 Whitethroat.
 Blackcap.
 Garden-Warbler.
 Chiffchaff.
 Willow-Warbler.
 Wood-Warbler.
 Swallow.
 C. Whinchat.
 Lesser White-
 throat.
 Sedge-Warbler.
 Yellow Wagtail.
 Nightjar.
 Cuckoo.
 D. Nightingale.
 Tree-Pipit.

Bar. 29·37 in. Wind W., strong. Weather fair.
 Barometer: a long belt of low pressure over
 these Islands. Winds generally strong from
 the W. Temp. colder over these Islands.
 Weather showery.

April 30th

- B. Redstart.
 Whitethroat.
 Blackcap.
 Garden-Warbler.

Bar. 29·53 in. Wind N.W., moderate. Weather
 overcast.

Barometer: a depression 29·5 in. over the English
 Channel. Winds circulating cyclonically round
 this centre with a general northerly drift over

April 30th (*con.*).

- B. Chiffchaff.
Willow-Warbler.
Swallow.
Swift.
C. Whinchat.
Lesser White-
throat.
Sedge-Warbler.
Yellow Wagtail.
Cuckoo.
D. Nightingale.
Tree-Pipit.
Turtle-Dove.

our area. Weather overcast, but apparently no mist except along the N.W. coast of Ireland.

May 1st

- B. Redstart.
Whitethroat.
Blackcap.
Garden-Warbler.
Chiffchaff.
Willow-Warbler.
Swallow.
House-Martin.
Swift.
C. Whinchat.
Lesser White-
throat.
Reed-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.
Yellow Wagtail.
Cuckoo.
D. Nightingale.
Tree-Pipit.

Bar. 29.95 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather fair.

Barometer: 30.2 in. over the Iberian Peninsula, 29.0 in. off the S.W. corner of Iceland. Winds from some southerly or westerly point, strong. Temp. colder generally, but very warm on the west coast of Ireland. Weather showery in Ireland, fair elsewhere.

May 2nd

- B. Wheatear.
Redstart.
Whitethroat.
Blackcap.
Chiffchaff.
Willow-Warbler.

Bar. 29.82 in. Wind S., strong. Weather overcast.

Barometer: 30.1 in. over the Bay of Biscay, 29.3 in. over the Hebrides. Winds strong or moderate, from S. Temp. warm. Weather dull, with fog at Cape Finisterre and Bordeaux.

May 2nd (*con.*).

- B. Swallow.
House-Martin.
Sand-Martin.
Swift.
- C. Whinchat.
Lesser White-
throat.
Reed-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.
Yellow Wagtail.
Cuckoo.
- D. Nightingale.
Wryneck.

May 3rd

- B. Whitethroat.
Swallow.
House-Martin.
Sand-Martin.
Swift.
- C. Whinchat.
Lesser White-
throat.
Reed-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.
Cuckoo.
- D. Nightingale.
Wryneck.

Bar. 29·83 in. Winds strong, S.W. Weather overcast.

Barometer: the northern depression had travelled E. Winds strong from S. or S.W. generally, but moderate N. at Bordeaux and along the N. coast of Spain. Weather fine along both shores of the English Channel and North Sea, between England and the Netherlands, overcast or rainy elsewhere.

May 4th

- B. Whitethroat.
Garden-Warbler.
Swallow.
House-Martin.
Sand-Martin.
Swift.
- C. Whinchat.
Lesser White-
throat.
Reed-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.

Bar. 29·83 in. Wind N.W. Weather fair.

Barometer: 30·3 in. at Oporto, 29·0 in. over the Faroe Islands. Moderate or strong winds from the W. Temp. colder over our Islands. Weather fair generally, with fog at Bordeaux.

May 4th (*con.*).

- C. Nightjar.
- Cuckoo.
- D. Nightingale.
- Wryneck.
- Turtle-Dove.

May 5th

- A. Pied Flycatcher.
- B. Redstart.
- Whitethroat.
- Garden-Warbler.
- Chiffchaff.
- Wood-Warbler.
- Spotted Flycatcher.
- Swallow.
- House-Martin.
- Sand-Martin.
- Swift.
- C. Whinchat.
- Lesser White-throat.
- Grasshopper-Warbler.
- Sedge-Warbler.
- Nightjar.
- Cuckoo.
- D. Wryneck.
- Turtle-Dove.

Bar. 30·0 in. Wind N.W., almost calm. Weather overcast.

Barometer: about 30·0 in. over greater part of our area. Moderate winds from some westerly point generally, but strong from the N.W. at Brest and at Cape Finisterre. Temp. remaining cold. Weather overcast; with fog and mist along the shores of the Bay of Biscay and at the mouth of the English Channel, but fine along both shores of the Channel itself and in the lower part of the North Sea.

May 6th

- B. Wheatear.
- Redstart.
- Whitethroat.
- Blackcap.
- Willow-Warbler.
- Wood-Warbler.
- Spotted Flycatcher.
- Swallow.

Bar. 30·20 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather fair.

Barometer: risen slightly (30·3 in.), with ill-defined centre between Ireland and Spain. Light airs circulating round it. Weather overcast, with much fog and mist over the English Channel, but fine in the North Sea.

May 6th (*con.*).

- B. House-Martin.
- Sand-Martin.
- Swift.
- C. Lesser White-throat.
- Reed-Warbler.
- Sedge-Warbler.
- Cuckoo.
- D. Tree-Pipit.
- Wryneck.
- Turtle-Dove.

May 7th

- B. Redstart.
- Whitethroat.
- Blackcap.
- Wood-Warbler.
- Spotted Fly-catcher.
- Swallow.
- Sand-Martin.
- Swift.
- C. Cuckoo.
- D. Tree-Pipit.
- Wryneck.
- Turtle-Dove.

Bar. 30·17 in. Wind S.E., almost calm. Weather overcast.

Barometer: 30·3 in. in high pressure system, with a centre including the S. of England, the North Sea, and the Netherlands. Light airs circulating round this centre. Temp. warmer. Weather fine generally, but with mist and fog along the S. coast of Ireland and at the Scilly Islands.

May 8th

- A. Ring-Ouzel.
- Land-Rail.
- B. Whitethroat.
- Wood-Warbler.
- Spotted Fly-catcher.
- Swallow.
- Sand-Martin.
- Swift.
- Common Sand-piper.
- D. Wryneck.
- Turtle-Dove.

Bar. 30·09 in. Wind S.E., almost calm. Weather overcast.

Barometer: about 30·1 in. over our area, with moderate or strong winds from the E. over the Channel, the Bay of Biscay and adjacent coasts, but S. over the rest of our area. Temp. still warm. Weather fine generally, but with fog at Cape Finisterre.

May 9th	Bar. 29.96 in. Wind N.E., slight. Weather fine.
B. Whitethroat.	Barometer: little change since previous day. Winds also as on previous day. Temp. warm. Weather fine.
Garden-Warbler.	
Spotted Fly-catcher.	
Swallow.	
Swift.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Nightjar.	
D. Red-backed Shrike.	
Turtle-Dove.	
May 10th	Bar. 29.83 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather fair.
B. Wheatear.	Barometer: little change. Winds light with general drift from the E. Weather dull, with fog at Cape Finisterre and mist along the French coast of the English Channel, but fine along the Belgian and Dutch coasts of the North Sea.
Whitethroat.	
Blackcap.	
Garden-Warbler.	
Spotted Fly-catcher.	
Swallow.	
Swift.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
Nightjar.	
D. Red-backed Shrike.	
Turtle-Dove.	
May 11th	Bar. 29.75 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather overcast.
A. Land-Rail.	Barometer: a shallow depression 29.9 in. over N. Spain. Light winds from some easterly point over our area. Temp. warm. Weather unsettled or rainy at Jersey and Biarritz, fine elsewhere, but thundery in the south of England later on; some mist over the shores of Brittany.
B. Wood-Warbler.	
Spotted Fly-catcher.	
Swallow.	
Swift.	
Common Sand-piper.	
C. Nightjar.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	

May 12th	Bar. 29.72 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather overcast. Barometer: a shallow depression over the Bay of Biscay, with light winds circulating cyclonically round it. Temp. warm. Weather unsettled, thundery with fog at Cape Finisterre, but fine along the French shores of the English Channel.
A. Pied Flycatcher. Land-Rail.	
B. Redstart. Wood-Warbler. Spotted Flycatcher. Swallow. House-Martin. Common Sandpiper.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler. Nightjar. Cuckoo.	
D. Tree-Pipit. Turtle-Dove.	
May 13th	Bar. 29.61 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather hazy. Barometer: the depression had expanded and covered the greater part of our area. Winds light with a general slight northerly direction, but S.E. along the French coast from Calais to Brest and S. from the mouth of the Thames to Yarmouth. Weather overcast, rainy and thundery, with fog or mist along the French coast of the Bay of Biscay, the Scilly Islands, St. George's Channel and N.E. England.
B. Wood-Warbler. Spotted Flycatcher. Swallow.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	
May 14th	Bar. 29.55 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather dull. Barometer: the centre of depression over Ireland and St. George's Channel with moderate winds circulating cyclonically round it. Temp. very warm. Weather: fine at Corunna, at Brest, and in the S.W. corner of Ireland, overcast or rainy elsewhere; thundery with fog at the Scilly Islands, along the Welsh coast and along the W. coast of Denmark.
B. Blackcap. Spotted Flycatcher. Swallow. Sand-Martin.	
C. Whinchat. Reed-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	

May 15th	Bar. 29.62 in. Wind W., calm. Weather cloudy.
A. Pied Flycatcher.	Barometer: the centre of depression still over Ireland with winds as on previous day. Weather warm, close and thundery; clear at Cape Finisterre, but with mist and fog at the Scilly Islands and along the French shores of the English Channel.
B. Garden-Warbler.	
Spotted Flycatcher.	
House-Martin.	
Sand-Martin.	
C. Lesser White-throat.	
Reed-Warbler.	
D. Red-backed Shrike.	
Wryneck.	
Turtle-Dove.	
May 16th	Bar. 29.73 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather cloudy.
B. Spotted Flycatcher.	Barometer: the centre of shallow depression had passed N., no important changes. Winds light, easterly airs over France, but light westerly airs or calms along our southern shore. Weather fair generally, but fog at Cape Finisterre, the Scilly Islands and along the W. coast of Denmark; thundery later in the day.
House-Martin.	
May 17th	Bar. 29.81 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather hazy.
B. Spotted Flycatcher.	Barometer 30.0 in. Winds light from some northerly point. Temp. warm. Weather fair, but rather close and thundery, with fog and mist at Cape Finisterre and Bordeaux, but fine at Brest.
House-Martin.	
Swift.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
May 18th	Bar. 29.95 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather hazy.
A. Pied Flycatcher.	Barometer same as previous day with light winds from the N. Temp. warm generally, but cooler over Scotland, N. and E. England. Weather overcast and rainy over the shores of the English Channel, fair generally elsewhere.
B. Spotted Flycatcher.	
House-Martin.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
Nightjar.	

May 19th	Bar. 30·08 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather fair.
B. Spotted Fly-catcher.	Barometer and winds much the same as previous day. Weather overcast over the greater part of our Islands and raining in France generally, but fine at Brest and along the shores of the English Channel.
House-Martin.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
Cuckoo.	
D. Red-backed Shrike.	
May 20th	Bar. 30·09 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather overcast.
B. Spotted Fly-catcher.	Barometer: a large anticyclonic system (30·3 in.) over Ireland and Scotland, with strong winds from the N. over our area. Much colder. Weather overcast with fog at Cape Finisterre, rain between England and Belgium and N. France and the western half of the English Channel.
House-Martin.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
May 21st.....	Bar. 30·10 in. Wind N.E., calm. Weather overcast.
B. Garden-Warbler.	Barometer: still anticyclonic with moderate winds from some northerly point. Temp. under 50° F. all over England and Scotland and the English Channel. Weather overcast over England, the English Channel and adjacent shores, but fine over the greater part of the Bay of Biscay.
Swallow.	
C. Sedge-Warbler.	
D. Red-backed Shrike.	
Turtle-Dove.	
May 22nd	Bar. 29·99 in. Wind N.W., calm. Weather fair.
B. Blackcap.	Barometer: the centre of the anticyclone between Ireland and Spain and a deep depression over Iceland. Winds light from some northerly point. Temp. rather warmer. Weather fair generally.
Swallow.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	
Sedge-Warbler.	
Nightjar.	
May 23rd	Bar. 29·95 in. Wind W., moderate. Weather fair.
A. Land-Rail.	Barometer: much the same as previous day. Winds generally from the W. Temp. warmer (over 50° F.). Weather fine.
B. Swift.	
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.	

May 24th	Bar. 30·0 in. Wind W., light. Weather cloudy.
A. Land-Rail.	Barometer and all other conditions much the same as previous day, but some fog at Oporto and along the S.W. coast of Ireland.
B. Spotted Fly-catcher.	
May 25th	Bar. 29·94 in. Wind S.W., calm. Weather fair.
B. Spotted Fly-catcher.	Barometer: the depression to the N. had crossed to the E. of Iceland causing strong S.W. winds over Ireland and the greater part of England and Scotland, but light W. airs over Normandy and the French coast of the Bay of Biscay. Temp. warm. Weather fine, but some mist off the S.W. coast of Ireland.
May 26th	Bar. 29·78 in. Wind E., moderate. Weather cloudy.
B. Spotted Fly-catcher.	Barometer: a shallow depression over S.W. France, with light winds circulating cyclonically around it over our Islands. Wind still from the N. generally, but E. in the W. half of the English Channel. Temp. much warmer, 61° F. at London. Weather fair generally, but with rain at Corunna and thunder-storms later in the day in England and France.
C. Reed-Warbler.	
May 27th	Bar. 29·94 in. Wind E., moderate. Weather cloudy.
B. Garden-Warbler.	Barometer: 30·3 in. in the Atlantic off the S.W. coast of Ireland. Winds moderate generally, but strong at Brest from some northerly or easterly point. Temp. rising. Weather fair generally, but with fog or mist at Cape Finisterre, over Brittany and along the N.E. coast of England and E. coast of Scotland.
Spotted Fly-catcher.	
Swift.	
C. Reed-Warbler.	
D. Turtle-Dove.	
May 28th	Bar. 30·1 in. Wind N.E., moderate. Weather fine.
D. Turtle-Dove.	Barometer: only slight change since previous day. Winds light generally, but blowing strongly from the N.E. over the North Sea, the English Channel and the adjacent shores. Temp. warm. Weather fine generally and fog at Cape Finisterre.

THE RING-OUZEL.

Turdus torquatus, L.

THE records of this species were so scanty that it is almost impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion as to its main points of entrance into the country, but such evidence as is available suggests the western end of the south coast as being at any rate the principal point of arrival.

The earliest record of a single bird was in Kent on the 5th of March. Between the 10th and 27th of that month single birds were noted in Cornwall, Devonshire, Brecon, Carnarvon, Cheshire and Yorkshire, and in Renfrew on the 30th.

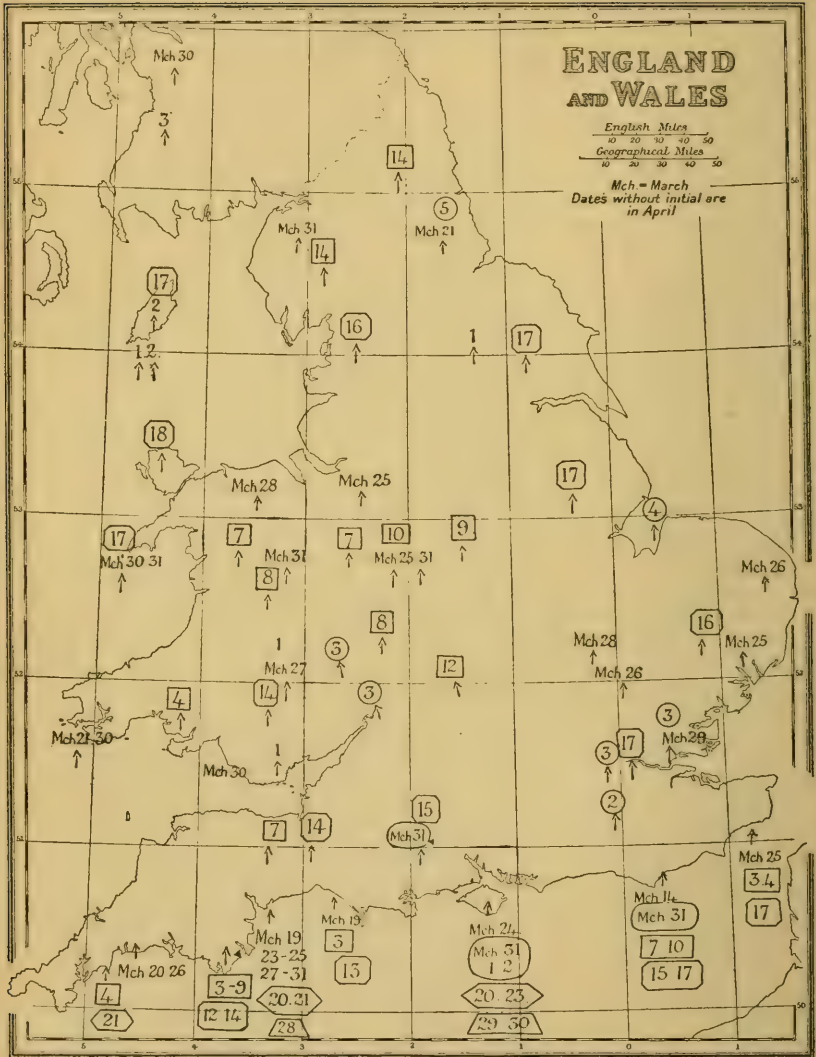
On the 17th of April several were noted passing through the Scilly Islands, and on the 19th a flock of about 200 individuals was observed on Dartmoor, evidently also on passage. The only lighthouse record was of a single bird seen at the Chicken Rock light (Isle of Man) on the night of the 31st of March and the 1st of April.

A nest with four eggs was found in Lancashire on the 23rd of April, one with two eggs in Northumberland on the 28th, and one with four eggs (hatching) in Radnor on the 13th of May. It is evident, therefore, that the majority of our own summer-residents must have arrived during March and the first few days of April, and that the birds recorded in the Isles of Scilly and in Devonshire in the third week of that month were passage-migrants journeying to more northern breeding-haunts, as undoubtedly were those recorded in the eastern and south-eastern counties at the end of April and in May.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	5th.	Kent.
„	10th.	Yorkshire.
„	11th.	Carnarvon, Cheshire.
„	25th.	Devon.
„	26th.	Cornwall.
„	27th.	Brecon.
„	30th.	Renfrew.
„	31st/April 1st.	Isle of Man light.
April	2nd.	Carnarvon (increase).
„	3rd.	Glamorgan.
„	4th.	Sussex, Norfolk, Yorkshire.
„	5th.	Staffordshire.
„	10th.	Cheshire (increase).
„	12th.	Gloucester.
„	14th.	Hereford, Cumberland, Derby.
„	15th.	Dorset, Wilts.
„	16th.	Westmoreland.
„	17th.	Carnarvon (usual numbers). Derby (on breeding-grounds). Scilly Isles, Somerset, Isle of Man.
„	19th.	Devon (passing).
„	20th.	Devon (increase).
„	23rd.	Lancashire (nest with eggs).
„	26th.	Kent, Lincoln.
„	28th.	Northumberland (nest with eggs).
May	1st.	Devon (usual numbers).
„	3rd.	Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	4th.	Cambridge (passing).
„	8th.	Suffolk (passing).
„	13th.	Radnor (nest with eggs hatching).

WHEATEAR.



THE WHEATEAR.

Saxicola œnanthe (L.).

THE Wheatear arrived along the whole of the south coast, the earliest record being from Sussex on the 14th of March, while a straggler had reached Northumberland by the 21st. Up to the 30th small numbers were arriving daily on the south coast, but chiefly at the western end and passing inland, the records from the lights pointing to a considerable passage up the west coast, particularly during the closing days of the month. During the same period a certain number of birds had spread through Wales and the western Midlands, while the few that had arrived at the eastern extremity of the south coast had only penetrated the eastern counties as far as Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk and Bedford.

On the 31st of March a steady arrival of larger numbers began and lasted without intermission until the 17th of April. The birds arrived on the south coast from the Isle of Wight eastwards up till the 2nd of April, and after that along the whole coast, while up to the 5th a very considerable migration was also passing through the Channel Islands. It is not quite clear that these latter birds were on their way to our shores, but it may be pointed out that the light-records from those islands corresponded very closely as a whole with the records from the coast of Hampshire. The birds that arrived during this extensive movement seem for the most part to have spread out, journeying northwards somewhat leisurely, the northern counties being reached between the 14th and 17th ; it is probable, therefore, that these immigrants formed a considerable proportion of the summer-residents of England

and Wales. At the same time there is evidence from the western lights of a passage up the Welsh coast through the Isle of Man, probably of birds going further north.

Between the 20th and 23rd of April, and between the 28th of April and the 2nd of May, further considerable arrivals occurred on the Devonshire and Hampshire coasts. These comprised birds of both races, and seem to have passed more rapidly northwards, the passage up the west coast being more marked than in the previous movement, while the northern counties were reached more rapidly. A proportion of these birds appear to have comprised many of the summer-residents in our northern counties, but the majority were no doubt passage-migrants on their way to more northern summer-quarters. During the same period (between the 20th of April and the 2nd of May) migration was again most marked and continuous through the Channel Islands, several of the records again agreeing with those of arrivals in Hampshire.

It is rather remarkable that no further arrivals were recorded on the south coast, east of the Isle of Wight, after the 17th of April. Passage-movements were, however, in progress through the eastern counties till nearly the end of the month, and there were indications of others during the first few days of May; at the same time it is clear that they were not nearly so important as those taking place in the west, and it seems probable that they were due to a proportion of the Hampshire arrivals taking a north-easterly course, instead of a northerly or north-western one.

Further small movements were noticed at the Channel Islands on May the 5th and on the Hampshire and Devonshire coasts on the 6th and 10th.

Wheatears were said to have attained their usual numbers in Staffordshire by the 10th of April and in Carnarvon by the 17th. They were nesting in Glamorgan on the 2nd of May and in Cambridgeshire on the 8th, while in Cumberland incubation had commenced on the 22nd.

Our information as to the "races" of this species is chiefly derived from the wings of birds obtained at the lights, and

from these it appears that only three examples of the smaller race were obtained after the 1st of May. Of the larger race, some were obtained at Hanois light (Guernsey) as early as the 20th/21st of April, at St. Catherine's light (Hants) on the 22nd/23rd, a single bird at the Skerries light (Anglesey) on the 25th/26th of May, and a few at one of the Pembroke lights on the night of the 25th/26th of April.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	14th.	Sussex.
„	19th.	Devon, Dorset.
„	20th.	Cornwall.
„	20th/21st.	Pembroke light.
„	21st.	Northumberland.
„	23rd to 25th.	Devon (passing on the south coast).
„	24th.	Hants.
„	25th.	Kent, Suffolk, Staffordshire, Cheshire.
„	26th.	Cornwall (increase). Herts, Norfolk.
„	27th.	Brecon.
„	27th to 31st.	Devon (passing on the south coast).
„	28th.	Bedford, Denbigh.
„	29th.	Essex (passing).
„	29th/30th.	Glamorgan, Pembroke and Carnarvon lights.
„	30th.	Carnarvon, Renfrew.
„	30th/31st.	Guernsey, Hants and Carnarvon lights.
„	31st.	Sussex and Staffordshire (increase). Wilts, Montgomery, Cumberland.
„	31st/April 1st.	Isle of Man light.
April	1st.	Hants (increase). Brecon (slight increase). Glamorgan, Yorkshire.
„	1st/2nd.	Guernsey, Hants and Isle of Man lights.
„	2nd.	Surrey, Isle of Man.
„	2nd/3rd.	Guernsey and Dorset lights.
„	3rd.	Kent (slight increase). Middlesex, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Ayr.
„	3rd to 9th.	Devon (passing on the south coast),

April 3rd to 4th.	Wash light.
„ 4th.	Cornwall (increase). Kent (slight increase). Carmarthen.
„ 4th/5th.	Guernsey light.
„ 5th.	Kent (decrease). Northumberland.
„ 7th.	Sussex (increase). Somerset, Merioneth, Shropshire.
„ 8th.	Montgomery (increase). Worcester.
„ 9th.	Derby.
„ 10th.	Sussex (increase). Staffordshire (usual numbers). Cumberland.
„ 12th.	Devon (increase). Oxford.
„ 13th.	Dorset (increase).
„ 14th.	Somerset (increase). Brecon and Cumberland (slight increase). Westmoreland, Durham.
„ 15th.	Wilts and Sussex (increase). Somerset (decrease).
„ 16th.	Suffolk (large increase). Lancashire.
„ 16th/17th.	Carnarvon light.
„ 17th.	Sussex, Middlesex, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Isle of Man (increase). Suffolk and Kent (large increase). Carnarvon (usual numbers). Lincoln.
„ 17th/18th.	Anglesey light.
„ 18th.	Monmouth.
„ 18th/19th.	Isle of Man light.
„ 19th.	Somerset, Shropshire and Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth (slight increase).
„ 20th.	Devon and Merioneth (increase). Hants and Bedford (slight increase). Isle of Man (decrease).
„ 20th/21st.	Guernsey and Devon lights.
„ 21st.	Merioneth and Cornwall (increase). Cardigan, Huntingdon.
„ 22nd.	Denbigh and Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth and Montgomery (decrease). Cambridge.

April 22nd/23rd.	Guernsey, Hants, Lancashire and Cumberland lights.
„ 23rd.	Surrey, Essex, and Westmoreland (slight increase).
„ 24th.	Suffolk (increase). Cambridge (slight increase). Middlesex and Denbigh (decrease). Northampton, Derby, Notts.
„ 25th/26th.	Guernsey, Pembroke, Anglesey and Isle of Man lights.
„ 26th.	Norfolk (increase).
„ 26th/27th.	Guernsey and Isle of Man lights.
„ 27th.	Bedford (slight increase).
„ 28th.	Devon and Northumberland (increase).
„ 28th/29th.	Guernsey and Hants lights.
„ 29th.	Yorkshire (increase). Durham (slight increase).
„ 29th/30th.	Hants and Pembroke lights.
„ 30th.	Carmarthen (increase).
„ 30th/1st May.	Guernsey light.
May 1st.	Middlesex (increase).
„ 1st/2nd.	Guernsey, Hants and Norfolk lights.
„ 2nd.	Yorkshire (increase). Middlesex and Norfolk (decrease). Glamorgan (nesting).
„ 3rd.	Elgin.
„ 4th/5th.	Guernsey light.
„ 5th.	Bedford (increase). Radnor.
„ 5th/6th.	Hants and Carnarvon lights.
„ 6th.	Radnor (decrease).
„ 8th.	Cambridge (nesting).
„ 10th.	Lancashire (slight increase). H.M.S. 'Africa,' lat. 50° N., long. 3° W. (approx.), one on board at 7.30 A.M. and left to N.E. (<i>i. e.</i> toward Portland).
„ 12th.	Warwick.
„ 12th to 19th.	Isle of Man (passing).
„ 13th.	Radnor (increase).
„ 14th.	Lancashire (increase).
„ 22nd.	Cumberland (incubating).
„ 25th/26th.	Anglesey light.

THE WHINCHAT.

Pratincola rubetra (L.).

THE records of this species were so meagre as to render little aid in tracing its course into and through the country.

The earliest arrivals were recorded in the west, commencing with one bird observed in Devonshire on the 9th of April.

The report of "numbers" in Northampton on the 17th of April may possibly point to an influx on the eastern side, but it was not until about the last week of the month that the immigratory movement fairly set in, as was shown by an increase in numbers inland, as well as by the report of a few at St. Catherine's light (Hants) on the nights of the 28th/29th of April and the 1st/2nd of May.

Early in the latter month the birds were beginning to settle down in their haunts, though migratory movements continued to take place until at least the third week. Whinchats were nesting in Staffordshire on the 4th of May, in Hampshire on the 6th, in Lincolnshire on the 8th, and in Carnarvon and Devonshire on the 14th and 17th. A nest with three eggs was found in Northumberland on the 25th of May, and two nests with eggs in Radnor on the 30th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	9th.	Devon.
"	14th.	Gloucester.
"	15th.	Dorset.
"	16th.	Carmarthen.
"	17th.	Northampton (numbers). · Carmarthen (slight increase). Leicester, Norfolk.

April	18th.	Cumberland.
"	19th.	Middlesex.
"	20th.	Bedford, Suffolk, Yorkshire.
"	22nd.	Somerset, Cambridge.
"	23rd.	Berks.
"	24th.	Gloucester (increase). Hants, Kent, Renfrew.
"	25th.	Surrey, Brecon.
"	26th.	Yorkshire (increase). Wilts, Stafford- shire.
"	27th.	Bedford (slight increase).
"	28th.	Notts, Durham.
"	28th/29th.	Hants light.
"	29th.	Leicester (increase). Monmouth, Shrop- shire, Flint.
"	29th/30th.	Anglesey light.
"	30th.	Durham (slight increase). Glamorgan, Hereford.
May	1st.	Middlesex (increase).
"	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
"	2nd.	Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Lancashire, Northumberland.
"	3rd.	Carmarthen (slight increase). Derby.
"	4th.	Staffordshire (nesting). Herts, Merio- neth, Denbigh, Cheshire.
"	5th.	Bedford (increase). Somerset and Mid- dlesex (slight increase). Merioneth (de- crease). Oxford.
"	6th.	Cheshire (slight increase). Hants (nest- ing). Radnor, Ayrshire.
"	7th.	Oxford (slight increase).
"	8th.	Monmouth (increase). Northumberland (slight increase). Lincoln (nesting). Sussex.
"	9th.	Cumberland (slight increase).
"	10th.	Yorkshire (increase). Warwick.
"	12th.	Staffordshire (usual numbers).
"	13th.	Warwick (increase).

May	14th.	Hants (increase). Suffolk and Carmarthen (nesting).
„	15th.	Northampton (increase).
„	17th.	Lincoln (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Devon (nesting). Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
„	22nd.	Cumberland (increase).
„	25th.	Northumberland (nest with eggs).
„	30th.	Radnor (two nests with eggs).

THE REDSTART.

Ruticilla phœnicurus (L.).

WITH the exception of those from Hampshire, the records of this species from the south coast are very scanty, but it seems probable that its area of arrival embraced the whole of that coast.

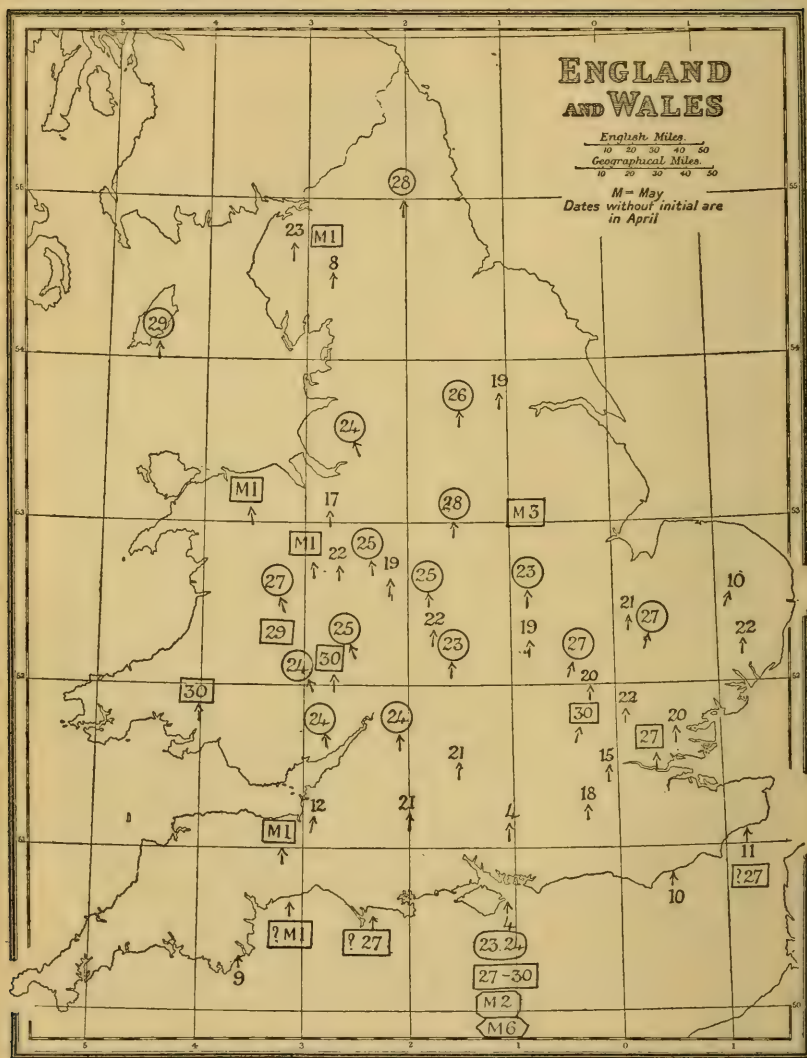
The first record came from Berkshire on the 4th of April. During the first three weeks of that month Redstarts straggled into the country, a single bird reaching Westmoreland as early as the 8th. The first considerable wave of immigration took place on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of April, when many were seen at Hanois light (Guernsey) and numbers at St. Catherine's light (Hants). A second occurred on the nights of the 28th and 29th, when great numbers were seen and many killed at the last-named light. The effect of these influxes was to distribute the birds generally over the whole of the country, and although increases were noted in various counties up to the middle of May, the only immigratory movements recorded after the end of April were small ones during the first week of May.

Redstarts were nesting in Staffordshire and Cumberland on the 4th of May, in Hertfordshire on the 12th and in Lancashire on the 13th, on which date a nest with three eggs was found in Radnor.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	4th.	Berks.
„	8th.	Westmoreland.
„	9th.	Devon.
„	10th.	Sussex, Norfolk.

REDSTART.



April	11th.	Kent.
„	12th.	Somerset.
„	15th.	Middlesex.
„	17th.	Cheshire.
„	18th.	Surrey.
„	19th.	Staffordshire, Leicester, Yorkshire.
„	20th.	Essex, Bedford.
„	21st.	Wilts, Oxford, Cambridge.
„	22nd.	Cambridge (increase). Herts, Worcester, Suffolk, Shropshire.
„	22nd/23rd.	Guernsey and Hants lights.
„	23rd.	Worcester (increase). Northampton (num- bers). Cumberland.
„	23rd/24th.	Hants light.
„	24th.	Gloucester, Monmouth, Brecon, Lanca- shire.
„	25th.	Shropshire (increase). Warwick, Here- ford.
„	26th.	Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	27th.	Essex and Gloucester (increase). Bedford, Cambridge and Staffordshire (slight increase). Hants, Montgomery.
„	28th.	Essex (decrease). Derby, Durham.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Radnor, Isle of Man.
„	29th/30th.	Hants light.
„	30th.	Herts and Hereford (slight increase). Carmarthen.
May	1st.	Somerset, Shropshire and Cumberland (increase). Denbigh.
„	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„	2nd.	Montgomery (increase).
„	3rd.	Notts.
„	4th.	Staffordshire and Cumberland (nesting).
„	4th/5th.	Guernsey light.
„	5th.	Bedford and Radnor (increase).
„	5th/6th.	Hants light.
„	6th.	Oxford and Cheshire (slight increase).

May	7th.	Denbigh (slight increase). Cambridge and Cumberland (usual numbers). Gloucester (building). Carnarvon.
„	8th.	Cardigan.
„	9th.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Northumberland.
„	10th.	Radnor and Bedford (increase). Kent (slight increase). Merioneth.
„	12th.	Suffolk light. Northumberland and Herts (nesting).
„	13th.	Lancashire (nesting). Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	14th.	Radnor (increase).
„	15th.	Northampton (increase). Devon (many pairs nesting).
„	16th.	Radnor (decrease). Staffordshire (usual numbers).
„	20th.	Herts (nest with eggs). Lancashire (nest with young).
„	21st.	Yorkshire (increase) (nest with eggs).

THE NIGHTINGALE.

Daulias luscinia (L.).

THE Nightingale arrived on the south and south-eastern coasts between Hampshire and Suffolk.

From the time of the first arrivals in Hampshire and Suffolk on the 8th and 9th of April until the 21st of the month stragglers were noted in Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Gloucester, Oxford, Hertfordshire, Essex, Cambridge and Norfolk. These were apparently all arrivals on the south-east coast and moving westwards.

The first marked influx took place on the 22nd and 24th of April, when increases were recorded in Dorset, Hampshire, Sussex, Kent, Somerset and Surrey, and larger ones in Berkshire and Suffolk, while at the same time one Nightingale was killed at St. Catherine's light (Hants).

A further large increase in Berkshire between the 24th and the 27th, two birds killed at St. Catherine's on the night of the 28th/29th and one on that of the 1st/2nd May indicated that continued arrivals were taking place on the south coast.

Migratory movements continued up to the middle of the month, but they were mostly inland and not of a very marked character. The birds were evidently commencing to settle in many parts early in May. A nest with two eggs was found in Gloucester on the 7th. They were nesting in Surrey on the 7th, in Cambridge and Staffordshire on the 8th and in Somerset on the 9th. Nests with eggs were also reported in Hertfordshire on the 20th, in Hampshire on the 21st and in Somerset on the 24th, and one with young in Essex on the 30th. Nightingales were reported as being

unusually abundant in Essex, Suffolk, Worcester, Hereford, Shropshire and Lincoln. An observer in Shropshire stated that they were not only very numerous in their usual haunts in that county, but that they also occurred in several places in which they had been previously unknown. Young just out of the nest were also seen at Melbourne (Derby). In this connection the occurrence of birds so far beyond their usual range as Aberystwyth (Cardigan) and the Isle of May (Fife) is extremely interesting.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	8th.	Hants.
„	9th.	Suffolk.
„	14th.	Sussex.
„	15th.	Herts, Essex.
„	16th.	Norfolk.
„	17th.	Surrey.
„	18th.	Hants, Cambridge.
„	19th.	Kent.
„	20th.	Berks, Oxford.
„	21st.	Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester.
„	22nd.	Somerset and Suffolk (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Dorset, Northampton.
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Dorset, Sussex, Kent and Northampton (increase). Berks and Suffolk (great increase). Hants (slight increase). Lincoln.
„	24th.	Cambridge (increase). Kent (slight in- crease). Bucks, Hereford, Yorkshire.
„	24th to 27th.	Berks (great increase).
„	25th.	Leicester.
„	28th.	Hants (slight increase).
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Herts and Essex (slight increase). Glamor- gan, Bedford, Worcester, Shropshire.
„	30th.	Dorset, Essex and Shropshire (increase).

May	1st.	Northampton, Norfolk and Shropshire (increase). Berks (usual numbers). Monmouth.
„	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„	2nd.	Warwick.
„	3rd.	Yorkshire (increase). Notts.
„	4th.	Hants and Lincoln (slight increase). Montgomery.
„	5th.	Wilts and Bedford (increase). Gloucester (slight increase).
„	6th.	Herts, Worcester, Shropshire and Yorkshire (increase). Hants (slight increase).
„	7th.	Kent, Oxford, Bedford, Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Gloucester (nest with eggs). Surrey (nesting).
„	8th.	Surrey, Essex and Shropshire (increase). Norfolk (usual numbers). Cambridge and Staffordshire (nesting).
„	9th.	Shropshire (increase). Somerset (2 nests). Isle of May.
„	10th.	Wilts (increase). Middlesex.
„	13th.	Hants (slight increase).
„	14th.	Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„	15th.	Northampton (increase).
„	16th.	Warwick (increase).
„	18th.	Warwick (further increase).
„	20th.	Herts (nest with eggs).
„	21st.	Hants (nest with egg).
„	24th.	Somerset (nest with eggs).

THE WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia cinerea, Bechst.

THE Whitethroat entered the country along the whole of the south coast. The earliest arrivals reported were two birds in Essex on the 2nd and others in Sussex and Westmoreland on the 7th of April, and from that date until the 22nd the records were those of single birds or very small numbers scattered over the whole kingdom. The first large immigration began on the night of the 22nd/23rd of April, when numbers were observed at St. Catherine's light (Hants), while others arrived in Sussex and in the west leading to large increases in Berkshire and Somerset during the next few days. On the 24th/25th a considerable passage took place through the Channel Islands and further arrivals were recorded at St. Catherine's light on the following night. The second and largest immigration commenced on the 28th/29th of April and continued without intermission up to the 10th of May. The stream of migrants was strongest at St. Catherine's light on the nights of the 28th and 29th of April and the 5th of May. Although almost unrecorded from the coast to the west of that point, it is evident from the records of more inland counties that the numbers arriving in that area were quite as large, if not larger, than those arriving to the east. A marked increase of Whitethroats in all parts of the country was the natural consequence of this large influx, so that by the end of the first week in May they were distributed in numbers over every county and settling down to nest.

Migratory movements, however, continued up to nearly the end of May, the arrivals between the 10th and 27th being apparently confined to the area to the westward of the Isle of Wight. The birds partaking in these latter move-

ments were doubtless passage migrants on their way to nesting-quarters further north, as our own summer-residents had settled down to the serious business of breeding long ere they had passed.

Whitethroats were nesting in Somerset, Surrey and Carmarthen on the 7th of May, in Montgomery on the 8th, and in Glamorgan on the 13th. Nests with eggs were found in Hertfordshire and Staffordshire on the 14th, in Hampshire and Suffolk on the 15th, in Radnor and Warwick on the 17th, and in Yorkshire on the 18th.

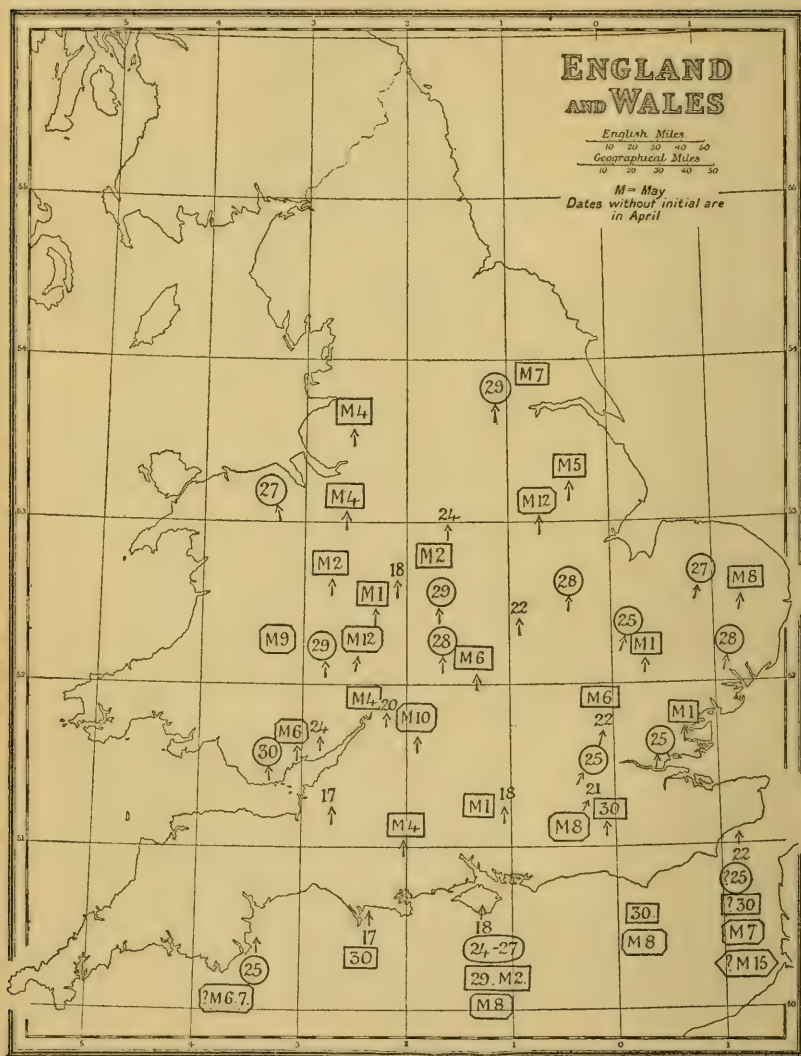
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	2nd.	Essex.
„	7th.	Sussex, Westmoreland.
„	13th.	Somerset, Suffolk.
„	16th.	Brecon.
„	17th.	Devon, Staffordshire, Leicester.
„	18th.	Dorset, Derby.
„	19th.	Montgomery, Notts.
„	20th.	Surrey, Gloucester, Cumberland.
„	21st.	Cornwall, Hants, Berks, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„	22nd.	Kent, Wilts, Cambridge, Worcester, Denbigh.
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Sussex, Berks, Leicester and Yorkshire (increase). Derby (slight increase). Middlesex, Herts, Essex.
„	24th.	Somerset, Gloucester and Staffordshire (increase). Hants (slight increase). Yorkshire (decrease). Glamorgan, Monmouth, Northampton, Northumberland.
„	24th/25th.	Guernsey light.
„	24th to 27th.	Berks (large influx).
„	25th.	Cheshire (slight increase). Monmouth (decrease). Oxford, Warwick.

April 25th/26th.	Hants light.
„ 26th.	Monmouth (increase). Shropshire, Norfolk, Durham.
„ 27th.	Cambridge (increase). Bedford.
„ 28th/29th.	Hants light.
„ 29th.	Norfolk and Yorkshire (increase). Bedford (slight increase).
„ 29th/30th.	Hants light.
„ 30th.	Herts, Norfolk and Yorkshire (increase).
„ 30th/1st May.	Kent light.
May 1st.	Surrey, Essex, Northampton and Cambridge (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Berks and Gloucester (usual numbers). Radnor, Lincoln, Lancashire, Isle of Man.
„ 1st/2nd.	Hants and Kent lights.
„ 2nd.	Glamorgan (increase). Notts (usual numbers).
„ 3rd.	Yorkshire (increase). Carnarvon.
„ 4th.	Hants, Kent, Wilts, Somerset, Cambridge, Shropshire and Leicester (increase).
„ 5th.	Kent, Somerset, Herts, Warwick, Shropshire and Lincoln (increase). Bedford and Montgomery (great increase). Oxford (slight increase).
„ 5th/6th.	Hants light.
„ 6th.	Wilts, Herts, Worcester, Denbigh and Cheshire (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Northumberland (slight increase).
„ 7th.	Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Cambridge, Worcester, Warwick and Yorkshire (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Middlesex and Durham (slight increase). Surrey, Montgomery and Carmarthen (nesting). Somerset (three nests ready for eggs).

May	8th.	Devon, Kent, Essex, Worcester, Radnor and Cumberland (increase). Berks, Surrey, Denbigh and Isle of Man (usual numbers). Montgomery (nest ready for eggs). Merioneth.
„	9th.	Lincoln (great increase). Gloucester (slight increase).
„	10th.	Wilts (increase). Somerset (large influx). Bedford (decrease). Ayrshire.
„	11th.	Cheshire (great increase).
„	12th.	Staffordshire and Lincoln (increase).
„	13th.	Radnor (increase). Glamorgan (nesting).
„	14th.	Dorset (increase). Herts and Staffordshire (nests with eggs). Yorkshire (nest ready for eggs).
„	15th.	Hants and Suffolk (nests with eggs). Worcester (usual numbers).
„	16th.	Gloucester, Middlesex and Suffolk (increase). Radnor and Lincoln (decrease). Sussex (nesting).
„	17th.	Radnor and Warwick (nests with eggs).
„	18th.	Yorkshire (nest with egg).
„	19th/20th.	Hants light.
„	20th.	Surrey and Cheshire (nests with eggs).
„	21st/22nd.	Hants light.
„	22nd.	Hants (increase). Somerset (great influx). Wilts (decrease). Lancashire (nest with eggs).
„	23rd.	Somerset (decrease).
„	25th.	Hants (decrease). Shropshire (nest with egg).
„	26th/27th.	Hants light.

LESSER WHITETHROAT.



THE LESSER WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia curruca (L.).

THIS bird appears to have entered the country along the whole south coast, but mainly to the east of Dorset. The first arrival was noted in Somerset on the 17th of April, and in the course of the following week stray birds were observed in various counties as far north as Staffordshire, Leicester and Derby. Between the 24th and the 27th larger numbers arrived leading to increases in Berkshire on the same dates and in Cambridge and Yorkshire on the 29th.

The main immigratory movement began on the south coast on the nights of the 28th and 29th of April, when great numbers were reported at the Dorsetshire and Hampshire lights. It was continued during the two following nights, when arrivals took place both to the east and west of Hampshire. By the time the rearguard of this migration, which was recorded over the same area between the 6th and 8th of May, had reached our shores the bulk of our summer-residents had no doubt arrived.

There were indications, however, of a further influx at the eastern end of the south coast on the 15th of May. Lesser Whitethroats were nesting in Cambridge on the 6th of May, in Somerset on the 15th and in Radnor on the 24th, while nests with eggs were found in Cambridge on the 8th and in Surrey on the 19th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	17th.	Somerset.
„	18th.	Hants, Berks, Staffordshire.

April	20th.	Gloucester.
„	21st.	Surrey.
„	22nd.	Kent, Herts, Leicester.
„	24th.	Monmouth, Derby.
„	24th to 27th.	Berks (large influx).
„	25th.	Devon, Middlesex, Essex, Cambridge.
„	27th.	Norfolk, Denbigh.
„	28th.	Oxford, Northampton, Suffolk.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Hereford, Worcester, Yorkshire.
„	29th/30th.	Dorset light.
„	30th.	Surrey (slight increase). Dorset, Sussex, Glamorgan.
May	1st.	Cambridge and Staffordshire (increase). Essex (slight increase). Berks (usual numbers).
„	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„	2nd.	Warwick, Shropshire.
„	4th.	Gloucester and Cambridge (increase). Wilts, Cheshire, Lancashire.
„	5th.	Middlesex (increase). Lincoln.
„	6th.	Herts, Oxford and Cheshire (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Cambridge (nesting).
„	7th.	Kent (slight increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	8th.	Hants, Surrey and Norfolk (increase). Sussex (slight increase). Herts (de- crease). Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„	9th.	Lincoln (great increase). Radnor.
„	10th.	Gloucester (increase). Montgomery.
„	11th.	Monmouth (increase).
„	12th.	Hereford and Lincoln (slight increase).
„	15th.	Essex and Norfolk (increase). North- ampton (slight increase). Suffolk and Worcester (usual numbers). Somerset (nesting).

May	16th.	Gloucester (increase).
„	17th.	Essex (decrease).
„	18th.	Norfolk light.
„	19th.	Somerset and Surrey (nests with eggs).
„	20th.	Warwick (slight increase).
„	21st.	Radnor (nest ready).

THE BLACKCAP.

Sylvia atricapilla (L.).

THIS species arrived along the whole of the south coast. Two were seen in Hertfordshire as early as the 31st of March and one in Cumberland on the 1st of April. Stragglers (mostly single birds) occurred in various counties up to the 22nd, but with the above exception they did not extend further north than Suffolk and Cambridge. On the night of the 22nd/23rd of April about a dozen were observed at St. Catherine's light (Hants), forerunners of a very large influx at the same light on the nights of the 25th/26th, 28th/29th and 29th/30th, when great numbers were seen and many killed. Further arrivals took place in Kent and Devonshire on the 1st of May and in Hampshire on the 2nd and 6th, leading to a general rise in numbers particularly in the western counties. By the latter date the bulk of our summer-residents had arrived and after the 15th of the month there was but little movement until the 22nd, when there was a large influx into Somerset followed by a great decrease on the subsequent day, evidently due to the passage of a belated band of migrants that had landed in the west.

Nests with eggs were found in Cambridge on the 8th of May, in Surrey on the 15th, in Kent on the 19th, in Glamorgan and Derby on the 20th and in Yorkshire on the 21st.

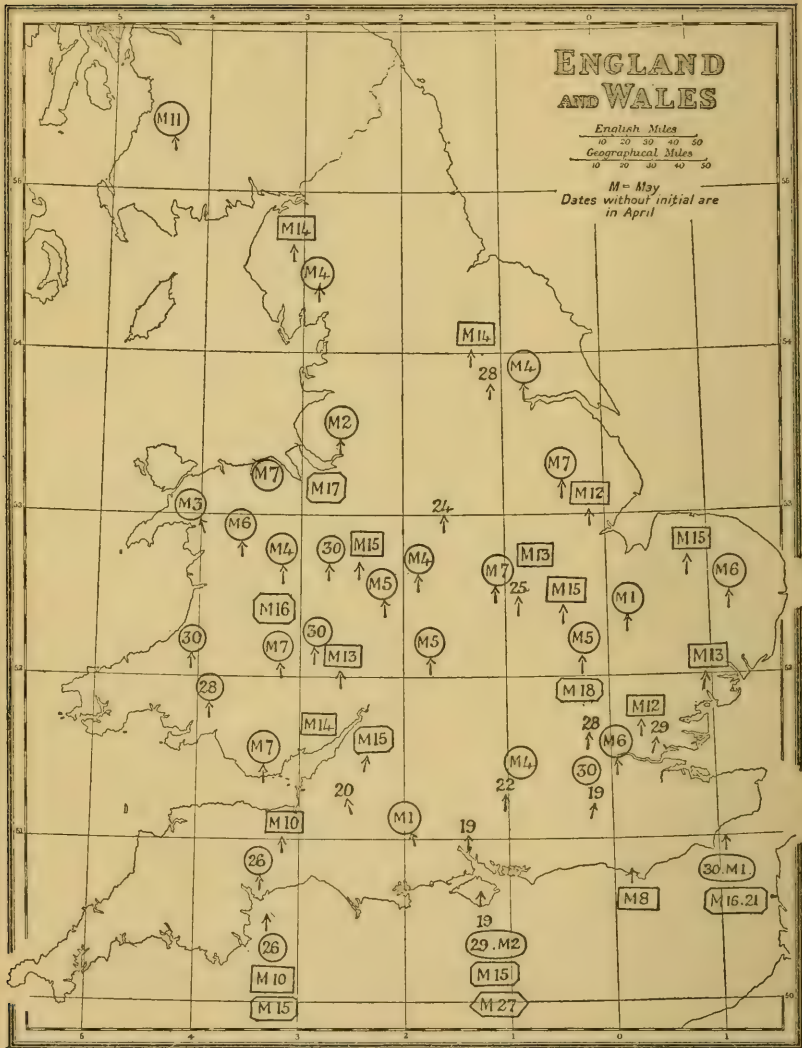
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	31st.	Herts.
April	1st.	Cumberland.
„	8th.	Surrey.

April	12th.	Kent.
„	13th.	Berks.
„	15th.	Somerset.
„	17th.	Devon, Hants.
„	20th.	Dorset, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Suffolk.
„	22nd.	Cambridge.
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Berks (increase). Sussex, Monmouth, Shropshire, Leicester.
„	24th.	Wilts, Essex, Denbigh.
„	25th/26th.	Hants light.
„	26th.	Shropshire (increase). Northumberland.
„	27th.	Bedford.
„	28th.	Oxford, Yorkshire.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Essex and Bedford (increase). Hereford, Worcester.
„	29th/30th.	Hants light.
„	30th.	Carmarthen, Derby.
May	1st.	Devon, Kent, Surrey, Somerset and Shrop- shire (increase). Middlesex, Cardigan, Flint.
„	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„	2nd.	Glamorgan (slight increase). Warwick.
„	3rd.	Worcester (slight increase). Carnarvon, Norfolk.
„	4th.	Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Staffordshire, Lincoln.
„	5th.	Bedford and Cambridge (increase).
„	5th/6th.	Hants light.
„	6th.	Surrey and Suffolk (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Montgomery.
„	7th.	Somerset (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Gloucester, Lincoln and Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	8th.	Suffolk and Lincoln (increase). Denbigh (usual numbers). Cambridge (nest with eggs). Notts.

May	9th.	Montgomery and Lincoln (increase).
„	10th.	Somerset and Hants (increase). Bedford (slight increase).
„	11th.	Monmouth (slight increase). Cumberland, Northumberland.
„	12th.	Middlesex (slight increase). Montgomery (nest ready for eggs).
„	14th.	Hants and Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth.
„	15th.	Northampton, Suffolk and Norfolk (increase). Leicester (slight increase). Glamorgan (nesting). Surrey (nest with eggs). Lancashire.
„	18th.	Worcester (increase).
„	19th.	Warwick (increase). Kent (nest with eggs).
„	20th.	Glamorgan and Derby (nests with eggs).
„	21st.	Shropshire, Yorkshire and Northumberland (increase). Hants and Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„	22nd.	Somerset (large influx on passage).
„	23rd.	Somerset (large decrease).
„	24th.	Lincoln (nest with eggs).

GARDEN-WARBLER.



THE GARDEN-WARBLER.

Sylvia hortensis, Bechst.

THE arrivals of this species were not well recorded, but it seems probable that it arrived along the whole of the south coast east of Devonshire.

It was first recorded in Gloucester on the 13th of April, and from that date until nearly the end of the month it occurred sparingly in various counties from Devonshire and Hampshire to Cumberland, reaching the last named on the 23rd. The only great wave of immigration of this species which was recorded took place on the 28th/29th of April, when hundreds were seen and many killed at St. Catherine's light (Hants), while on the night of the 30th of April/1st of May a few were seen at Dungeness light (Kent).

By the end of the first week in May the birds were well distributed, but not in any great numbers, and it was not until quite the middle of the month that they were fully established in the country.

A few local movements were recorded after the 16th of May, which together with small influxes into Kent on the 21st and into Hampshire on the 27th, showed that migration had not quite ceased.

Garden-Warblers were nesting in Cambridge on the 8th of May, in Montgomery on the 12th, and in Staffordshire on the 13th.

Two nests with four eggs in each were found in Gloucester on the 19th, and another with eggs in Hampshire on the 21st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	13th.	Gloucester.
„	19th.	Hants, Surrey.

April	20th.	Somerset.
„	21st.	Derby.
„	22nd.	Berks.
„	23rd.	Cumberland.
„	24th.	Derby (increasing).
„	25th.	Leicester.
„	26th.	Devon.
„	28th.	Carmarthen, Herts, Yorkshire.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Essex.
„	30th.	Surrey (increase). Kent, Cardigan, Hereford, Shropshire.
„	30th/1st May.	Kent light.
May	1st.	Wilts, Cambridge.
„	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„	2nd.	Lancashire.
„	3rd.	Shropshire (increase). Carnarvon.
„	4th.	Berks and Yorkshire (slight increase). Warwick, Montgomery, Westmoreland.
„	5th.	Cambridge (increase). Oxford, Bedford, Staffordshire.
„	6th.	Middlesex, Merioneth, Norfolk.
„	7th.	Cambridge and Leicester (increase). Surrey (nesting). Glamorgan, Radnor, Denbigh, Lincoln.
„	8th.	Montgomery (increase). Cambridge (nesting). Sussex, Worcester, Northampton.
„	9th.	Staffordshire and Lincoln (increase).
„	10th.	Somerset (increase).
„	11th.	Ayrshire.
„	12th.	Lincoln and Essex (increase). Montgomery (nest ready for eggs).
„	13th.	Hereford and Leicester (increase). Staffordshire (nesting). Suffolk.
„	14th.	Yorkshire and Cumberland (increase). Monmouth.
„	15th.	Hants, Devon, Gloucester, Shropshire, Northampton and Norfolk (increase).

May	16th.	Radnor (increase). . Kent (slight increase).
„	17th.	Middlesex (slight increase). Cheshire.
„	18th.	Herts (increase).
„	19th.	Gloucester (two nests with eggs).
„	21st.	Radnor (increase). Kent and Middlesex (slight increase). Hants and Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„	26th/27th.	Hants light.

GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.



THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Locustella naevia (Bodd.).

FROM the somewhat scanty records available it is not easy to trace the movements of this species, but it probably entered the country along the whole of the south coast.

Its first recorded arrival was in Essex on the 16th of April, and after that date single birds were noted in Yorkshire on the 20th, in Leicester on the 21st and in Hampshire on the 22nd.

On the night of the 22nd/23rd of April many were reported at Hanois light (Guernsey), a most unusual record for this species, and two were killed at St. Catherine's light (Hants). On the 24th/25th one was killed at the Guernsey light, while a few were seen at the same light on the following night. On the 25th/26th single birds were killed at St. Catherine's and at Lynmouth Foreland light (N. Devon) and about twenty were seen and one killed at the Chicken Rock light (Isle of Man). On the 26th of April others were recorded on passage in Norfolk, and on the 28th/29th two more were taken at St. Catherine's. The last lighthouse report came from the Isle of Man, where six were seen and one killed on the night of 22nd/23rd of May.

Inland records throw little light on the movements of the species, which are always difficult to follow on account of its skulking habits and the nature of its haunts.

No notes relating to the nesting of the Grasshopper-Warbler were received.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	16th.	Essex.
"	20th.	Yorkshire.
"	21st.	Leicester.
"	22nd.	Hants.
"	22nd/23rd.	Guernsey and Hants lights.
"	23rd.	Surrey, Glamorgan.
"	24th/25th.	Guernsey light.
"	25th.	Norfolk, Cumberland, Northumberland.
"	25th/26th.	Guernsey, Hants, N. Devon and Isle of Man lights.
"	26th.	Norfolk (passing). Dorset.
"	27th.	Norfolk (decrease). Somerset.
"	28th.	Denbigh.
"	28th/29th.	Hants light.
"	29th.	Northampton, Shropshire.
"	30th.	Devon, Worcester.
May	1st.	Carmarthen.
"	2nd.	Derby.
"	5th.	Kent.
"	6th.	Glamorgan (increase). Oxford.
"	8th.	Shropshire (increase).
"	9th.	Sussex.
"	12th.	Herts.
"	13th.	Norfolk (increase).
"	14th.	Staffordshire.
"	15th.	Northampton (slight increase)
"	16th.	Gloucester.
"	22nd/23rd.	Isle of Man light.
"	30th.	Lincoln.

THE CHIFFCHAFF.

Phylloscopus rufus (Bechst.).

CHIFFCHAFFS arrived along the whole of the south coast, but in greatest numbers from Hampshire westwards. A single bird seen daily in Staffordshire from the 28th of February to the 19th of March was probably one that had wintered in England. An observer in the Scilly Isles also sent a note to the effect that some had remained there all the winter. A single bird was seen in Devonshire on the 2nd of March, and stray examples (mostly singly) in Cornwall, Dorset, Sussex, Kent, Somerset, Surrey, Essex, Denbigh and Leicester between that date and the 28th. The first record from the lights was of one killed at Start Point (S. Devon) on the 28th/29th of March ; on the 29th/30th two were seen at the Guernsey light, and many at St. Catherine's (Hants) on the 30th/31st. Many were also seen at the Guernsey light on the 2nd/3rd and on the 4th/5th of April.

These arrivals in Devonshire and Hampshire constituted the first immigration, but the numbers were small and led to a scanty but rather more general distribution of the species in the western half of the kingdom. No connection can be traced between the records from the Channel Islands and any of the arrivals on our coasts, and it would appear that the large numbers observed there in the early days of April were not, directly at any rate, on their way to this country.

The second immigration, one of considerable size, occurred between the 9th and 19th of April, arrivals taking place on the eastern half of the south coast on the 9th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 19th, and on the western half on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th and 19th. The influence of this immigration was at once evident, the numbers increasing rapidly throughout

the country, counties being populated where the species had not hitherto been recorded. By the 16th these immigrants reached north Wales and on the 17th, 18th and 20th Lincolnshire, Shropshire and Yorkshire respectively.

The third immigration, also a large one, occurred between the 23rd of April and the 2nd of May, the larger proportion of the birds landing to the west of Hampshire. The course of these birds could also be traced north in the same manner as the last, especially through Wales and the western Midlands. Their influence on the numbers already present in the eastern counties was, however, but slight, as was to be expected considering the area of their arrival.

A single bird taken at St. Catherine's light on the 5th/6th of May probably indicated the conclusion of the immigration of this species, though passage movements on a reduced scale were traceable through the country up to the third week of the month.

Nests with eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 7th of May, in Kent on the 16th, in Gloucester and Shropshire on the 18th, and in Surrey and Radnor on the 21st. There seems to have been a very general opinion that the inclement weather caused a great mortality amongst the earlier arrivals, and Chiffchaffs were reported as being very scarce in certain parts of Devonshire, Kent, Somersetshire, Berkshire, Surrey, Carmarthen, Monmouth, Gloucester, Staffordshire, Nottingham and Yorkshire.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

Feb. 28th to March 19th. Staffordshire (one seen daily).

March	2nd.	Devon.
„	13th.	Montgomery.
„	14th.	Kent.
„	16th.	Surrey.
„	20th.	Leicester.
„	22nd.	Sussex.
„	23rd.	Cornwall.
„	24th.	Denbigh.

March	25th.	Essex.
„	28th.	Dorset, Hants, Somerset.
„	28th/29th.	Devon light.
„	29th/30th.	Guernsey light.
„	30th.	Suffolk, Hereford.
„	30th/31st.	Hants light.
April	1st.	Hants (slight increase). Herts, Derby.
„	1st/2nd.	Severn Estuary light.
„	2nd.	Hants (decrease). Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Bedford, Worcester, Radnor.
„	2nd/3rd & 4th/5th.	} Guernsey light.
„	6th.	
„	8th.	Wilts, Lincoln.
„	8th.	Isle of Wight, Berks, Middlesex, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„	9th.	Sussex (slight increase).
„	10th.	Devon, Somerset and Essex (increase). Shropshire.
„	11th.	Merioneth.
„	12th.	Dorset (slight increase).
„	13th.	Somerset and Denbigh (increase). Gloucester, Staffordshire, Cumberland.
„	14th.	Essex and Bedford (increase). Leicester (slight increase). Oxford, Warwick, Carnarvon, Notts.
„	15th.	Devon and Kent (increase).
„	16th.	Sussex, Montgomery and Denbigh (increase). Cambridge, Cardigan.
„	17th.	Surrey, Somerset, Glamorgan, Lincoln and Denbigh (increase). Gloucester (slight increase). Guernsey, Monmouth, Northampton, Derby.
„	18th.	Shropshire and Lincoln (increase). Gloucester (slight increase).
„	19th.	Devon, Kent, Glamorgan and Worcester (increase). Norfolk.
„	20th.	Yorkshire (increase). Lincoln (slight increase). Brecon.

April	21st.	Berks, Gloucester, Carnarvon and Lincoln (increase).
„	22nd.	Herts, Oxford and Leicester (slight increase).
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Montgomery and Shropshire (increase). Carmarthen, Worcester and Isle of Man (slight increase).
„	24th.	Devon, Dorset, Monmouth, Suffolk, Hereford, Lincoln, Shropshire and Yorkshire (increase). Cambridge (slight increase). Carnarvon (usual numbers).
„	25th.	Devon, Hereford and Leicester (increase). Gloucester (decrease). Durham.
„	26th.	Hereford (decrease). Hants (nesting).
„	27th.	Glamorgan, Bedford and Shropshire (increase).
„	28th.	Glamorgan (increase). Hants (slight increase).
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Devon and Isle of Man (increase). Leicester (great increase). Shropshire (usual numbers). Flint.
„	30th.	Dorset (nest ready).
May	1st.	Hants, Oxford, Northampton and Carmarthen (increase). Isle of Man (decrease). Devon and Cheshire (usual numbers). Suffolk (nest ready for eggs).
„	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„	2nd.	Hants and Cambridge (increase). Montgomery (nesting).
„	3rd.	Glamorgan (nesting).
„	4th.	Gloucester (increase). Leicester (decrease).
„	5th.	Bedford and Denbigh (increase). Lancashire.
„	5th/6th.	Hants light.

May	6th.	Denbigh (increase).
„	7th.	Herts (increase). Somerset (nest with eggs).
„	8th.	Carmarthen and Leicester (increase). Surrey (usual numbers). Northumberland.
„	9th.	Denbigh (usual numbers).
„	14th.	Dorset (increase).
„	15th.	Suffolk (increase).
„	16th.	Kent (nest with eggs).
„	18th.	Gloucester and Shropshire (nests with eggs).
„	21st.	Leicester (usual numbers). Surrey and Radnor (nests with eggs).
„	22nd.	Cumberland (increase).
„	29th.	Suffolk (usual numbers).

THE WILLOW-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus trochilus (L.).

THE arrival of this species was recorded along the whole of the south coast. Several were observed at the Scilly Islands on the 11th of March, evidently on passage, as their numbers were reduced on the 13th, while single birds were noted in Sussex, Leicestershire and Devonshire on the 23rd, 26th and 28th respectively.

Many were reported at Hanois light (Guernsey) on the night of the 2nd/3rd of April, but it was not until a week or ten days later that Willow-Warblers really began to arrive in any numbers in this country. From the 15th of April onwards their arrival was practically continuous up to the 2nd of May, the most extensive immigrations taking place between the 16th and 19th and the 28th and 30th of April. By the end of the third week in April Willow-Warblers were present in large numbers in most of the counties as far north as Lancashire and Yorkshire, with stragglers in Durham, Westmoreland and Cumberland. On the night of the 22nd/23rd many were again reported at the Guernsey light, but, like the previous record, the passage of these birds does not coincide with those recorded at our own south coast lights either in date or in the magnitude of the migration. A second record on the 23rd/24th, however, does coincide with one at St. Catherine's light, but it is perhaps unwise at present to draw any conclusion from the coincidence.

The concluding augmentation of this prolonged wave, mainly on the western half of the south coast, at the end of April and beginning of May, together with a further large

arrival in Hampshire on the 6th of May, brought our stock of summer-residents up to its full complement. In addition, many of these later immigrants were on their way to breeding-areas beyond our boundaries, as is evidenced by the considerable numbers that occurred at light-stations on both the east and west coasts up to the third week of the month. By the second week in May nesting had become general, being reported from Somerset on the 7th, from Suffolk, Radnor and Staffordshire on the 8th, from Montgomery on the 9th and Yorkshire on the 10th, while nests with eggs were found in Cambridge on the 7th, in Hampshire and Warwickshire on the 14th and Westmoreland on the 18th. A single bird taken at St. Catherine's light on the 26th/27th of May proved to be an example of *P. trochilus eversmanni*.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	11th.	Isles of Scilly.
„	13th.	Isles of Scilly (decrease).
„	23rd.	Sussex.
„	26th.	Leicester.
„	28th.	Devon.
April	1st.	Middlesex.
„	2nd.	Hants, Essex.
„	2nd/3rd.	Guernsey light.
„	3rd.	Kent.
„	4th.	Lancashire.
„	6th.	Hereford.
„	7th.	Wilts, Essex.
„	8th.	Glamorgan.
„	9th.	Carmarthen, Montgomery, Staffordshire.
„	10th.	Glamorgan (increase). Essex (slight increase). Berks.
„	11th.	Glamorgan (decrease). Somerset.
„	12th.	Dorset, Surrey, Bedford, Cumberland, Renfrew.
„	13th.	Denbigh, Isle of Man.

April	14th.	Gloucester, Herts, Suffolk, Shropshire, Lincoln.
„	15th.	Sussex (increase). Dorset (slight increase).
„	16th.	Dorset, Somerset, Sussex, Essex and Lincoln (increase). Kent and Middlesex (slight increase). Cambridge, Worcester, Cardigan, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
„	16th/17th.	Carnarvon light.
„	17th.	Dorset, Somerset, Hants, Surrey, Essex, Shropshire and Cheshire (increase). Devon and Isle of Man (slight increase). Oxford, Northampton, Norfolk, Warwick, Merioneth, Notts.
„	18th.	Glamorgan and Lancashire (increase). Gloucester (slight increase). Cheshire (decrease). Monmouth, Derby.
„	19th.	Devon, Somerset, Worcester, Montgomery, Staffordshire and Derby (increase). Kent, Yorkshire and Renfrew (slight increase). Huntingdon.
„	20th.	Kent, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Montgomery and Denbigh (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Brecon.
„	20th/21st.	Suffolk light.
„	20th to 23rd.	Norfolk (passing).
„	21st.	Kent, Cheshire and Yorkshire (increase). Cornwall, Carnarvon, Westmoreland.
„	21st/22nd.	Hants light.
„	22nd.	Hants, Berks, Middlesex, Herts, Cambridge, Brecon, Monmouth, Oxford, Leicester, Lincoln, Cheshire and Yorkshire (increase). Surrey (great increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Shropshire (usual numbers). Northumberland.
„	22nd/23rd.	Guernsey and Cumberland lights.
„	23rd.	Suffolk light. Wilts, Somerset, Middlesex, Herts, Hereford, Worcester, Lincoln,

		Staffordshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland (increase). Montgomery (usual numbers). Flint, Fife.
April	23rd/24th.	Hants light.
	24th.	Devon, Dorset, Carmarthen, Monmouth, Gloucester, Berks, Northampton, Cambridge, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Derby, Notts, Lancashire, Durham and Cumberland (increase).
	25th.	Hereford, Warwick and Leicester (increase). Ayrshire.
	25th/26th.	Guernsey, Hants and Pembroke lights.
	26th.	Northumberland (increase). Hereford (decrease). Flint (usual numbers). Radnor.
	26th/27th.	Anglesey light.
	27th.	Bedford and Denbigh (increase).
	28th.	Wilts and Glamorgan (increase).
	28th/29th.	Hants light.
	29th.	Radnor and Leicester (increase).
	29th/30th.	Dorset, Hants and Cumberland lights.
	30th.	Herts and Warwick (increase).
May	1st.	Oxford, Northampton, Cambridge, Radnor, Cumberland and Northumberland (increase). Renfrew (large increase). Somerset (usual numbers).
	1st/2nd.	Hants and Kent lights.
	3rd.	Essex and Cumberland (increase).
	4th.	Elgin.
	5th.	Denbigh (increase).
	5th/6th.	Hants and Carnarvon lights.
	6th.	Oxford and Denbigh (increase). Glamorgan (nesting).
	7th.	Leicester and Cheshire (increase). Cambridge (nest with egg). Somerset (nesting).
	8th.	Berks (increase). Norfolk (usual numbers). Suffolk, Radnor and Staffordshire (nesting).

May	9th.	Hereford (increase). Cumberland (usual numbers). Montgomery (four nests ready for eggs).
„	10th.	Norfolk (some passing). Yorkshire (nesting).
„	12th.	Suffolk light. Somerset (nest with eggs). Cumberland (nest ready for eggs).
„	13th.	Devon and Herts (nesting).
„	13th/14th.	Anglesey light.
„	14th.	Hants, Warwick and Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„	15th.	Northampton (increase). Isle of Man (usual numbers).
„	15th/16th.	Anglesey light.
„	17th.	Cheshire (increase).
„	18th.	Northumberland (nest with eggs).
„	19th.	Lancashire (nest with eggs).
„	20th.	Cheshire (increase).
„	21st.	Surrey (nest with eggs).
„	22nd.	Kent (nest with eggs).
„	26th/27th.	Hants light (<i>P. t. evermanni</i>).

THE WOOD-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechst.).

THE somewhat scanty data available renders it difficult to trace the movements of this species, especially as it did not occur at any of the lights.

The earliest arrivals recorded were in Dorsetshire and Staffordshire on the 10th of April. Some had reached Cumberland on the 22nd and Northumberland on the 24th, and by the end of the month the species was thinly scattered over the country.

Their numbers had increased generally by the middle of May, and they were settling down to nest.

Many pairs were reported to be building in Devonshire between the 15th and 21st of May. Nests with eggs were found in Surrey on the 20th, in Hertfordshire on the 24th and one ready for eggs in Northumberland on the 21st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	16th.	Dorset, Staffordshire.
„	19th.	Worcester, Leicester.
„	20th.	Wilts.
„	22nd.	Sussex, Essex, Denbigh, Cumberland.
„	23rd.	Suffolk.
„	24th.	Yorkshire, Northumberland.
„	25th.	Berks, Surrey, Gloucester.
„	26th.	Devon, Somerset, Shropshire.
„	27th.	Middlesex.
„	28th.	Kent, Cambridge.
„	29th.	Surrey (increase). Hants, Derby.
May	1st.	Flint.

May	2nd.	Radnor, Carnarvon.
„	3rd.	Shropshire and Cumberland (increase). Denbigh (slight increase).
„	4th.	Lancashire.
„	5th.	Cambridge (increase). Radnor (slight increase). Carmarthen, Herts, Bedford.
„	6th.	Yorkshire (increase).
„	7th.	Surrey and Gloucester (increase). Devon (slight increase). Cheshire.
„	8th.	Radnor (increase). Hants (slight increase). Cumberland (decrease). Norfolk.
„	9th.	Hants (decrease). Hereford, Westmoreland.
„	10th.	Glamorgan, Merioneth.
„	11th.	Devon (increase). Monmouth.
„	12th.	Lincoln.
„	13th.	Hereford and Shropshire (increase). Ayrshire.
„	14th.	Cumberland (increase). Northumberland (slight increase).
„	15th.	Denbigh (increase). Worcester (usual numbers).
„	15th to 21st.	Devon (many pairs nesting).
„	16th.	Warwick.
„	18th.	Denbigh (increase).
„	19th.	Isle of Man.
„	20th.	Merioneth (slight increase). Surrey (nest with eggs).
„	21st.	Surrey (increase). Northumberland (nest ready for eggs).
„	22nd.	Cumberland and Isle of Man (increase).
„	23rd.	Cardigan.
„	24th.	Herts (nest with eggs).

THE REED-WARBLER

Acrocephalus streperus (Vieill.).

THE movements of this species were difficult to trace owing to the scanty nature of the records, and also to the fact that the early immigrants were not observed at any of the lights. The first arrivals recorded were in Kent and Somersetshire on the 22nd of April, and from that date to the end of the month stragglers occurred in various counties, a solitary bird reaching Cumberland on the 26th.

These birds probably slipped unobserved into the country in the great wave of immigration of many species that arrived on our south coast on the night of 22nd/23rd of April.

The increase in the various counties during the first week in May appears to have been due to an arrival on the eastern and south-eastern coasts ; these arrivals apparently extended westward and northward during the next ten days, but no very satisfactory conclusion can be drawn from the data to hand. On the night of the 26th/27th of May several were seen and two killed at St. Catherine's light (Hants), but that was the only record received from a lighthouse relating to this species. A nest ready for eggs was found in Berkshire on the 15th of May.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	22nd.	Kent, Somerset.
„	23rd.	Berks, Herts.
„	24th.	Gloucester, Essex.
„	25th.	Wilts.
„	26th.	Norfolk, Cumberland.
„	27th.	Cambridge.

April	28th.	Hants, Glamorgan.
„	29th.	Bedford, Leicester.
May	1st.	Kent and Norfolk (increase). Staffordshire.
„	3rd.	Essex (increase). Suffolk.
„	4th.	Berks, Gloucester and Cambridge (increase). Surrey.
„	5th.	Kent, Bedford and Cambridge (increase).
„	6th.	Norfolk (increase). Cheshire.
„	7th.	Middlesex, Oxford.
„	8th.	Devon, Northampton, Worcester, Merioneth.
„	9th.	Devon (increase).
„	10th.	Yorkshire.
„	11th.	Cheshire (increase).
„	12th.	Sussex.
„	14th.	Lincoln.
„	15th.	Northampton (increase). Berks (nest ready for eggs).
„	17th.	Northampton (further increase).
„	26th/27th.	Hants light.

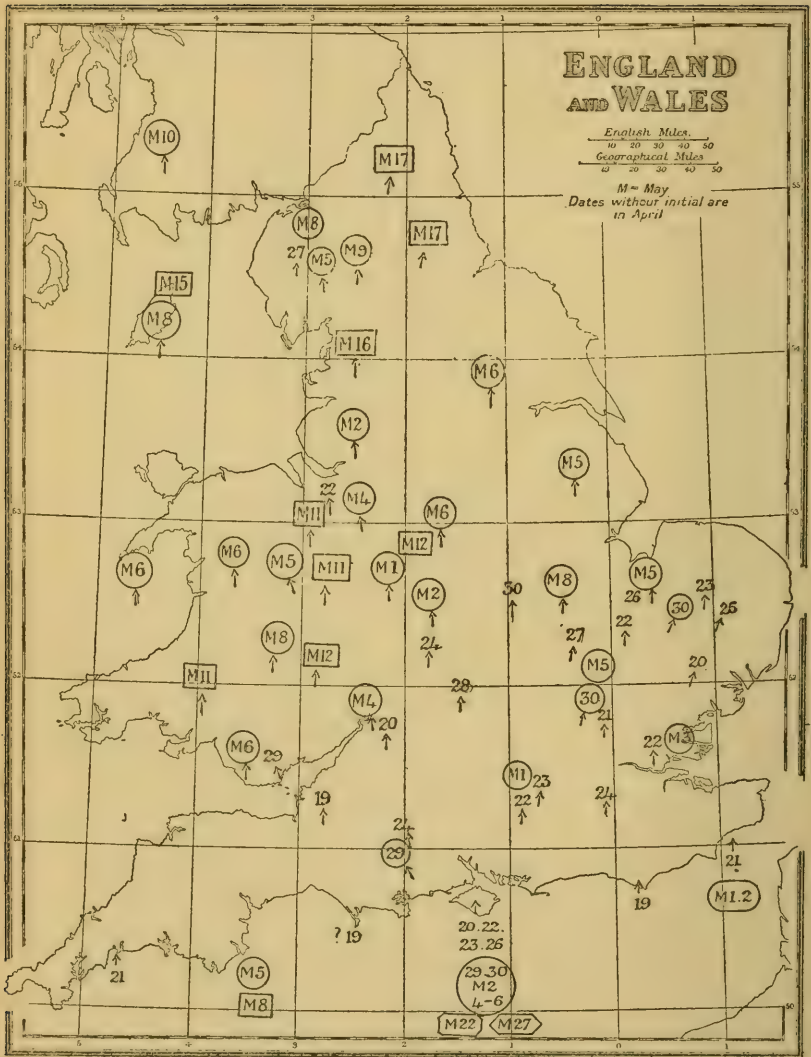
THE SEDGE-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus phragmitis (Bechst.).

THE Sedge-Warbler appears to have entered the country along the whole of the southern coast-line, but the greater portion of birds arrived on the eastern half. It was recorded first in Dorsetshire and Berkshire on the 8th and 13th of April, and by the end of the month was thinly but well distributed over the southern and eastern counties from the Severn to the Wash, while a few had reached Worcester by the 24th and stragglers had arrived in Yorkshire and Cumberland by the 19th and 27th. The records up to the 26th indicated an almost continuous migration on to the whole of the south coast from Cornwall to Kent.

What was undoubtedly the main arrival of this species took place between the 28th of April and the 6th of May along the eastern half of the south coast. The numbers occurring at St. Catherine's light on the 28th/29th were very large indeed, while on the following night and on May 1st/2nd and 5th/6th and at Dungeness light (Kent) on May the 1st/2nd they were of considerable magnitude. The immediate effect of these large arrivals was an increase in most of the counties already occupied and a gradual extension towards the west and north. It seems probable that a further arrival took place in the west on the 5th of May, as Sedge-Warblers were undoubtedly on passage up the west coast on the following night, while a very general increase was observed throughout Wales during the subsequent days, the Isle of Man, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Ayrshire being reached on the 8th, 9th and 10th. Another small immigration reached Devonshire on the 8th, leading to a further increase in

SEdge-WARBLER.



Wales and in the western Midlands during the following days.

A migration recorded at the Channel Islands on the 14th/15th of May does not seem to have reached our shores, though the light-records during the latter half of the month indicated that passage movements on a small scale were still in progress. Nests with eggs were found in Suffolk on May the 16th and in Radnor on the 26th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	8th.	Dorset.
„	13th.	Berks.
„	19th.	Sussex, Somerset, Yorkshire.
„	20th.	Hants, Gloucester, Suffolk.
„	21st.	Cornwall, Kent, Herts.
„	22nd.	Berks (increase). Hants (slight increase). Essex, Cambridge, Cheshire.
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Berks (increase). Norfolk.
„	24th.	Surrey, Wilts, Worcester.
„	25th.	Norfolk (increase).
„	26th.	Hants and Cambridge (increase).
„	27th.	Bedford, Cumberland.
„	28th.	Oxford.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Wilts (increase). Bedford (slight increase). Glamorgan.
„	29th/30th.	Hants light.
„	30th.	Herts and Norfolk (increase). Leicester.
May	1st.	Kent (increase). Berks (usual numbers). Staffordshire.
„	1st/2nd.	Hants and Kent lights.
„	2nd.	Warwick, Lancashire.
„	3rd.	Essex (increase).
„	4th.	Hants (increase). Gloucester and Cheshire (slight increase).
„	5th.	Bedford, Cambridge and Cumberland (in- crease). Devon, Montgomery, Lincoln.

May	5th/6th.	Hants and Carnarvon lights.
„	6th.	Yorkshire (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Merioneth, Derby.
„	7th.	Yorkshire (further increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Scilly Isles.
„	8th.	Devon and Cumberland (increase). Lincoln (slight increase). Northampton, Radnor, Isle of Man.
„	9th.	Westmoreland.
„	10th.	Bedford (increase). Shropshire, Ayrshire.
„	11th.	Shropshire, Lincoln and Cheshire (increase). Carmarthen, Notts.
„	12th.	Staffordshire (slight increase). Hereford.
„	14th.	Herts and Shropshire (increase).
„	14th/15th.	Guernsey light.
„	15th.	Northampton, Yorkshire and Isle of Man (increase).
„	16th.	Lancashire (increase). Suffolk (nest with egg).
„	17th.	Lincoln (slight increase). Durham, Northumberland.
„	17th/18th.	Norfolk light.
„	21st/22nd.	Hants light.
„	24th/25th.	Anglesey light.
„	26th.	Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	26th/27th.	Hants light.

THE WHITE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla alba (L.).

THE records of this species were of a very desultory character. The first arrival reported was in Montgomery on the 15th of March and stray birds occurred in Devonshire on the 22nd and 23rd, in Breconshire on the 25th and in Leicester on the 27th. On the 30th/31st two were seen and one killed at St. Catherine's light (Hants), and two were seen at the South Bishop light (Pembroke) in the daytime on the 1st of April. Many were seen and one killed at Hanois light (Guernsey) on the night of the 2nd/3rd.

Between the 10th of April and the 6th of May they were observed passing singly, or in twos and threes, in Cheshire, while on the 15th of April large numbers arrived in Devonshire, and passed on during the following day. In Sussex a small flock on passage was seen on the 17th, in Denbigh on the 22nd, in Cheshire on the 23rd and in Norfolk on the 26th, on which date a few were again passing in Denbigh.

Small numbers on passage were recorded in Lancashire on the 2nd and 6th of May, and in Norfolk between the 8th and 12th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	15th.	Montgomery.
„	22nd.	Devon.
„	23rd.	Devon (slight increase).
„	25th.	Brecon.
„	27th.	Leicester.
„	30th/31st.	Hants light.

April	1st.	Pembroke light.
„	2nd.	Ayrshire (three passing).
„	2nd/3rd.	Guernsey light.
„	6th.	Hants.
„	7th.	Devon (passing). Cornwall.
„	8th.	Hants, Staffordshire.
„	9th.	Staffordshire, Denbigh.
„	10th.	Lancashire (several). Cumberland.
„	10th to May 6th.	Cheshire (passing).
„	13th & 14th.	Surrey.
„	15th.	Devon (large numbers).
„	16th.	Devon (passed on).
„	17th.	Sussex (passing). Norfolk.
„	18th.	Monmouth, Merioneth.
„	19th.	Surrey.
„	20th.	Surrey, Merioneth.
„	21st.	Cheshire (a pair passing). Norfolk (one passing). Essex, Cardigan, Merioneth, Staffordshire.
„	22nd.	Merioneth (passed on). Denbigh (ten passing).
„	22nd/23rd.	Guernsey light.
„	23rd.	Cheshire (a flock of fifteen passing).
„	25th.	Lincoln.
„	26th.	Devon (three passing). Norfolk (twelve, all but two or three passed on the 1st of May). Denbigh (a few passing).
„	27th.	Gloucester (one passing).
„	28th.	Surrey, Lincoln.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Lincoln, Lancashire, Yorkshire.
„	30th.	Lincoln (passed on).
May	1st.	Northampton, Denbigh (one passing).
„	2nd.	Lancashire, Derby.
„	3rd.	Lancashire (passed on). Elgin.
„	4th.	Kent, Monmouth, Merioneth.
„	5th.	Merioneth (passed on).
„	6th.	Lancashire, Yorkshire.

May	7th.	Lancashire (passed on).
„	8th, 9th, 15th & 21st.	} Northampton.
„	8th to 12th.	
„	10th.	Lancashire.
„	12th.	Derby.
„	22nd.	Kent.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla raii (Bonap.).

THE Yellow Wagtail appears to have arrived on the south coast mainly from Hampshire eastwards. The earliest records were from Cambridge and Hampshire on the 2nd and 3rd of April, and from Lancashire and Yorkshire on the 8th and 10th. An increase in Sussex on the 17th and in Kent on the 18th points to an influx of migrants on that portion of the coast, as do also the increases in Hampshire and Sussex on the 19th and 22nd respectively. Two birds were killed at St. Catherine's light (Hants) on the night of the 28th/29th of April, and one on that of the 1st/2nd of May; those were the only lighthouse records relating to this species. By the end of April Yellow Wagtails were well distributed and settling down, while they were reported as already nesting in Suffolk and Cheshire on the 7th of May, in Essex on the 10th and in Surrey on the 13th. Nests with eggs were found in Cheshire on the 17th and in Derby on the 30th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	2nd.	Cambridge.
„	3rd.	Hants.
„	8th.	Lancashire.
„	10th.	Yorkshire.
„	13th.	Sussex.
„	14th.	Somerset, Leicester.
„	15th.	Wilts, Berks.
„	16th.	Kent, Suffolk, Staffordshire.
„	17th.	Sussex (increase). Devon, Hants, Essex, Derby, Lancashire, Notts.

April	18th.	Kent (increase). Sussex (decrease). Monmouth, Hereford, Cheshire, Cumberland.
	19th.	Hants (increase). Herts, Lincoln.
	20th.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Surrey, Oxford, Montgomery.
	21st.	Worcester, Denbigh.
	22nd.	Sussex (increase). Middlesex, Northampton, Ayrshire.
	23rd.	Herts (increase). Berks and Cheshire (slight increase). Norfolk, Westmoreland.
	24th.	Monmouth and Cheshire (increase). Gloucester.
	25th.	Staffordshire (increase).
	26th.	Hants (decrease). Shropshire.
	27th.	Glamorgan, Bedford.
	28th.	Kent, Suffolk, Derby and Yorkshire (increase).
	28th/29th.	Hants light.
	30th.	Norfolk (increase).
May	1st.	Kent, Staffordshire and Lancashire (increase).
	1st/2nd.	Hants light.
	2nd.	Cambridge (increase). Warwick.
	3rd.	Worcester (slight increase). Durham.
	7th.	Yorkshire (increase). Cheshire (nesting). Suffolk (nest ready for eggs).
	8th.	Suffolk and Staffordshire (usual numbers).
	9th.	Devon (increase).
	10th.	Essex (nesting).
	13th.	Surrey (nesting).
	14th.	Kent (increase).
	15th.	Northampton (slight increase).
	16th.	Scilly Isles, Radnor.
	17th.	Cheshire (nest with eggs).
	25th.	Notts (slight increase).
	30th.	Derby (nest with eggs).

THE TREE-PIPIT.

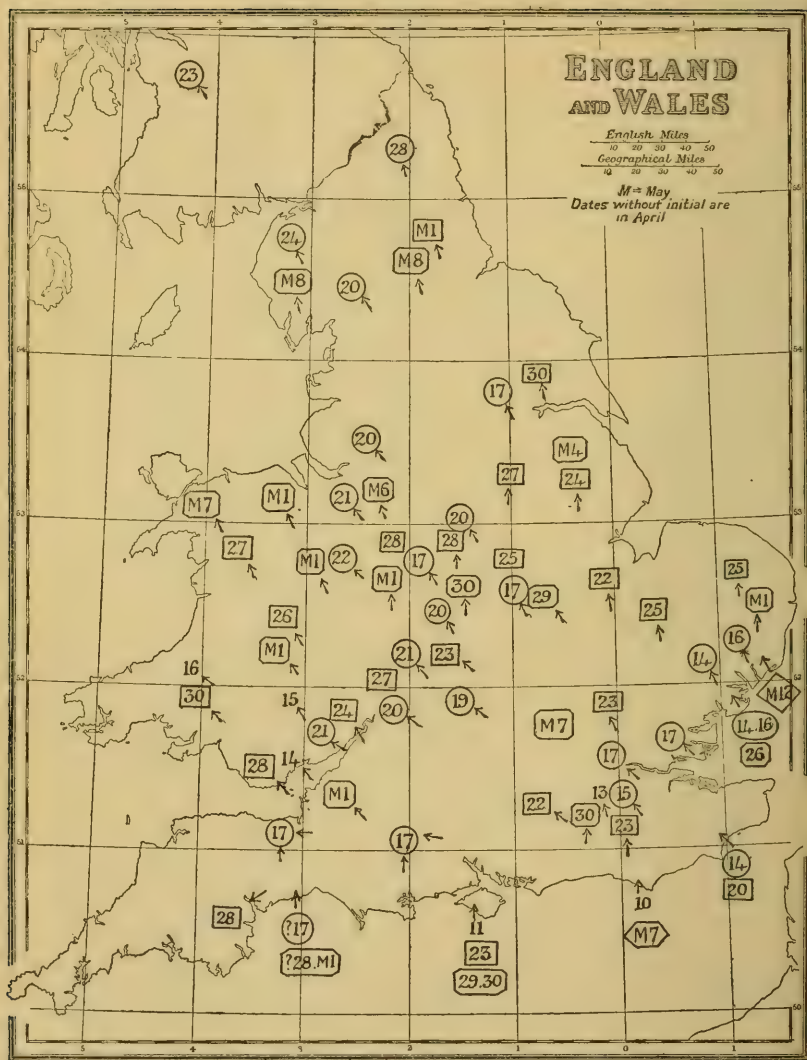
Anthus trivialis (L.).

THE Tree-Pipit apparently entered the country mainly in the south-east from Essex to Hampshire, but there are indications of possible arrivals on the south coast further west which passed unnoticed in the neighbourhood of the coast itself. The earliest records were of three in Breconshire and two in Herefordshire on the 9th of April, while the first immigrants reached the coasts of Sussex and Hampshire on the two following days. Between the 14th and 28th small immigrations took place on the south-east coast and, perhaps, also as far west as Dorsetshire or Devonshire. The effect of these arrivals was the partial population of the southern and eastern counties generally and of South Wales, while stragglers reached many of the Midland counties and as far north as Westmoreland and the south of Scotland.

On the 29th and 30th of April a large immigration was recorded in the Isle of Wight, and this together with a possible one in the west on May the 1st and others into Sussex on the 7th and into south-east Suffolk on the 12th evidently comprised the main arrival of our summer-residents. On the last-mentioned date a small party of Tree-Pipits was noted at the Outer Gabbard light-vessel coming from the east and making for the Suffolk coast. These successive arrivals were immediately responsible for the extension of range into North Wales and for a general increase of numbers throughout the Midland and northern counties.

Nests with eggs were found in Somersetshire on the 28th of April, in Staffordshire on the 8th of May, in Warwick on the 14th, in Surrey on the 15th, in Derbyshire on the 20th and in Hertfordshire and Radnor on the 21st.

TREE-PIBIT.



CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	9th.	Brecon, Hereford.
„	10th.	Sussex.
„	11th.	Hants.
„	13th.	Surrey.
„	14th.	Kent, Glamorgan, Suffolk.
„	15th.	Brecon (increase). Surrey (slight increase).
„	16th.	Suffolk (increase). Cardigan.
„	17th.	Somerset (increase). Wilts, Middlesex, Essex, Staffordshire, Leicester, Yorkshire.
„	19th.	Oxford.
„	20th.	Kent (increase). Gloucester, Warwick, Derby, Lancashire, Westmoreland.
„	21st.	Monmouth, Worcester, Cheshire.
„	22nd.	Berks, Northampton, Shropshire.
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Worcester (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Herts, Renfrew.
„	24th.	Northampton and Monmouth (increase). Lincoln, Cumberland.
„	25th.	Leicester (increase). Cambridge, Norfolk.
„	26th.	Essex (slight increase). Radnor.
„	27th.	Gloucester (slight increase). Cumberland (decrease). Merioneth, Notts.
„	28th.	Glamorgan, Staffordshire and Derby (increase). Somerset (nest with eggs). Devon, Durham.
„	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	29th.	Leicester (increase).
„	29th/30th.	Hants light.
„	30th.	Surrey and Yorkshire (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Carmarthen.
May	1st.	Somerset, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Norfolk (increase). Middlesex and Radnor (slight increase). Denbigh, Flint, Northumberland.

May	2nd.	Flint (slight increase).
„	4th.	Lincoln (slight increase). Leicester (decrease). Montgomery.
„	5th.	Radnor (increase). Bedford.
„	6th.	Cambridge, Denbigh and Cheshire (increase). Oxford (slight increase). Ayrshire.
„	7th.	Sussex and Staffordshire (increase). Gloucester (slight increase). Bucks, Carnarvon.
„	8th.	Leicester, Northumberland and Cumberland (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Staffordshire and Denbigh (usual numbers). Cambridge (building). Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
„	9th.	Merioneth (decrease).
„	12th.	Suffolk light.
„	13th.	Radnor (nesting).
„	14th.	Yorkshire (increase). Warwick (nest with egg).
„	15th.	Northampton (increase). Worcester (usual numbers). Surrey (nest with eggs).
„	16th.	Warwick (increase).
„	17th.	Warwick (further increase).
„	18th.	Berks (increase). Northampton (nest with egg).
„	20th.	Derby (two nests with eggs).
„	21st.	Herts and Radnor (nests with eggs).

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius collurio (L.).

It is impossible to follow the movements of this bird, as the notes supplied by inland observers were very scanty and there were no reports from the lights. It apparently arrived, however, mainly on the south-east coast. The first records were received from Kent and Berkshire on the 18th and 23rd of April, but beyond slight increases in Northamptonshire on the 15th of May, in Gloucester on the 19th and in Suffolk on the 21st, the remainder merely chronicled the first appearance of the species in each county. The northern limit of range of the species was marked by the counties of Denbigh, Cheshire and Derbyshire.

A nest with two eggs was reported in Surrey on the 18th of May, one with a single egg in Essex on the 21st, one with two eggs in Somersetshire on the 22nd, another with four eggs in Radnor on the 23rd, and a fourth with one egg in Hampshire on the 29th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	18th.	Kent.
„	23rd.	Berks.
„	25th.	Suffolk.
„	29th.	Northampton.
May	3rd.	Sussex, Wilts.
„	5th.	Norfolk.
„	6th.	Hants, Middlesex.
„	7th.	Bucks, Herts.
„	8th.	Somerset, Radnor.
„	9th.	Cambridge, Derby.

May	10th.	Devon, Bedford, Worcester, Shropshire, Denbigh.
„	11th.	Surrey.
„	12th.	Brecon.
„	13th.	Leicester.
„	15th.	Northampton (slight increase). Glamor- gan, Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick.
„	16th.	Essex.
„	18th.	Surrey (nest with two eggs).
„	19th.	Gloucester (slight increase). Cheshire.
„	21st.	Suffolk (slight increase). Essex (nest with egg).
„	22nd.	Somerset (nest with eggs). Wilts.
„	23rd.	Radnor (nest with four eggs).
„	29th.	Hants (nest with one egg).

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa grisola, L.

THE records of this species do not furnish any very definite evidence as to its points of entry, but it apparently arrived along the whole of the south coast. The first recorded arrival was in Dorsetshire on the 14th of April. Up to the end of the first week in May birds were scattered about the country in small numbers, but after that they began to increase rapidly, and by the third week were very generally distributed and had commenced nesting. There were only two reports from the lights, viz. :—Seven seen and one killed at the Chicken Rock light (Isle of Man) on the 22nd/23rd of May, and the other from St. Catherine's light (Hants), where one was killed on the 26th/27th.

Spotted Flycatchers were nesting in Montgomery on the 14th of May, in Hampshire on the 15th, in Lancashire on the 16th, and in Devonshire and Surrey on the 20th. Nests with eggs were found in Radnor on the 23rd, in Essex on the 24th, in Northumberland on the 25th, and in Yorkshire on the 30th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	14th.	Dorset.
„	20th.	Westmoreland.
„	24th.	Kent, Monmouth, Derby, Cumberland.
„	25th.	Staffordshire.
„	28th.	Cheshire.
„	29th.	Suffolk, Lancashire.

May	1st.	Leicester.
„	2nd.	Derby.
„	3rd.	Surrey, Worcester.
„	5th.	Sussex, Bedford.
„	6th.	Hants, Berks, Cambridge.
„	7th.	Cambridge (increase). Devon, Gloucester, Bucks, Shropshire, Notts, Yorkshire.
„	8th.	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Radnor, Isle of Man.
„	9th.	Shropshire (increase). Brecon, Northumberland.
„	10th.	Bedford (increase). Oxford, Herts.
„	11th.	Wilts, Middlesex.
„	12th.	Devon (increase). Somerset, Hereford, Montgomery, Denbigh, Perth.
„	13th.	Cambridge and Leicester (slight increase).
„	14th.	Hants (increase). Staffordshire (slight increase). Montgomery (building). Norfolk, Ayrshire.
„	15th.	Wilts (increase). Carmarthen (usual numbers). Hants (building). Glamorgan, Northampton, Lincoln.
„	16th.	Herts (slight increase). Berks (usual numbers). Lancashire (nesting). Scilly Isles, Warwick.
„	17th.	Shropshire (increase). Essex.
„	18th.	Cumberland (increase).
„	19th.	Shropshire (increase).
„	20th.	Shropshire (further increase). Devon and Surrey (nesting). Hants (nest with egg). Merioneth, Durham.
„	21st.	Suffolk (increase). Warwick (slight increase). Somerset (nesting).
„	22nd.	Cumberland (increase). Shropshire (usual numbers).
„	22nd/23rd.	Isle of Man light.
„	23rd.	Radnor (nest with eggs).

May	24th.	Devon (increase).	Essex (nest with egg).
„	25th.	Northumberland (nest with egg).	
„	26th.	Herts (nesting).	
„	26th/27th.	Hants light.	
„	29th.	Lincoln (increase).	
„	30th.	Yorkshire (nest with eggs).	

THE PIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa atricapilla (L.).

THERE is little or nothing to be gathered from the inland reports relating to this species.

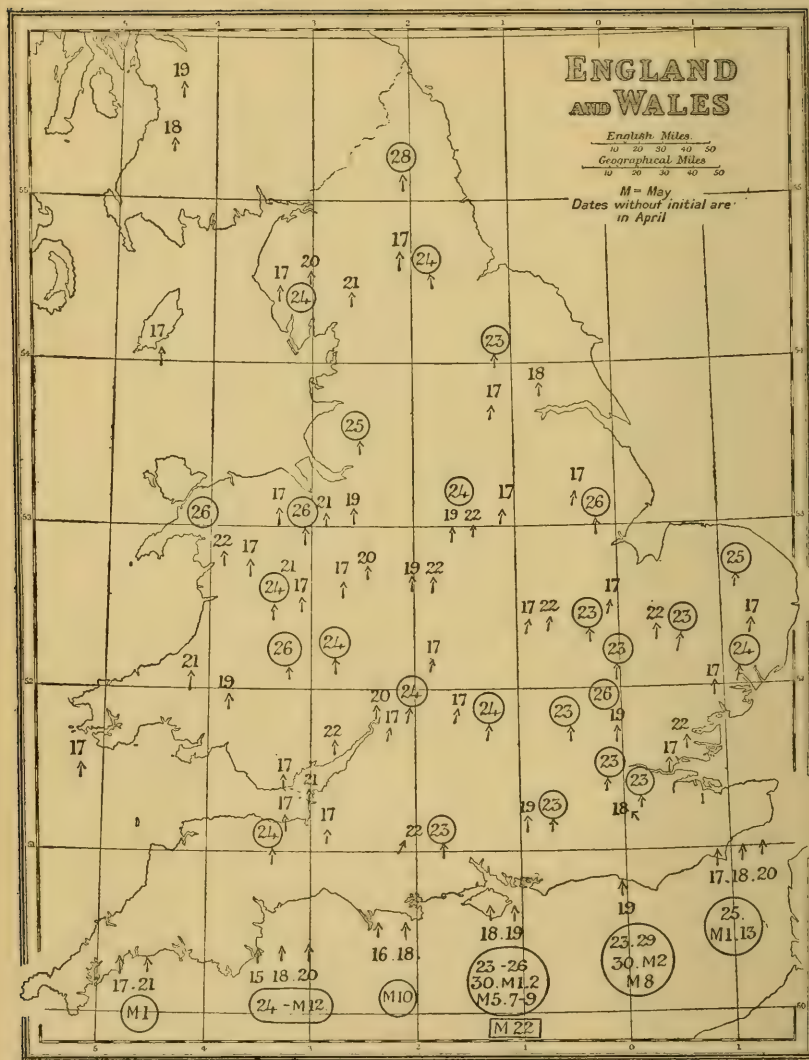
The earliest arrivals recorded were in Breconshire on the 12th of April, and in Cumberland on the 20th; three were reported on passage in Hampshire on the 23rd, and some numbers were passing through Wiltshire on the 19th of May. The records of its occurrence at the lights were as follows:— At St. Catherine's (Hants) two killed on the 22nd/23rd of April, four were seen and one killed on the 28th/29th, while two more were killed on the 5th/6th of May. At the Outer Gabbard light-vessel (Suffolk) several were seen and one killed on the 12th of May between 4 and 6 P.M. coming from the east. At Haisboro' light (Norfolk) one was killed on the 14th/15th of May, and several more were seen in the shrubberies near the lighthouse on the 18th. Pied Flycatchers were building in Yorkshire on the 8th of May, and nests with eggs were found in Carmarthen on the 14th and in Radnor on the 17th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	12th.	Brecon.
„	16th.	Argyll.
„	20th.	Cumberland.
„	21st.	Hereford.
„	22nd/23rd.	Hants light.
„	23rd.	Hants (passing).
„	25th.	Lancashire.
„	26th.	Yorkshire (passing).

April	28th/29th.	Hants light.
„	30th.	Wilts.
May	3rd.	Shropshire.
„	4th.	Northampton, Denbigh, Northumberland.
„	5th.	Radnor.
„	5th/6th.	Hants light.
„	6th.	Warwick, Yorkshire.
„	7th.	Isle of Man.
„	8th.	Yorkshire and Denbigh (nesting).
„	10th.	Merioneth.
„	12th.	Suffolk light. Suffolk (passing).
„	13th.	Radnor (increase).
„	14th.	Carmarthen (nest with two eggs).
„	14th/15th.	Norfolk light.
„	15th.	Shropshire (increase). Gloucester.
„	17th.	Radnor (nest with eggs).
„	18th.	Norfolk light.
„	19th.	Wilts (passing).
„	22nd.	Northumberland (increase, nesting).
„	24th.	Lincoln.
„	28th.	Surrey.

SWALLOW.



THE SWALLOW.

Hirundo rustica (L.).

THE Swallow arrived along the whole of the south coast. The first record was from Wiltshire on the 22nd of March, and single birds were observed in Devonshire, Berkshire, Middlesex and Bedford during the remainder of that month. It was not until the middle of April, however, that the birds began to arrive in any numbers, those observed up to the 14th being again single birds or very small parties and mostly confined to the more southern counties, the exceptions being solitary birds noted in Lancashire, Staffordshire and Cheshire on the 7th, 8th and 14th. On the 15th of April immigration started in earnest, and from that date onwards to the end of the second week in May Swallows were arriving daily in one or more districts of the south coast. By far the larger proportion seem to have landed to the west of Hampshire, particularly during the last week in April and the first fortnight of May, when Swallows were arriving in and passing through Devonshire in an almost uninterrupted stream. On the 10th of May several parties were reported by an observer on H.M.S. 'Africa,' in lat. 50° N., long. 3° W. (approx.), as having been seen in the forenoon flying close over the water in an E.N.E. direction, *i. e.* towards the Dorsetshire coast, distant about 45 miles. From the commencement of this prolonged movement the birds seem to have passed rapidly northwards, and particularly in the western side of the kingdom, as was shown by the increased numbers reported during the next few days. On the 17th of April first arrivals were reported from no less than twelve counties, and some numbers had reached Yorkshire on the 18th, while first arrivals were

noted from Scotland on the 18th and 19th. The population of the eastern counties north of Hertfordshire and Essex seems to have taken a longer time to reach its destination than that of the Midlands and western counties, and it was not until after the 22nd of April that any marked increase was observed in that area.

The progress northward of the successive arrivals can be traced in some detail by means of the "Chronological Summary," particularly by the western route through Wales and the neighbouring border counties.

Nesting operations had already commenced in Devon by the 21st of April, in Lancashire on the 3rd of May, in Kent and Hertfordshire on the 7th, and in Hampshire, Glamorgan, Warwick and Cumberland on the 13th. Nests with eggs were reported from Radnor on the 19th of May and from Somerset on the 22nd.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	22nd.	Wilts.
"	25th.	Devon.
"	26th.	Middlesex, Bedford.
"	30th.	Berks.
April	1st.	Cornwall, Hants, Wilts.
"	2nd.	Somerset, Surrey, Monmouth, Bedford.
"	3rd.	Kent.
"	4th.	Dorset.
"	7th.	Lancashire.
"	8th.	Berks, Staffordshire.
"	11th.	Glamorgan.
"	13th.	Sussex, Wilts, Essex, Hereford.
"	14th.	Suffolk, Cheshire.
"	15th.	Devon (slight increase), Middlesex, Brecon, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Leicester, Derby.
"	16th.	Dorset (increase), Herts, Cambridge, Cardigan, Warwick, Montgomery, Shropshire.

- April 17th. Severn Estuary and Pembroke lights, Somerset, Essex, Montgomery and Shropshire (increase). Glamorgan, Suffolk, Leicester and Denbigh (slight increase). Guernsey, Scilly Isles, Gloucester, Oxford, Northampton, Worcester, Merioneth, Norfolk, Notts, Lincoln, Yorkshire, Isle of Man, Cumberland, Northumberland.
- „ 18th. Devon, Dorset, Hants and Yorkshire (increase). Kent and Surrey (slight increase). Ayrshire.
- „ 19th. Hants, Berks, Herts, Staffordshire, Derby and Cheshire (increase). Sussex (slight increase). Carmarthen, Renfrew.
- „ 20th. Devon, Kent, Gloucester and Cumberland (increase). Shropshire (passing north). Cheshire (decrease).
- „ 21st. Severn Estuary light. Montgomery and Cheshire (increase). Cornwall (great increase). Cardigan (slight increase). Herts (decrease). Devon (nesting). Westmoreland.
- „ 22nd. Severn Estuary light. Monmouth, Essex, Merioneth, Staffordshire, Leicester and Derby (increase). Wilts and Cambridge (slight increase).
- „ 22nd/23rd. Hants light.
- „ 22nd to 25th. Berks (large influx).
- „ 23rd. Severn Estuary light, Wilts, Middlesex, Northampton, Bedford, Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Sussex (few passing). Merioneth and Montgomery (decrease). Bucks, Fife.
- „ 24th. Somerset, Monmouth, Gloucester, Oxford, Northampton, Suffolk, Hereford, Derby, Cumberland and Northumberland (increase).
- „ 24th to 26th. Hants (increase).

April 24th to 30th.	Devon (passing in numbers). Montgomery (passing).
„ 25th.	Kent, Norfolk and Lancashire (increase).
„ 26th.	Hants and Severn Estuary lights. Devon, Herts, Suffolk, Lincoln and Carnarvon (increase). Radnor, Flint.
„ 27th.	Severn Estuary light. Bedford and Norfolk (increase).
„ 28th.	Severn Estuary light. Wilts, Cambridge, Suffolk and Lincoln (increase). Durham.
„ 29th.	Surrey, Norfolk, Lincoln, Yorkshire and Durham (increase). Radnor (slight increase). Hereford (decrease). Devon (numbers passing along S. coast, E. to W.).
„ 30th.	Hants and Severn Estuary lights. Surrey and Norfolk (increase). Sussex (large increase). Warwick (slight increase).
May 1st.	Hants light. Hants, Kent, Carmarthen, Northampton, Radnor, Merioneth, Carnarvon and Cumberland (increase). Scilly Isles (usual numbers).
„ 1st/2nd.	Hants light.
„ 1st to 7th.	Devon (passing in numbers).
„ 2nd.	Sussex, Wilts, Berks, Glamorgan, Radnor, Worcester, Warwick and Shropshire (increase). Kent (decrease). Norfolk (passing steadily E. to W. on N. coast). Elgin.
„ 3rd.	Severn Estuary light. Oxford (increase). Worcester (decrease). Lancashire (nesting).
„ 4th.	Severn Estuary light. Gloucester and Leicester (increase). Norfolk (passing steadily E. to W. on N. coast).
„ 5th.	Severn Estuary light. Berks and Warwick (increase).

May	6th.	Severn Estuary light. Herts, Cambridge, Shropshire and Derby (increase). Glamorgan (great increase).
	7th.	Severn Estuary light. Cambridge, Warwick and Shropshire (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Kent and Herts (nesting). Norfolk (passing steadily E. to W. on N. coast).
	7th to 9th.	Hants (increase).
	8th.	Sussex, Staffordshire and Northumberland (increase).
	8th to 12th.	Devon (passing in numbers).
	9th.	Severn Estuary light. Hereford (increase).
	9th and 10th.	Norfolk (passing steadily W.).
	10th.	Severn Estuary light. Warwick and Denbigh (increase). H.M.S. 'Africa,' lat. 50° N., long. 3° W. (approx.), several parties flying close to the water in an E.N.E. direction during the forenoon.
	11th.	Guernsey light. Monmouth, Norfolk, Notts and Cheshire (increase).
	12th.	Shropshire (increase). Notts (decrease). Carmarthen (nesting). Perth.
	13th.	Guernsey and Severn Estuary lights. Kent and Yorkshire (increase). Hants, Glamorgan, Warwick and Cumberland (nesting).
	14th.	Norfolk and Denbigh (increase). Shropshire (great increase). Isle of Man (slight increase).
	15th.	Guernsey light. Perth (increase).
	16th.	Gloucester and Worcester (increase).
	17th.	Gloucester (increase).
	18th.	Worcester (decrease).
	19th.	Northumberland (increase). Radnor (nest with egg).

May 21st/22nd. Hants light.

„ 22nd. Worcester (increase). Wilts (great increase). Isle of Man (usual numbers).
Somerset (nest with egg).

„ 28th. Isle of Man light.

June 1st. Somerset (nest with eggs).

THE HOUSE-MARTIN.

Chelidon urbica (L.).

THE House-Martin arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly from Hampshire westwards ; with the exception of a doubtful small immigration on the Sussex coast on the 20th of April, no House-Martins appear to have landed to the eastward of Hampshire until May. The earliest birds to reach the eastern counties seem to have spread from the west, for considerable numbers had reached Cheshire and Shropshire, and arrivals had been reported in a good many Welsh counties, and as far north as Cumberland and Renfrew, before the first birds reached East Anglia.

The first large arrival took place from Dorsetshire westwards on the 17th of April, and between the 21st and 27th fresh immigrants were arriving daily in one or more districts to the west of the Isle of Wight. The northward passage of the more western arrivals could be traced through Wales and the western Midlands to Cumberland and the Isle of Man, while the more eastern ones seem to have spread through Berkshire and Surrey into the eastern Midlands, East Anglia, Lincoln, Yorkshire and Durham.

A third immigration began on the 1st of May and lasted until the 6th, and, with the exception of an arrival in Kent on the 1st, the birds again landed between Hampshire and Devonshire. The influence of this immigration seems to have been more marked on the eastern half of the kingdom than that of the previous ones. A fourth immigration occurred between the 7th and 12th, the area of arrival being between Devonshire and Kent, while the last immigrants arrived in Hampshire and Kent between the 15th and

20th ; the influence of these late comers could, however, only be traced a short distance inland on account of the numbers of birds already in the country.

Building operations had begun in Devonshire as early as the 22nd of April and in Breconshire by the 30th, while nesting was recorded in Berkshire on the 2nd of May, in Cambridge on the 4th, in Hampshire and Kent on the 5th, and in Suffolk and Cumberland on the 8th.

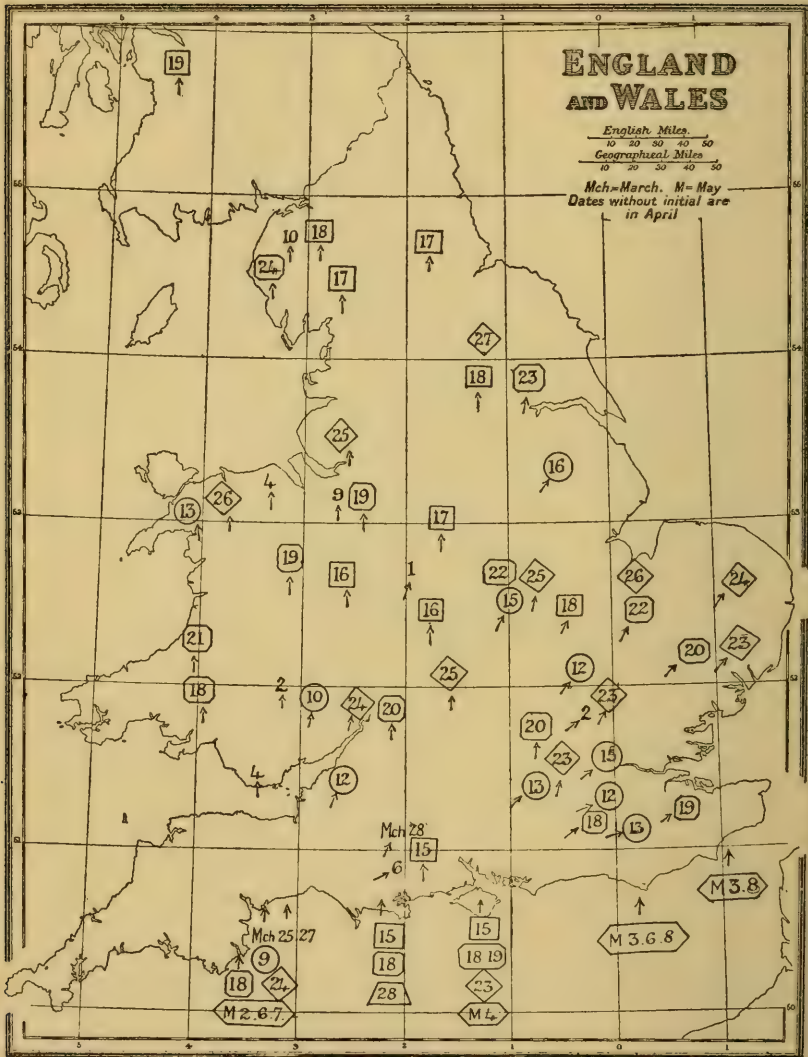
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	1st.	Dorset.
„	6th.	Devon.
„	11th.	Scilly Isles.
„	12th.	Bedford.
„	14th.	Wilts.
„	15th.	Brecon, Montgomery.
„	16th.	Sussex, Glamorgan, Shropshire, Derby.
„	17th.	Dorset (increase). Glamorgan (slight increase). Somerset, Hereford, Leicester.
„	18th.	Hants, Northampton, Derby.
„	19th.	Kent, Essex, Herts, Monmouth, Carmarthen, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Renfrew.
„	20th.	Sussex (increase). Surrey, Cumberland.
„	21st.	Somerset (slight increase). Gloucester.
„	22nd.	Cheshire (great increase). Shropshire (slight increase). Somerset (decrease). Hants (passing). Devon (nesting). Suffolk, Norfolk.
„	23rd.	Devon (increase). Leicester (slight increase). Middlesex, Bedford, Worcester, Staffordshire, Lincoln, Lancashire, Northumberland, Fife.
„	24th.	Scilly Isles, Dorset and Cheshire (increase). Hants (slight increase).
„	24th to 27th.	Berks (large influx).

April	25th.	Devon, Leicester and Norfolk (increase). Dorset (slight increase). Oxford, Warwick.
„	26th.	Norfolk (increase). Wilts (slight in- crease). Cambridge, Radnor, Car- narvon.
„	27th.	Bedford and Cheshire (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Notts, Denbigh.
„	28th.	Suffolk, Cambridge and Carnarvon (in- crease).
„	29th.	Hants (increase). Lincoln and Yorkshire (slight increase). Durham.
„	30th.	Herts and Durham (increase). Brecon (four nests ready for eggs). Flint.
May	1st.	Kent, Essex, Oxford, Glamorgan, Carmar- then, Radnor, Montgomery, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Cumberland (increase). Flint, Isle of Man.
„	2nd.	Wilts, Suffolk, Radnor, Montgomery, Cheshire, Lincoln and Lancashire (in- crease). Derby (slight increase). Berks (nesting). Elgin.
„	3rd.	Wilts, Berks, Oxford, Herts, Cambridge, Worcester, Shropshire and Yorkshire (increase). Gloucester and Warwick (slight increase). Radnor (decrease).
„	4th.	Gloucester, Cambridge and Leicester (in- crease). Isle of Man (slight increase). Cambridge (nesting).
„	5th.	Wilts, Berks, Bedford, Radnor, Warwick and Cumberland (increase). Hants and Kent (nesting).
„	6th.	Hants, Shropshire, Lancashire and Nor- thumberland (increase). Worcester and Montgomery (nesting).
„	7th.	Somerset, Bedford, Leicester, Derby and Cheshire (increase). Denbigh (great increase).

May	8th.	Devon, Hants, Kent, Suffolk, Staffordshire, Lincoln and Northumberland (increase). Suffolk and Cumberland (nesting).
„	9th.	Sussex, Shropshire and Derby (increase).
„	10th.	Devon, Gloucester, Herts, Middlesex, Essex, Warwick and Yorkshire (increase). Norfolk (nesting). Merioneth.
„	11th.	Surrey and Gloucester (increase).
„	12th.	Somerset (increase). Glamorgan (nesting). Ayrshire.
„	13th.	Herts, Suffolk and Hereford (increase). Herts and Warwick (nesting).
„	14th.	Shropshire (increase). Cambridge (slight increase).
„	15th.	Hants, Kent and Northampton (increase). Shropshire (usual numbers).
„	16th.	Lancashire (increase).
„	18th.	Berks (passing). Sussex (nesting).
„	20th.	Kent and Merioneth (increase).
„	21st.	Lancashire (nesting).
„	23rd.	Suffolk (decrease).
„	24th.	Lincoln (increase).

SAND-MARTIN.



THE SAND-MARTIN.

Cotile riparia (L.).

THE Sand-Martin arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly to the west of Hampshire. The actual arrivals were not well recorded, and the birds seem to have passed very rapidly inland, so that fresh immigrants were frequently reported from inland counties without any corresponding increases being noticed in the coastal areas. There is no reason for thinking, however, that there were any considerable immigrations eastward of Hampshire prior to the 3rd of May, and it is practically certain that the eastern half of England was partially populated before that date by immigrants that had spread overland from the south-west. The earliest records were of five or six birds in Devonshire on the 25th of March and a passing flock of twenty or thirty in the same county on the 27th, while on the following day two were seen in Wiltshire. Up to the 13th of April the records refer to stragglers, chiefly in Wales and the south-west, with outlying ones as far north as Cumberland on the 10th, and as far east as Surrey and Bedford on the 12th. A small party seems to have landed in the west on the 15th ; but the first arrival in numbers was not recorded until the 18th and 19th. The western part of these immigrants, which landed in Devonshire and Dorsetshire, seems to have passed mainly along the Welsh border to Cheshire and Yorkshire ; while the eastern wing that landed in Hampshire passed through Surrey and Hertfordshire into the eastern Midlands and East Anglia. A second immigration seems to have taken place in the same area on the 23rd and 24th, reinforcing the numbers in North Wales, the western Midlands and Yorkshire on the one hand and the eastern Midlands on the other, Cumberland and

Northumberland being reached on May the 1st. There was apparently another small arrival in the west on April the 28th.

Between the 2nd and 8th of May there must have been an almost continuous immigration on the south coast between Devonshire and Kent, but it was almost unrecorded in the coastal area. The records, however, up to the 15th show a progressive increase in numbers throughout the country. This is more particularly marked in the eastern counties when compared with the April records, and there is no doubt that the majority of the residents in that part of the kingdom arrived during this movement. The residents of the extreme west of Wales, the Isle of Man and the northern counties generally, seem to have arrived at the same time. Further arrivals seem to have taken place in Hampshire and Kent on the 14th and 15th of May, but their inland progress could not be traced.

Sand-Martins were beginning to nest in Cambridge on the 1st of May and in Hampshire and Cumberland on the 4th; while nests with eggs were reported from Staffordshire on the 11th and from Shropshire on the 22nd.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	25th.	Devon.
„	27th.	Devon (passing).
„	28th.	Wilts (passing).
April	1st.	Staffordshire.
„	2nd.	Herts, Brecon.
„	4th.	Glamorgan, Denbigh.
„	6th.	Dorset.
„	9th.	Devon (slight increase). Cheshire.
„	10th.	Guernsey, Hereford, Cumberland.
„	12th.	Somerset, Surrey, Bedford.
„	13th.	Sussex, Berks, Carnarvon.
„	15th.	Wilts (increase). Hants, Middlesex, Leicester.
„	16th.	Warwick, Shropshire, Lincoln.
„	17th.	Derby, Westmoreland, Northumberland.

April	18th.	Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey and Cumberland (increase). Carmarthen, Northampton, Yorkshire.
	„ 19th.	Hants and Cheshire (increase). Kent, Montgomery, Renfrew.
	„ 20th.	Cheshire (increase). Gloucester, Bucks, Suffolk.
	„ 21st.	Suffolk and Cheshire (increase). Car- digan.
	„ 22nd.	Leicester (slight increase). Cambridge, Ayrshire.
	„ 23rd.	Berks, Herts and Yorkshire (increase). Suffolk (great increase).
	„ 24th.	Devon, Gloucester and Cumberland (in- crease). Norfolk.
	„ 25th.	Leicester (increase). Oxford, Monmouth, Lancashire.
	„ 26th.	Cambridge and Carnarvon (increase).
	„ 27th.	Bedford, Cambridge and Yorkshire (in- crease).
	„ 28th.	Wilts (increase). Cheshire (great in- crease).
	„ 29th.	Staffordshire and Derby (increase). Mont- gomery (slight increase). Cheshire (decrease).
	„ 30th.	Essex, Worcester, Flint.
May	1st.	Cumberland and Northumberland (in- crease). Shropshire (slight increase). Cheshire (usual numbers). Cambridge (nesting). Radnor.
	„ 2nd.	Devon, Oxford, Cambridge, Suffolk, Radnor, Derby and Lancashire (increase).
	„ 3rd.	Herts, Essex, Cambridge and Shropshire (increase). Radnor (decrease). Wor- cester (passing).
	„ 4th.	Hants, Shropshire and Leicester (increase). Hants and Cumberland (nesting).
	„ 5th.	Bedford, Radnor and Yorkshire (increase).

May	6th.	Devon, Cambridge, Radnor Norfolk and Northumberland (increase). Glamorgan (great increase). Sussex (slight increase).
„	7th.	Suffolk (increase). Glamorgan (great increase).
„	8th.	Herts, Essex, Staffordshire and Northumberland (increase). Berks and Cumberland (usual numbers). Isle of Man.
„	9th.	Notts (a few).
„	10th.	Carmarthen (increase). Merioneth.
„	11th.	Warwick (slight increase). Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
„	12th.	Shropshire (increase).
„	13th.	Shropshire (further increase).
„	14th.	Hants (increase). Lincoln (slight increase).
„	15th.	Kent, Northampton, Warwick, Norfolk and Yorkshire (increase).
„	16th.	Isle of Man (slight increase).
„	21st.	Surrey (increase). Herts (nesting).
„	22nd.	Shropshire (nest with eggs).
„	24th.	Merioneth (slight increase).

THE SWIFT.

Cypselus apus (L.).

THE Swift arrived along the whole of the south coast, but the earlier stragglers seem to have appeared entirely in the west. The first birds were reported from the counties of Devonshire, Glamorgan, Yorkshire and Cumberland on the 25th of April, and from that date to the end of the month small numbers were noted in many localities, but almost entirely in the western half of the kingdom. The arrival of somewhat larger numbers began in the west on the 30th of April and in Kent on the 1st of May. From that date till the 11th a continuous and gradually increasing wave of migrants arrived on the south coast, reaching its maximum between the 7th and 9th, the larger proportion landing between Devonshire and Hampshire. On the 11th immigration seems to have abruptly ceased, and all our summer-residents appear to have arrived. Records of increased numbers in Sussex, Essex and Surrey on the 17th, 23rd and 27th may, however, indicate further small arrivals on the eastern half of the south coast in the latter half of the month. The immigrants swept northwards in large numbers with great rapidity, particularly after the advent of the main body on the 7th, 8th and 9th; at the same time there was evidence that the western wing advanced more rapidly than the eastern, while the former included a much larger proportion of passage migrants on their way to the more northern parts of the kingdom than the latter. By the 16th of May migration had practically ceased. A nest with eggs was found in Hampshire on the 14th, and birds were reported as already sitting in Cumberland on the 20th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	25th.	Devon, Glamorgan, Yorkshire, Cumberland.
„	26th.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Dorset, Hants, Wilts, Surrey, Herts, Radnor, Merioneth, Shropshire.
„	27th.	Gloucester, Cambridge, Lancashire.
„	28th.	Oxford, Hereford, Denbigh, Derby.
„	29th.	Worcester.
„	30th.	Wilts (increase). Suffolk, Monmouth, Brecon, Staffordshire, Cheshire.
May	1st.	Kent (numbers). Denbigh (slight increase). Berks, Leicester.
„	2nd.	Devon and Radnor (increase). Wilts (decrease). Ayrshire.
„	3rd.	Devon (many passing). Warwick.
„	4th.	Cambridge (increase). Derby (slight increase). Somerset.
„	5th.	Hants, Wilts, Cambridge and Radnor (increase). Cumberland (slight increase). Carmarthen.
„	6th.	Surrey (increase).
„	7th.	Hants, Wilts, Cambridge and Shropshire (increase). Cheshire (great increase). Leicester (slight increase). Denbigh (many passing). Cornwall, Sussex, Carnarvon.
„	8th.	Dorset, Hants, Kent, Wilts, Berks, Surrey, Sussex, Carmarthen, Worcester, Suffolk, Shropshire and Leicester (increase). Carnarvon (great increase). Glamorgan, Gloucester, Staffordshire and Cheshire (slight increase). Denbigh and Cumberland (usual numbers). Essex, Northampton, Montgomery, Norfolk, Notts, Isle of Man.
„	8th to 14th.	Somerset (increase).

May	9th.	Devon, Hants, Berks, Herts, Essex, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Norfolk, Cheshire and Lancashire (increase). Monmouth and Montgomery (slight increase). Merioneth (large numbers going east). Middlesex, Lincoln.
„	10th.	Hants, Surrey, Berks, Gloucester, Herts, Essex, Cambridge, Worcester and Lancashire (increase). Monmouth (great increase). Middlesex (slight increase). Devon (decrease). Bedford, Renfrew.
„	11th.	Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Suffolk and Yorkshire (increase). Hants (slight increase).
„	12th.	Oxford, Hereford, Montgomery and Lancashire (increase). Cambridge, Warwick and Merioneth (slight increase).
„	13th.	Hereford, Suffolk, Norfolk and Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth (decrease).
„	14th.	Herts, Staffordshire and Yorkshire (increase).
„	15th.	Northampton and Warwick (increase).
„	16th.	Warwick (increase). Northumberland.
„	17th.	Sussex (increase).
„	18th.	Middlesex (increase).
„	20th.	Cumberland (sitting).
„	21st.	Leicester (decrease). Durham.
„	22nd.	Cardigan.
„	23rd.	Essex (increase).
„	27th.	Surrey (increase).

THE NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus europæus (L.).

THIS species was unrecorded at the lights, and owing to the scanty nature of the inland reports it was almost impossible to define the area of its entry and subsequent movements. It seems not improbable, however, that it arrived singly or, at most, in very small parties along the greater part of the southern coast-line.

The earliest arrival reported was in Yorkshire on the 18th of April; and an increase in numbers took place in that county a week later, while solitary birds were observed in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Surrey, Derby and Lincolnshire on the 26th, 29th and 30th of the month. At the end of the first week of May they commenced to arrive in greater numbers, and in the course of the next fortnight had spread over the country generally. Nightjars were nesting in Berkshire on the 13th of May.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	18th.	Yorkshire.
„	21st.	Bucks.
„	25th.	Yorkshire (increase).
„	26th.	Derby.
„	29th.	Hants, Wilts, Surrey.
May	3rd.	Berks.
„	4th.	Suffolk, Montgomery.
„	5th.	Berks (increase). Bedford.
„	6th.	Yorkshire (increase).

May	8th.	Bedford and Northampton (usual numbers). Scilly Isles, Cambridge, Radnor, Shropshire.
„	9th.	Devon, Norfolk, Denbigh, Cheshire.
„	10th.	Sussex, Kent, Notts.
„	11th.	Carmarthen.
„	12th.	Suffolk (slight increase). Dorset, Herts.
„	13th.	Berks (nesting). Leicester, Lancashire.
„	15th.	Shropshire and Lancashire (increase). Cheshire (slight increase). Somerset, Brecon, Staffordshire.
„	16th.	Glamorgan, Warwick, Merioneth.
„	18th.	Hants (slight increase).
„	19th.	Gloucester.
„	22nd.	Devon (increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Shropshire (usual numbers). Cumberland.
„	24th.	Lincoln.
„	25th.	Radnor (slight increase).
„	26th.	Merioneth (slight increase).
„	28th.	Cumberland (slight increase).
„	29th.	Lincoln (increase).

THE WRYNECK.

Lynx torquilla L.

THIS species apparently arrived on the south-east and south coasts as far west as Hampshire, though the record from Somerset on May the 7th and a straggler in the Scilly Isles on the following day may point to an immigration further west. One bird was reported in Surrey on the 12th of March, and stragglers occurred in Hampshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Worcester between that date and the 30th.

There were no lighthouse records of the Wryneck and the notes of inland observers did not afford much assistance in tracing its movements. Its immigrations would appear to have been somewhat prolonged, and probably consisted of the arrival of small scattered parties, which would account to a great extent for the unsatisfactory nature of the records. Omitting the early stragglers, immigration seems to have commenced in earnest about the second week in April and to have continued for a whole month. Up to the end of the third week in April, Wrynecks (with the exception of a single bird seen in Worcester on the 28th of March) were confined to the south and east of a line drawn from Somerset to Leicester. After the 23rd of April they extended their range slightly, the northern limit being finally marked by Yorkshire and the western by Hereford and Somerset.

No information was received as to the nesting of this bird.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	12th.	Surrey.
„	13th.	Bucks.
„	17th.	Berks.
„	20th.	Essex.
„	23rd.	Herts.
„	28th.	Worcester.
„	30th.	Hants.
April	7th.	Berks.
„	9th.	Herts (slight increase). Kent.
„	11th.	Wilts.
„	12th.	Somerset, Norfolk.
„	13th.	Surrey.
„	14th.	Kent (slight increase). Sussex, Suffolk.
„	16th.	Hants, Middlesex.
„	18th.	Suffolk (increase).
„	19th.	Leicester.
„	20th.	Kent (increase). Devon.
„	22nd.	Berks (slight increase). Northampton.
„	23rd.	Hereford, Flint.
„	24th.	Shropshire, Yorkshire.
„	26th.	Hants (slight increase).
„	27th.	Bedford.
„	28th.	Gloucester.
May	1st.	Cambridge.
„	2nd.	Kent (increase).
„	5th.	Hants, Berks and Bedford (increase).
„	6th.	Cheshire.
„	7th.	Somerset (great increase). Cheshire (slight increase).
„	8th.	Surrey (increase). Scilly Isles, Worcester.
„	9th to 15th.	Hants (increase).
„	16th.	Gloucester (increase).

THE CUCKOO.

Cuculus canorus, L.

THE Cuckoo arrived along the whole of the south coast. Single birds in Devonshire and Hampshire on the 31st of March were the first arrivals recorded. A solitary straggler reached Cumberland on the 13th of April, but, with this exception, the few birds observed up to the middle of the month were confined to the more southern portion of the country. Cuckoos commenced to arrive in greater numbers about the third week of April, and by the end of that month they had spread all over the kingdom, but immigration continued and the numbers in the country increased, though more slowly, up to the middle of May. After that, with the exception of increases in Devonshire and Somersetshire on the 19th and 22nd, there was apparently little change in their numbers or distribution. The only lighthouse record was of a single bird killed at St. Catherine's on the night of the 25th/26th of April.

An egg was found in a Robin's nest in Surrey on the 17th of May, in a Sedge-Warbler's in Essex on the 19th, in a Hedge-Sparrow's in Hertfordshire on the 20th, in a Willow-Warbler's in Hertfordshire on the 23rd, in a Pied Wagtail's in Somersetshire on the 26th, in a Spotted Flycatcher's in Somersetshire and in a Pied Wagtail's in Derbyshire on the 29th. On the 1st of June a newly hatched Cuckoo was found in a Pipit's nest in Hampshire, together with one of the foster-parents' eggs.

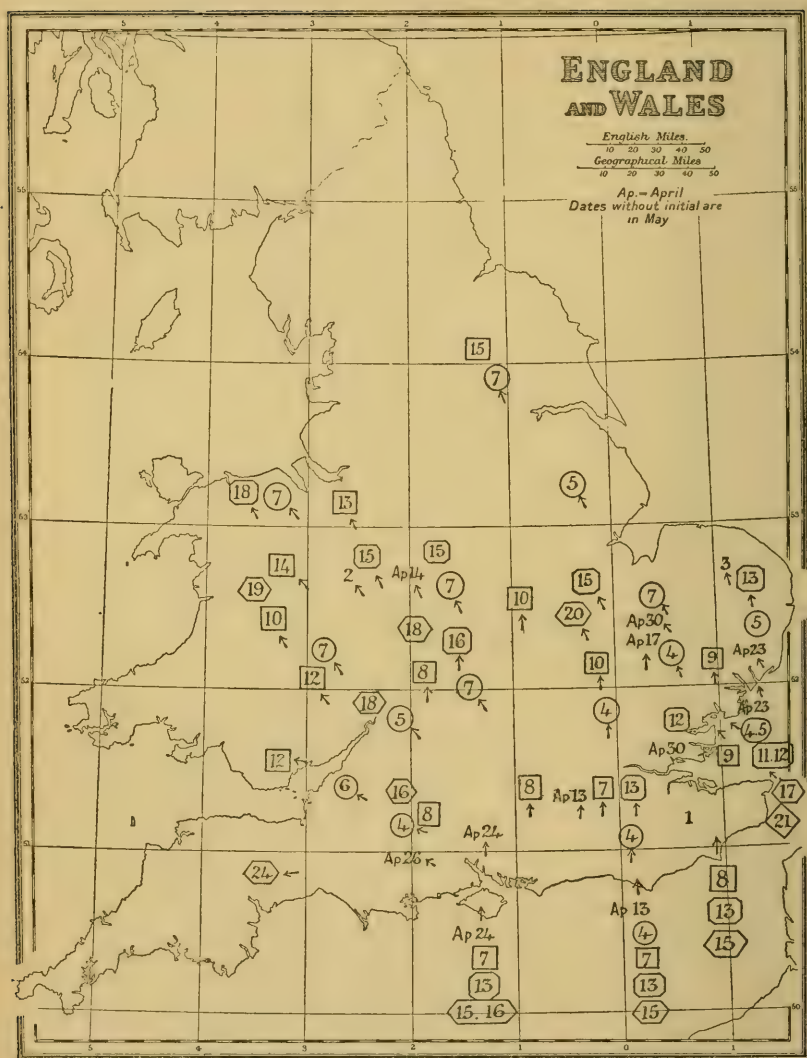
CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	31st.	Devon, Hants.
April	4th.	Oxford, Hereford.
„	10th.	Sussex.
„	11th.	Somerset.
„	13th.	Cumberland.
„	14th.	Kent, Herts, Essex, Bedford.
„	15th.	Devon, Dorset.
„	16th.	Berks, Surrey.
„	17th.	Sussex (increase). Gloucester, Glamorgan, Cambridge, Shropshire, Staffordshire.
„	18th.	Guernsey, Scilly Isles, Wilts, Monmouth, Lincoln.
„	19th.	Notts, Yorkshire.
„	20th.	Kent (slight increase). Worcester, Isle of Man.
„	21st.	Derby, Westmoreland.
„	22nd.	Devon and Hants (increase). Berks (slight increase). Middlesex, Northampton, Norfolk.
„	23rd.	Glamorgan (slight increase). Suffolk, Cheshire.
„	24th.	Dorset and Monmouth (increase). Somer- set, Surrey, Essex and Northampton (slight increase). Brecon, Denbigh.
„	25th.	Dorset (increase). Hereford and Gloucester (slight increase). Warwick, Leicester, Lancashire, Ayrshire.
„	25th/26th.	Hants light.
„	26th.	Devon and Norfolk (increase). Hants (slight increase). Bucks, Radnor, Car- marthen, Flint, Northumberland.
„	27th.	Bedford, Worcester and Suffolk (increase). Wilts (slight increase). Merioneth, Montgomery, Renfrew.
„	28th.	Glamorgan (increase). Durham.

April	29th.	Essex, Herts, Montgomery and Yorkshire (increase). Guernsey and Cambridge (slight increase).
„	30th.	Sussex, Surrey, Herts, Bedford, Montgomery and Derby (increase). Warwick and Cumberland (slight increase).
May	1st.	Kent, Somerset, Northampton, Shropshire and Staffordshire (increase). Leicester (slight increase). Montgomery (decrease). Cornwall, Cardigan.
„	2nd.	Devon and Cambridge (increase). Cumberland (slight increase).
„	4th.	Glamorgan, Gloucester and Merioneth (increase). Carnarvon.
„	5th.	Wilts, Oxford and Bedford (increase).
„	6th.	Merioneth and Lancashire (increase). Denbigh.
„	7th.	Somerset, Cambridge, Shropshire, Denbigh and Yorkshire (increase). Cardigan, Radnor and Leicester (slight increase).
„	8th.	Berks, Monmouth, Radnor, Staffordshire and Renfrew (increase). Lincoln (slight increase). Denbigh (usual numbers).
„	9th.	Hereford (slight increase).
„	10th.	Cheshire (slight increase).
„	11th.	Isle of Man (usual numbers).
„	12th.	Hants and Kent (increase).
„	13th.	Berks, Herts and Norfolk (increase).
„	14th.	Dorset (increase).
„	15th.	Gloucester, Northampton, Leicester and Cumberland (increase).
„	17th.	Surrey (egg in Robin's nest).
„	19th.	Devon (increase). Essex (egg in Sedge-Warbler's nest).
„	20th.	Herts (egg in Hedge-Sparrow's nest).
„	21st.	Yorkshire (increase).

May	22nd.	Somerset and Shropshire (great increase).
„	23rd.	Herts (egg in Willow-Warbler's nest).
„	26th.	Somerset (egg in Pied Wagtail's nest).
„	29th.	Somerset (egg in Spotted Flycatcher's nest). Derby (egg in Pied Wagtail's nest).
June	1st.	Hants (newly hatched bird).

TURTLE-DOVE.



THE TURTLE-DOVE.

Turtur communis, Selby.

THE Turtle-Dove appears to have entered the country mainly on the south-eastern portion of the coast between Suffolk and Hampshire. The earliest arrival recorded was in Berkshire, where a single bird was observed on the 13th of April, and on the following day two were seen in Staffordshire. With the exception of these latter and of a record from Shropshire on the 2nd of May, the birds that arrived in the south-east up to the end of the first week in May penetrated no further west than the home and east-coastal counties, except in the south where stragglers reached Dorset, Wiltshire, Somerset and Gloucester. By the 1st of May one of these early arrivals had already laid in Essex. The main body of our summer-residents appears to have arrived between the 4th and the 15th of May, but even then the range of the species was but slowly extended north and west. The principal increases up to the latter date were recorded in the area already occupied, the birds reported beyond it being hardly more than stragglers. It was not until after the 15th that the immigrants began to push westward in numbers, and with the advent of further arrivals during the latter half of the month the remaining areas of the Turtle-Dove's range were quickly filled up. Immigration was continued on the east coast right up to the end of May and even on the 1st of June a bird was taken at a lightship off the Suffolk coast. It is interesting to note that on the same date a straggler occurred so far out of its normal range as the Isle of May (Fife). As has been mentioned above a nest with one egg was found in Essex on the 1st of May, but breeding did not begin to become general until the middle of the

month, being reported from Surrey on the 15th, Sussex on the 19th, Lincoln on the 20th and Hampshire on the 29th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	13th.	Berks.
"	14th.	Staffordshire.
"	17th.	Cambridge.
"	23rd.	Suffolk.
"	24th.	Hants.
"	26th.	Dorset, Surrey.
"	30th.	Cambridge (slight increase, passing). Essex.
May	1st.	Essex (nest and egg). Kent.
"	2nd.	Shropshire.
"	3rd.	Norfolk.
"	4th.	Cambridge (slight increase). Sussex, Wilts, Herts.
"	5th.	Suffolk (slight increase). Gloucester, Lincoln.
"	6th.	Herts (increase). Somerset.
"	7th.	Cambridge (increase). Hants and Surrey (slight increase). Oxford, Warwick, Hereford, Denbigh, Yorkshire.
"	8th.	Wilts and Berks (increase). Kent (slight increase). Worcester.
"	9th.	Berks and Suffolk (increase).
"	10th.	Bedford, Radnor, Leicester.
"	11th.	Suffolk (increase).
"	12th.	Essex (increase). Glamorgan, Hereford.
"	13th.	Hants, Surrey and Norfolk (increase). Kent (slight increase). Cheshire.
"	14th.	Montgomery.
"	15th.	Hants, Sussex and Shropshire (increase). Kent, Warwick and Yorkshire (slight increase). Surrey (nesting). Scilly Isles, Northampton.

May	16th.	Hants (increase). Wilts and Worcester (slight increase).
„	17th.	Essex (increase).
„	18th.	Gloucester, Warwick, Worcester and Den- high (slight increase).
„	19th.	Radnor (increase). Sussex (nest with eggs).
„	20th.	Northampton (slight increase). Lincoln (nest with eggs). Surrey (nest ready for eggs).
„	21st.	Shropshire (increase). Suffolk (great increase).
„	22nd.	Worcester (usual numbers).
„	24th.	Devon.
„	25th.	Gloucester (increase).
„	26th.	Surrey (nest with eggs). Middlesex.
„	27th.	Sussex (increase).
„	28th.	Somerset (increase).
„	29th.	Suffolk and Yorkshire (increase). Hants (nest with eggs).
June	1st.	Suffolk light. Isle of May.

THE LAND-RAIL.

Crex pratensis, Bechst.

Two Corncrakes recorded in the middle of March in Glamorgan and Somerset had probably passed the winter in the south-west of England or in Ireland. The arrival of immigrants did not begin until the middle of April, and the birds apparently entered the country along most of the south coast, but the majority (if not all) arrived in the western half. About the 18th of April, when the species was first noticed in Somerset, there must have been an immigration of some size in the west, for on the following night three occurred at the Skerries light off Anglesey, and birds were reported from the Isle of Man, Cumberland and the south-west of Scotland during the following week. A second immigration occurred in the west about the 27th and 28th, a single bird being taken at St. Catharine's light (Hants) on the 26th/27th, while the species was first reported from a number of western counties during the next few days. Cumberland was reached on the 2nd of May and Carnarvon on the 4th, Durham and Northumberland on the 5th, while stragglers occurred as far east as Berkshire and Suffolk. A further increase in Somerset on the 8th of May probably indicated a third immigration in the west, since it was followed by further increases in Wales, the Isle of Man and the north-west, while the northward passage of these migrants was again recorded at the Welsh Skerries. Further fluctuations of the numbers in Wales and the west Midlands in the last week of May together with the occurrence of three birds at the same light on the 23rd/24th indicates a fourth arrival in the west, and the

subsequent northward passage of the migrants, but the movement was not clearly defined and could not be traced with any certainty.

No notes were received as to the nesting of this species, and it was entirely unrecorded from the counties of Dorset, Sussex, Buckingham, Hertfordshire, Essex, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge and Norfolk, while the few reports from Kent, Hampshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Berkshire, Suffolk and Lincoln seem for the most part to have been those of passing stragglers.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	14th.	Glamorgan.
„	21st.	Somerset.
April	18th.	Somerset.
„	18th/19th.	Anglesey light.
„	21st.	Kent, Notts.
„	23rd.	Hants.
„	24th.	Gloucester.
„	25th.	Ayrshire.
„	26th.	Hereford, Derby, Isle of Man, Renfrew.
„	26th/27th.	Hants light.
„	27th.	Staffordshire, Cumberland.
„	28th.	Devon, Carnarvon, Lancashire.
„	29th.	Wilts, Worcester, Montgomery, Leicester, Yorkshire, Northumberland.
„	30th.	Suffolk, Shropshire, Flint, Cheshire.
May	1st.	Cornwall, Glamorgan.
„	2nd.	Cumberland (slight increase). Car- marthen.
„	3rd.	Berks, Derby.
„	4th.	Carnarvon (increase). Monmouth, Den- bigh.
„	5th.	Durham.
„	6th.	Northumberland (slight increase).
„	7th.	Oxford, Warwick, Merioneth.

May	8th.	Somerset, Montgomery and Cumberland (increase). Denbigh (usual numbers). Surrey, Northampton, Radnor.
„	8th/9th.	Anglesey light.
„	9th.	Staffordshire (usual numbers). Brecon, Westmoreland.
„	10th.	Anglesey light, Montgomery (increase). Yorkshire (slight increase). Isle of Man (usual numbers).
„	11th.	Middlesex.
„	12th.	Shropshire (increase). Lincoln.
„	13th.	Leicester (slight increase).
„	14th.	Yorkshire (slight increase).
„	15th.	Shropshire (increase).
„	18th.	Shropshire (increase). Warwick (slight increase).
„	23rd/24th.	Anglesey light.
„	24th.	Merioneth (slight increase).
„	26th.	Cardigan.

THE COMMON SANDPIPER.

Totanus hypoleucus (L.).

Two observers in Devonshire reported that some of these birds had wintered on the south coast of that county, so that possibly some of the earlier records in Wales, the Midlands and the north were due to the northward movement of these winter-residents. A few birds seem to have arrived on the eastern half of the south coast about the second week in April and to have passed slowly through the eastern counties, but the main body did not begin to arrive until the 17th, and immigration was probably continued for some time. The fluctuating numbers in Wales, the western Midlands, and the north furnish evidence of this, but the dates and areas of arrival were unrecorded. The progress northward seems to have been rapid, and full numbers were recorded as being present in Cheshire on the 24th of April and in Renfrew on the 1st of May. Nesting-operations had commenced in Lancashire by the 30th of April, while nests with eggs were found in Radnor on the 2nd of May, in Yorkshire on the 7th, in Northumberland on the 9th and in Perthshire on the 13th. Passage-movements, however, continued up to nearly the end of May, fresh immigrants being recorded in Dorset and Kent on the 8th and in Hampshire on the 11th, while a bird on passage was taken at one of the Suffolk light-vessels on the 12th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	6th.	Denbigh.
„	8th.	Sussex.
„	10th.	Westmoreland.

April	12th.	Somerset, Staffordshire, Cumberland.
"	14th.	Glamorgan, Yorkshire.
"	16th.	Kent.
"	17th.	Dorset, Hants, Suffolk, Hereford, Shropshire, Leicester, Derby, Notts, Lancashire, Northumberland.
"	18th.	Cumberland (increase). Guernsey, Herts, Merioneth, Montgomery.
"	19th.	Merioneth (slight increase). Devon, Worcester, Cheshire, Renfrew, Ayrshire.
"	20th.	Northumberland (increase). Surrey, Brecon.
"	21st.	Cumberland (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Berks, Cornwall.
"	22nd.	Carmarthen.
"	23rd.	Shropshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire (slight increase).
"	24th.	Cheshire (usual numbers). Monmouth (a few). Durham.
"	25th.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Isle of Man.
"	26th.	Radnor, Lincoln, Derby.
"	27th.	Bedford, Cambridge, Norfolk.
"	28th.	Northumberland (slight increase). Yorkshire (decrease). Flint.
"	29th.	Isle of Man (slight increase).
"	30th.	Lancashire (nesting). Wilts.
May	1st.	Somerset and Lancashire (increase) Renfrew (full numbers).
"	2nd.	Radnor (increase, two nests with two eggs each). Carmarthen (slight increase). Oxford.
"	4th.	Essex.
"	5th.	Gloucester.
"	6th.	Radnor (increase).
"	7th.	Yorkshire (nest with eggs). Carnarvon.
"	8th.	Dorset, Kent and Yorkshire (increase). Denbigh (usual numbers).
"	9th.	Northumberland (nest with eggs).

May	11th.	Hants (increase).
„	12th.	Suffolk light.
„	13th.	Hereford (slight increase). Perth (nest with eggs).
„	14th.	Leicester (slight increase).
„	27th.	Lancashire (nest with eggs).
„	29th.	Yorkshire (increase).

THE COMMON TERN.

Sterna fluviatilis, Naum.

COMMON TERNS were first noticed at their breeding-quarters in Kent on the 11th of April, followed by a second pair on the 14th, and by the main body between that date and the 23rd. The full complement had arrived before the end of the month.

A few birds were seen on the Devonshire coast on the 17th of April, and small numbers were noticed passing in Hertfordshire on the 19th and 30th, in Cumberland on the 22nd, in Shropshire on the 24th, in Dorset and Gloucester on the 28th, and in S. Devonshire on the 30th.

The first bird was noticed on the breeding-grounds in the north of Norfolk on the 1st of May, a few more arrived during the two subsequent days, followed by large numbers on the 4th, and all were present by about the 14th. The breeding-grounds in the Isles of Scilly began to be occupied on the 4th of May, and a few birds had already reached the east coast of Sutherland by the 6th. On the 13th a few were noticed on the Lancashire coast, and there were large numbers on the Cheshire coast by the 20th. Passing birds were recorded in several inland counties throughout the month.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	11th.	Kent.
„	14th.	Kent (slight increase).
„	17th.	S. Devon.
„	19th.	Herts (passing).
„	22nd.	Cumberland (passing).

April	23rd.	Kent (gradual increase during the week).
„	24th.	Shropshire (passing).
„	28th.	Gloucester (passing). Dorset.
„	30th.	S. Devon and Herts (passing).
May	1st.	Kent (gradual increase during the week). Norfolk.
„	2nd.	Norfolk (slight increase).
„	3rd.	Norfolk (slight further increase). Herts and Cheshire (passing).
„	4th.	Norfolk (increase). Isles of Scilly.
„	6th.	E. Sutherland.
„	10th.	Essex.
„	13th.	Lancashire, Denbigh.
„	14th.	Lancashire (slight increase). Denbigh (passing).
„	15th.	Gloucester (few passing).
„	16th.	Lancashire (decrease).
„	17th.	Essex, Suffolk.
„	18th.	Gloucester (few passing). Clyde.
„	20th.	Cheshire (many).
„	21st.	Herts and Bedford (passing).
„	28th.	Herts (passing).

THE LITTLE TERN.

Sterna minuta, L.

MANY Little Terns arrived at their breeding-station in Kent between the 16th and 23rd of April. The first were noticed at their nesting-haunts in Norfolk on the 20th, the main body arriving on the 26th and 29th. A single bird arrived on the Merioneth coast on the 19th and a second on the 30th, while passing birds were seen in Cumberland on the 26th and 29th.

During the first week in May a further increase was noted in Kent, some were seen on the Lancashire coast on the 14th, and numbers had arrived at their breeding-quarters in the Isle of Man on the 17th, in Merioneth on the 18th, and on the Cheshire coast on the 20th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	19th.	Merioneth.
„	20th.	Norfolk.
„	23rd.	Kent (numbers during the week).
„	26th & 29th.	Norfolk (increase). Cumberland.
„	30th.	Merioneth.
May	7th.	Kent (large numbers during the week).
„	10th.	Essex.
„	11th.	Suffolk.
„	14th & 18th.	Lancashire.
„	15th.	Merioneth (slight increase). Gloucester (passing).
„	17th.	Essex (slight increase). Isle of Man (many).
„	20th.	Cheshire (many).

UNSCHEDULED BIRDS.

SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

- Feb. 24th/25th. Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (45 miles E. by N. from the mouth of the Thames), a few from 2 to 4 A.M.
 „ 25th/26th. Dungeness Lt. (Kent), a few from 9 to 12 P.M.
 „ 26th/27th. St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), a few from 12 to 5 A.M.
 March 1st/2nd. Start Lt. (Devon), a few at 4 A.M.; St. Catherine's Lt., a few from 12 to 4 A.M.
 „ 2nd/3rd. Dungeness Lt., one killed at 9 P.M.; Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), a few at 2 A.M.
 „ 4th/5th. Dungeness Lt., many at 10.15 P.M., apparently coming from the W.
 „ 5th/6th. Dungeness Lt., many from 11 P.M. to dawn; Longsand Lt.-v. (Essex), a few at 11 P.M., apparently flying N.W.
 „ 30th/31st. Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), a few at 2 A.M.
 „ 31st/Ap. 1st. Skerries Lt., one killed at 11 P.M.
 April 1st/2nd. Bardsey Lt., one killed at 2.30 A.M.
 „ 2nd/3rd. Chicken Rock Lt., one at the lantern all night.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

During January migrating Song-Thrushes were recorded at several of the west coast lights on the nights of the 4th and 5th and during the last ten days of the month. With the exception of one from the Smalls Light (Pembroke) on the 26th/27th all the records were from the southern extremity of the Isle of Man and from Morecambe Bay. The

numbers of birds partaking in these movements appear to have been quite small.

Small numbers of migrants were noted on the nights of the 3rd and 6th of February at the Pembrokeshire lights and during the second half of the month movements were recorded on almost every night at one or more of the west coast stations between the Bristol Channel and the Isle of Man. In every case the numbers were small. On the south coast no migration was noticed until after the middle of February, when a few birds were seen at the Start Light (Devon) on the 18th/19th; during the last week of the month, however, movements of considerable size occurred on the eastern half, between the Isle of Wight and Kent, while at the same time migration was also taking place through the Channel Islands.

The only records received from the east coast stations during February were of a single bird killed at Southwold Light (Suffolk) on the 22nd/23rd, a few at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 27th/28, and of two flocks that passed the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 28th.

During the first week of March west coast movements were recorded of apparently exactly the same character as those of the latter half of February, with the exception that on the 3rd/4th the numbers noted at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) were very large. The Channel Island and south coast migrations were also continued, but on a rather smaller scale, and birds of both the British and Continental races were received from St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight). The chief feature of this period was, however, the magnitude of the east coast movements, which beginning at the end of February appear to have reached their maximum on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of March; they were noticed taking place both by day and by night and were recorded at six stations between the mouth of the Thames and the north-eastern point of Norfolk, while the numbers participating in them were considerable. During the daytime, when the direction of flight could be ascertained, the birds were travelling west, and a considerable increase was noticed in north-west Suffolk during the same period. After the 7th of March there were practically no east coast movements of the Song-Thrush recorded.

The entire absence of records during the middle of March was apparently due to the age of the moon, which reached its full on the 14th. It was not until the 21st that movements were again recorded from the lights, although, from the few observations sent in by our inland observers, arrivals would seem to have been taking place during the third week on the Hampshire coast, while considerable movements were also noted in Cheshire and Lancashire between the 13th and the 18th. From the 22nd of March to the end of the month, arrivals were taking place almost nightly at points along the south coast between the Isles of Scilly and the Isle of Wight, the largest numbers being observed on the 22nd/23rd, 28th/29th and 30th/31st, all the birds taken

at St. Catherine's Light on the last-named night being of the Continental race. Migration through the Channel Isles had almost entirely ceased.

During the same period and up to the 9th of April, migration on the west coast was most marked, being recorded on nearly every night at stations between the Bristol Channel and the Mull of Galloway; the numbers recorded, except on the nights of the 23rd and 24th March, were very large, and the direction of flight when noted was apparently from the south or south-east. Birds of the Continental race were obtained at the Mull of Galloway Light on March 29th/30th.

Except on the west coast but little migration was recorded during April; a good many Song-Thrushes were noted at Hanois Light (Guernsey) on the 2nd/3rd, flocks were seen flying west on the 5th all day at Coquet Island (Northumberland), and large numbers were flying west at 10 A.M. of the 12th past the Kentish Knock Light-vessel. At the end of April a few Song-Thrushes were still moving on the west coast, being recorded from Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) on the 22nd/23rd and at Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 26th/27th.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

The only recorded movement of Redwings during early February was that of a small number of birds observed at the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 4th/5th. From the 20th of that month to the 4th of March movements closely corresponding to those of the Song-Thrush were recorded from the Isle of Man and Carnarvonshire lights, but with the exception of March 3rd/4th (large numbers at Bardsey Light) the numbers concerned seem to have been quite small. There were no recorded movements on the south or east coasts during February.

During the first week of March, however, small numbers were recorded at stations between Dorset and Kent, and when the direction was noted the birds were apparently coming from the west. On the 8th/9th a single bird was killed at Hanois Light (Guernsey). On the east coast a few Redwings were observed at the Outer Gabbard Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 2nd/3rd and a general gathering of the birds was noticed on the Suffolk coast on the 5th, the paucity of records being most marked when compared with those of the Song-Thrush.

During the last ten days of March and the first week of April movements were recorded almost nightly from the light-stations on the west coast, and what has been said of the Song-Thrush applies equally well to the present species. Migration on the south coast was also very active during the same period; the numbers concerned were large, but with the exception of a single record from Dungeness Light (Kent) on the 3rd/4th of April all were from stations to the westward of the Isle of Wight. The main east coast movements seem to have taken place between the 28th of March and the 6th of April, the records ranged from Essex to

Lincolnshire, while the greatest number of birds appear to have been passing between the 29th and the 2nd. Although, owing to the lightness of the nights, records from light-stations almost ceased after the 6th of April, Redwings were leaving up to the end of the month. Many were seen in N.W. Suffolk on the 8th and 9th and in N.E. Suffolk on the 14th, while on the 12th/13th a few were again recorded from the Kentish Knock Light-vessel and a considerable emigration took place from the Holderness district of Yorkshire on the 14th/15th. Others were still present in Cheshire on the 9th, in W. Yorkshire up to the 12th, in Surrey on the 14th; while some were seen in Somerset on the 16th and migration was again recorded at the Welsh Skerries on the 15th/16th, and at the Isle of Man on the 18th/19th, 25th/26th and 26th/27th.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

A gradual increase in the numbers present in S.W. Yorkshire was noted during February.

During the first four days of March records from the lighthouses show that migration had begun, and it is probable that they indicate in part the passage of the Irish winter-residents, as returns were only received from stations between Cumberland and Carnarvon (including the Isle of Man), while the numbers on the 3rd/4th were considerable and the direction of flight was N.N.E. Few other records of movements were received, but Fieldfares were still present in large numbers in many parts of the country, and were observed congregating into larger flocks here and there towards the middle of the month: the passage of flocks was noted in N. Staffordshire during the last fortnight and in N.W. Suffolk at the end of the month.

Movements were again recorded at the west coast lights (between the Isle of Man and Pembroke) on the first two nights of April. During the first week of that month, however, the birds seem to have been checked by the cold weather and strong N.E. winds, and it was not until the subsidence of these during the second week that migration began in earnest. Between the 9th and the 16th movements were general throughout the country, many birds left by the east coast on the 15th and 16th, while after the latter date only small numbers and scattered flocks were left in most places and were noted as passing here and there until the end of the month. A considerable passage from S.W. to N.E. was, however, noted on the Carnarvon and Lancashire coasts on the 19th and 20th, while considerable numbers were present in the Eden Valley (Cumberland) until the 30th, a flock remaining until the 7th of May.

The last stragglers were noted in Flintshire, Cheshire and Montgomery on the 1st of May, in Cumberland on the 8th and at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) on the 11th/12th.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

Practically the only records received as to the movements of this species were from light-stations, so that where there are gaps in the records it must not necessarily be inferred that no movements were in progress. The earliest observations came from the west coast between Lancashire and S. Wales between the 26th/27th of January and the 9th of February, and it seems probable by the direction of flight given in some cases (E.) that these referred to the return of some of the Irish winter-residents. The only other records in the first half of February were of small numbers at the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 4th/5th and 7th/8th.

West coast movements were (apparently) resumed on the 14th/15th and thereafter were recorded on almost every night at different stations between the Welsh Skerries and the Bristol Channel up to the end of the month; the numbers, however, appear to have been small, but the movement culminated on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd of March in a large influx which was recorded at nearly every light-station between the Isle of Man and the Bristol Channel, the numbers being greatest at the more northerly stations.

No immigrants appear to have arrived on the south coast until the 26th/27th of February, but considerable numbers were recorded on that date, and small numbers almost nightly up to the 6th/7th of March, chiefly at Dungeness and the Isle of Wight, though some arrived as far west as Portland. During the latter part of the same period (1st/2nd to 5th/6th of March) the passage of considerable numbers of Blackbirds was also recorded at stations off the Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk coasts, and the direction of flight noticed during the day suggests that these were returning emigrants.

No further records were received until the 18th/19th of March, when the west coast movements were again resumed; with the exception of large numbers at the Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 21st/22nd the numbers were quite small until the 29th, when a heavy stream of migrants began to pass and continued nightly up to the 4th of April, being recorded at nearly every station from Cumberland to the Bristol Channel.

On the south coast immigrants were recorded arriving again in large numbers on the 22nd/23rd of March between Land's End and E. Dorset, and these were followed by others on each night from the 28th/29th to the 2nd/3rd of April at stations between the Scilly Isles and the Isle of Wight, while on the 30th/31st a small migration was also noticed in the Channel Islands.

The only east coast movement noticed at the end of March was a small number of birds seen off the Lincolnshire coast on the 29th/30th. After the first week of April very little migration was recorded, small

numbers passed the Welsh Skerries on the 10th/11th, 12th/13th and 14th/15th and again on the last night of the month. Between the 12th and 17th, however, there seems to have been a definite though small movement up the east coast, some numbers of Blackbirds being seen at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 12th and 14th all flying N.W., while others, evidently on passage, were seen at Spurn Point (S. Yorkshire) and Coquet Island (Northumberland), suggesting that these birds having crossed the southern end of the North Sea, passed up our east coast for some more northern breeding-place.

THE STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).

- Feb. 12th to 18th. Bournemouth, Hampshire, increase, especially of females, during the week.
 „ 26th/27th. St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed between 12 and 5 A.M.
 March 6th. Pevensey (Sussex), a few freshly arrived; Orpington (Kent), first seen.
 „ 7th to 9th. Orpington, a few passing.
 „ 8th. Salcombe Regis (Devon), one passing.
 „ 13th & 14th. Hayling Island (Hampshire), a few.
 „ 20th. Oare (Devon), increase of males.
 „ 23rd/24th. S. Bishop Lt. (Pembrokeshire), a few at 2 A.M., apparently coming from the S.
 „ 24th. Llanwrttyd Wells (Brecon), a pair arrived (absent all the winter).
 „ 29th/30th. S. Bishop Lt., one killed at 9 P.M., apparently coming from S.E.
 „ 31st. Emsworth (Hampshire), great increase.
 April 2nd. S. Bishop Lt., a few on the rock.
 „ 18th. S. Yorkshire coast, one, not seen previously.

THE BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla titys*).

- Jan. 12th. Thanet (Kent), one shot.
 „ 15th. Port Patrick (Wigtown), one seen.
 March 13th. Hayling Island (Hampshire), a pair seen, female shot, male remained for several days.
 „ 20th. Thanet, one shot.
 „ 22nd. Thanet, one seen; St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), adult male seen; Bradfield (Essex), male seen.
 „ 24th & 27th to 29th. Plymouth (Devonshire), one (the same) seen.
 „ 28th. Lowestoft (Suffolk), one seen.
 „ 29th. Lowestoft, two seen.

April	1st.	Lowestoft, one seen.
"	2nd.	Benacre (Suffolk), two seen.
"	3rd.	Dungeness (Kent), two seen.
"	4th.	Padstow (Cornwall), four seen ; Dungeness, one seen.
"	5th.	Dungeness, two seen.
"	6th to 8th.	Plymouth, one (the same) seen.
"	12th.	Thanet, one passing.
"	15th.	Lowestoft, two or three fresh arrivals ; Weymouth (Dorset), one seen.
"	16th.	S. Yorkshire coast, a pair passing.
"	17th.	Lowestoft, none.
"	19th, 24th & 26th.	Lowestoft, one seen each day.
"	22nd.	Fritton (Suffolk), one seen.
"	27th.	Lowestoft, none.

THE REDBREAST (*Erithacus rubecula*).

March	21st/22nd.	Helwick Lt.-v. (Glamorgan), several before midnight, apparently flying N.
"	22nd/23rd.	Portland Lt. (Dorset), several killed between 12 and 6 A.M.
"	23rd.	Girdler Lt.-v. (mouth of Thames), one on deck at 6 A.M.
"	29th/30th.	Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), one killed at 3 A.M.
"	31st.	St. Tudwal Lt. (Carnarvonshire), two on the island.
April	2nd/3rd.	Portland Lt., many from 11 P.M. to dawn.
"	13th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), one passing.
June	2nd.	Knock Deep, 51° 42' N., 1° 35' E., one came on board H.M.S. 'Africa.'

THE GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN (*Regulus cristatus*).

April	2nd/3rd.	Selker Lt.-v. (Cumberland), large numbers from 1 A.M. to dawn.
"	4th/5th.	Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), one killed in the early morning.
"	9th.	Builth Wells (Brecon), great increase during the week.
"	14th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few passing.
"	16th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), one just arrived.
"	18th.	S. Yorkshire coast, one (Continental form).
"	22nd/23rd.	Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), a few at 2 A.M.
"	26th/27th.	Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), one at 2.30 A.M.

THE GREAT TITMOUSE (*Parus major*).

It is probable that all the following records relate to the return migration of the Continental Great Tits (*Parus major major*) that arrived on the east coast in the autumn of 1910. Several were seen apparently migrating on the Suffolk coast on the 26th of February. Early in March Great Tits were more than usually plentiful in S.W. Kent, and on the 8th a decided increase was noticed in Thanet (E. Kent) (a bird obtained there from a small flock on the 10th proved to be of the Continental race), and all had passed on by the 14th. On the 18th a few more were seen on the Suffolk coast, while small numbers were passing N. in the same locality on the 1st and 9th of April and to the S. on the 17th and 22nd.

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

Jan.	27th.	Mouse Lt.-v. (Essex), one killed.
Feb.	9th.	Bournemouth (Hampshire), a large flock arrived, very tired.
March	2nd.	Sunningdale (Berkshire), returned to nesting-haunts.
"	3rd.	Whitby (Yorkshire), males began to arrive.
"	4th.	Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset), several flying N. at 10 A.M.
"	5th.	Shambles Lt.-v., two flying N. at 9.30 A.M.
"	14th.	Hayling Island (Hampshire), a few arrived.
"	16th.	Coombe (S. Devonshire), large flock of females just arrived.
"	19th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), small flocks present all the week.
"	21st/22nd.	Start Lt. (Devonshire), one killed at 11 P.M.
"	22nd.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), one passing N.
"	23rd.	Cheadle (Staffordshire), a pair returned to nesting-haunts on high ground; Dungeness (Kent), a pair seen.
"	23rd/24th.	Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), one killed at 4.30 A.M.
"	25th.	Marbury (Cheshire), considerable increase during the week.
"	30th.	Nab Lt.-v. (Hampshire), one killed at 8 A.M.
"	30th/31st.	Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), a few at 10 P.M.
April	2nd.	Cheadle, many pairs arrived during past week; Farnham (Surrey), a few seen.
"	3rd.	Crowhurst (Sussex), many passing.
"	4th.	Penrhyndeudraeth (Merioneth), large numbers, mostly males, flying N. in the evening.
"	6th.	Farnham, decrease.

April	8th.	Farnham, few passing.
"	10th.	Oakamoor (Staffordshire), large flock arrived.
"	13th.	Topsham (Devon), increase ; Oakamoor, all gone.
"	13th to 16th.	Osborne (Isle of Wight), large increase.
"	14th.	Crowhurst, none.
"	15th.	Worthing (Sussex), few.
"	19th.	Bowdon, numbers passing.
"	20th.	Crowhurst, five or six passing.
"	21st.	Northwich (Cheshire), migrants still plentiful.
"	22nd.	Osborne, nearly all passed on.
"	23rd.	Worthing, few passing.

THE MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

March	7th/8th.	English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v. (Somerset), one killed at 3.30 A.M.
"	8th/9th.	Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), one killed at 4.30 A.M.
"	16th/17th.	English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v., a few at 3 A.M.
"	18th.	Marbury (Cheshire), many.
"	20th.	Oare (Devonshire), small flocks arriving.
"	20th/21st.	Longships Lt. (Cornwall), many at 5 A.M.
"	21st.	Pevensay (Sussex), slight increase since the 6th.
"	25th.	Sunderland (Durham), numbers ; Marbury, great increase.
"	25th/26th.	Hanois Lt., a few at 5 A.M.
"	26th.	Altrincham (Cheshire), few ; Sunderland, small flock passing.
"	29th/30th.	Hanois Lt., one killed at 3 A.M.
"	30th.	Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), one on deck at 9 A.M.
"	30th/31st.	Start Lt. (Devonshire), a few at 10 P.M. ; Portland Lt. (Dorset), many at 12 P.M. ; Anvil Point Lt. (Dorset), a few at 12 P.M. ; St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), a few from 2 A.M. to dawn.
"	31st/Apr. 1st.	Nab Lt.-v. (Hampshire), a few at 10 P.M.
April	1st.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), fairly large increase.
"	1st/2nd.	St. Catherine's Lt., one killed at 12 P.M.
"	7th.	Marbury, numbers ; Silverdale (Lancashire), large numbers passing ; Ambleside (Westmoreland), decrease.
"	7th/8th.	Hanois Lt., two killed in the early morning.
"	8th.	Llanymynech (Montgomery), large numbers seen.
"	9th & 10th.	Llanymynech, several flocks seen.
"	11th.	Barcombe (Sussex), many.
"	13th.	Lowestoft, a few passing N.

April	14th.	Ambleside, increase.
"	15th.	Llanymynech, decrease.
"	17th.	Lowestoft, increase.
"	22nd.	Llanymynech, further decrease.
"	26th.	Cley (Norfolk), many passing.
"	29th.	Llanymynech, increase.
May	2nd.	Cley, great decrease.

THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).

March	21st, 25th & 26th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), many seen.
April	8th & 9th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few flying N.
"	15th.	Girdler Lt.-v. (Essex), twos and threes flying N.W. from 7 to 12 A.M.
"	16th.	Girdler Lt.-v., twos and threes flying W. from 7 to 9 A.M.
"	17th.	Kessingland (Suffolk), flocks flying S. along the shore all the morning.
"	19th.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), one on deck at 11.15 A.M.
"	21st & 22nd.	Marbury (Cheshire), large flock seen.
May	7th.	Lowestoft, flocks seen.
"	8th.	Lowestoft, flocks flying N.
"	11th.	North Sea, one taken on a boat 40 miles east of Lowestoft.

THE SISKIN (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

March	18th & 20th.	{ Osborne (Isle of Wight), flock of about 200 seen.
April	14th, 16th, 18th & 20th.	{ Aldringham (Suffolk), one to three seen each day.
April	16th.	Brampton (Cumberland), one passing.
"	22nd.	Osborne, all passed on.
June	5th.	Nr. Hereford, a pair seen.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla œolebs*).

Feb.	5th.	S. Bishop Lt. (Pembrokeshire), flocks about the rock all day.
March	22nd.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few flocks passing S.E. out to sea from inland.
"	23rd.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), a few flying E. between dawn and noon.

March	27th/28th.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), a few at 6 P.M.
"	28th.	Lowestoft, several flying N.
"	29th/30th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a few from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M.; S. Bishop Lt., a few at 10.30 P.M. apparently flying from the S.E.
"	30th.	Lowestoft, several flying N.
"	30th/31st.	Portland Lt. (Dorset), many at midnight; Start Lt. (Devon), one killed at 11.45 P.M.; Bardsey Lt., a few between 12 P.M. and dawn.
"	31st.	Lowestoft, a few flocks flying N.
April	1st/2nd.	Lynn Well Lt.-v. (Norfolk), a few at 1 A.M.
"	2nd.	S. Bishop Lt., a few on the rock.
"	9th.	Lowestoft, three flocks flying N.
"	13th.	Lowestoft, scattered lots flying N.; Spurn Lt.-v. (Yorkshire), several flocks flying S.W.
"	14th.	Girdler Lt.-v. (Essex), one flying N.W. at 9 A.M.
"	15th.	Girdler Lt.-v., small lots flying N.W. from 7 to 12 A.M.; Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (45 miles E. by N. from the mouth of the Thames), many flying N.W. at 2.30 P.M.; S. Yorkshire coast, three or four passing.
"	16th.	Girdler Lt.-v., twos and threes flying W. from 7 to 9 A.M.; S. Yorkshire coast, two passing.
"	17th.	Kessingland (Suffolk), flocks flying S. along the shore all the morning; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., one on deck at noon.
"	20th.	St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), a large flock seen.
"	21st.	Lowestoft, a few flying S.
May	16th/17.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., three flying round the ship at 5 A.M.

THE LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).

Movements of this species were recorded in a few districts during March and April; thus in March small numbers were passing N. up the Suffolk coast on the 5th, 8th, 10th, 22nd, 30th and 31st, while others were seen flying N. or N.E. in west Kent daily from the 20th to the 23rd. During April flocks were seen flying N. up the Suffolk coast on the 1st (large numbers), 8th, 9th, 12th to 14th, 17th and 24th, while others appear to have been passing south on the 12th, 17th (all the morning), 19th to 22nd, 24th and 25th. Flocks in Somerset were breaking up into pairs on the 9th, while large flocks were seen on the S. Yorkshire coast up to the 18th and on the 7th and 8th of May in Suffolk.

THE CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Three were seen at Stretton (Staffordshire) on April the 9th, two were caught on Corton Light-vessel (Suffolk) on the 12th, and a pair were seen at Farnham (Surrey) on the 29th. On the 9th of May two flocks of twelve and seventeen arrived at Winscombe (Somerset), where they remained until the 20th.

THE REED-BUNTING (*Emberiza schoeniclus*).

March	12th.	Near Lingfield (Surrey), returned to nesting-haunts.
"	18th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), many seen, mostly males.
"	21st.	Pevensey (Sussex), a few just arrived on coast.
"	24th.	Eastbourne (Sussex), many.
"	25th.	Bowdon, great increase.
"	26th.	Altrincham (Cheshire), very few; Felsted (Essex), returned in numbers.
"	29th.	Altrincham, considerable increase.
"	31st.	Brentwood (Essex), first seen.
April	3rd.	Crowhurst (Sussex), a few seen.
"	14th.	Crowhurst, all gone, except resident pairs.
"	15th.	Pevensey, many.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

A few scattered records during the last half of January relate to small numbers of birds seen on various nights at the following west coast lights, viz., Chicken Rock (Isle of Man), Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) and English and Welsh Grounds Light-vessel (Bristol Channel); these were probably weather-migrants.

The only records during the first part of February were from the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk), where many were killed on several nights, and on the 5th a flock was noticed going E.S.E. During the last half of the month there were records on several nights of small numbers of birds at Chicken Rock Light, English and Welsh Grounds Light-vessel, South Bishop Light (Pembroke), Skerries Light (Anglesea) and Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) in the west; Hanois Light (Guernsey), Anvil Point Light (Dorset), St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) and Dungeness Light (Kent) in the south; and Would Light-vessel (Norfolk), Winterton and Cromer Lights (Norfolk) in the east, while at the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk) flocks were twice noted going N.W. in the daytime.

During the first few nights of March heavy migrations were noted at

many light-stations from Spurn Light-vessel (Yorkshire) round the east coast to St. Catherine's and Hanois Lights in the south; there were also records on several nights from the stations before-mentioned on the west coast; the only day migrations reported were from Spurn Light-vessel, where flocks were noted going S.W. on the 6th, and from Shipwash Light-vessel, where flocks were noted going N.W. on the 2nd and 3rd. Between the 9th/10th and 20th/21st there were no records, probably owing to moonlight nights, but after the latter date they again became increasingly numerous towards the end of the month. During this period the records from the west coast were the more numerous, observations coming from most stations between Chicken Rock Light in the north to Bishop Rock in the Scilly Isles, and from there along the south coast to Dungeness (Kent); there were rather fewer records from the east coast lights. Of day migrations, there were records of flocks going N. and N.W. at Cromer (Norfolk) on the 25th and 31st, some to the W.S.W. at the Shipwash Light-vessel on the 28th, and a few to the east at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel on the 30th. On the coast of N.E. Suffolk flocks were noted going N. and smaller numbers to the N.E. and E. on several days during March, while on the Sussex coast numbers were reported going N.E. on the 23rd. On the 29th/30th some were killed at the Mull of Galloway Light (Wigtown).

On the last few nights of March and the first few days of April the migratory movement appeared to be at its height, and this species was reported from twenty-two different lights all round the coast from Chicken Rock in the west to Spurn in the east, no fewer than thirteen stations recording it on the night of the 1st/2nd of April. On the 2nd/3rd many Starlings were noticed migrating inland in Wiltshire. After the 4th/5th there were very few records from light-stations at night, but on the 25th/26th and 26th/27th of April some were again noted at the Chicken Rock and Skerries Lights and at the English and Welsh Grounds Light-vessel. Of the day observations, many were noted at Bardsey Light on the 1st going north, and a few at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel going east; large flocks were flying west in Devon on the 6th, many were recorded flying west at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 12th and to the N.W. on the 14th, while at Coquet Light (Northumberland) migratory flocks were noted on several days. Up to the 13th of April flocks were noted on the coast of N.E. Suffolk going for the most part north, but some were seen going N.E. or E. and once to the S.E. On the Holderness coast (Yorkshire), on the other hand, practically no migrants were observed between the 14th and 18th of April.

Migratory flocks were seen in Derbyshire on the 22nd and 23rd of April and on the coasts of Sussex on the 30th and Suffolk on the 8th of May.

THE JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).

All the records of the Jackdaw were received from the Suffolk coast, but it is probable that many lightship records of "Rooks" and "Crows" relate also to this species. The earliest migratory movements were noted on the 2nd of March and continued on all suitable days until the 22nd of April. On that part of the coast (Lowestoft) there would appear to be two lines of migration; the majority of the flocks (which generally included Rooks) collected on the coast fields, often after having arrived from the west (inland), and then proceeded east or south-east, quite independently of the direction of the wind. Now and then a single flock was noted going due south. On seven days between the 30th of March and the 22nd of April (only) flocks were observed to take a N. or N.E. direction, while on the 10th of April flocks were also noted going N.E. in the south of Suffolk. Fog or haze at sea appeared to stop migration, and no movement seemed to take place during N.E. gales with snow; a few birds, however, were seen to start on migration in the face of a strong east wind, but this acted as a deterrent to the majority.

THE ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*).

THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

As the light-keepers do not as a rule distinguish between these two species, and as they are generally associated while on migration, they are treated under one heading.

On the 3rd of February a flock arrived on the coast of S.E. Suffolk and on the 28th and following days flocks were reported as flying N.W. past the Shipwash and Kentish Knock Light-vessels, and at the latter station again on the 11th of March. Migration was first noticed at Lowestoft (N.E. Suffolk) on the 2nd of March, and on most days during that month and up to the 22nd of April flocks of Rooks, with Hooded Crows and Jackdaws, collected on the coast fields, often coming from the west on migration. These generally departed in an easterly direction, though some went S.E. This movement was also observed at the Corton Light-vessel (Suffolk). On six days between the 30th of March and the 22nd of April (only), as in the case of the Jackdaw, flocks were observed going N. or N.E. The remarks made above (*vide* Jackdaw) with regard to the weather apply equally to these two species. In N.W. Suffolk numbers of Rooks were seen during the latter part of March collecting or moving off to the east. Flocks were seen at Coquet Island (Northumberland) going west on the 23rd and 31st of March and on the 8th and 17th of April, while at South Bishop Light (Pembroke) a few were noticed going east on the 25th of March. The only other record in the west came from Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire), where two birds were noted going

E. on the 1st of April. In S.E. Suffolk flocks of Rooks were noted going N.E. on the 10th and 12th and a few Hooded Crows on the 7th, the last being seen there on the 18th of April.

On the Holderness coast (Yorkshire) between the 14th and 18th of April an observer noted that several flocks of Hooded Crows arrived from the north and proceeded S. or S.E. (one flock S.W.), while a few Rooks were also noted coasting to the S. or S.W. During the same period flocks were also noted at the Spurn Light-vessel (Yorkshire) going S.W. On the 12th and 15th flocks were recorded at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel going W.N.W.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

The observations on the movements of this species were almost entirely made at the light-stations.

In January there were a few records probably relating to weather-migrants; thus on the 3rd/4th one was killed at Hanois Light (Guernsey), on the 21st/22nd several occurred at the English and Welsh Grounds Light-vessel (Bristol Channel) and a few at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire), and again at the latter light on the 22nd/23rd, 27th/28th and 30th/31st.

At the end of the first week in February small numbers were again migrating on the west coast, being recorded at the S. Bishop and Smalls Lights (Pembroke) on the 4th/5th and 6th/7th. On the east coast larger numbers were seen at the Leman and Ower Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 4th/5th, while on the following morning a flock was seen travelling E.S.E. On nearly every night from the 8th to the 14th fairly large numbers were noted at this station, and on three nights a few were seen at the Skerries Light (Anglesey) and on one night at the Smalls Light. On the 17th/18th migration was again recorded at the Smalls Light and at Cromer Light (Norfolk), and on the 18th/19th again at the Smalls Light and at the Would Light-vessel (Norfolk). On the 24th/25th many were recorded at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel and on 25th/26th a few at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) and the Shambles Light-vessel (Dorset). On the 26th/27th a few were noted at Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man), the Kentish Knock Light-vessel and the Skerries Light, and on the following day two flocks were observed going W.N.W. at the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk). On the 29th/30th several were killed at Tarbatness Light (Moray Firth) and Mull of Galloway Light (Wigtown).

During the first ten days of March the records became more frequent, and particularly so on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd; numbers were noted on the east coast at Cromer Light, and the Kentish Knock, Shipwash, Outer Gabbard and Longsand Light-vessels, while a few occurred on the west at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon), the English and

Welsh Grounds Light-vessel and Chicken Rock Light. Those noted at the Shipwash Light-vessel during the day were going W. and N.W., while a few at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel were flying W.S.W. On several days during that month birds on passage were noted on Coquet Island (Northumberland), and on the 23rd and 31st flocks were seen there passing to the west, while a few going N. and N.W. were seen at Cromer Light on the 25th.

After the second week of March there were no further night records until the last ten days of the month. On the 21st/22nd several were noted at Helwick Light-vessel (Bristol Channel), and on the following night at Portland Bill Light (Dorset) and Longships Light (Cornwall). On the nights of the 23rd and 24th a few were seen at Bardsey Light, and during the last four or five nights of the month many were recorded at the South Bishop Light, a few at the Skerries, Chicken Rock and Bardsey Lights in the west, and at St. Catherine's and Hanois Lights in the south.

On the 1st of April Sky-Larks were noted flying north on the coast of N.E. Suffolk, and on the same day a few were passing Morecambe Bay Light-vessel to the east; on that night numbers were recorded at South Bishop Light and a few at Bardsey and Chicken Rock Lights and Morecambe Light-vessel, while on the subsequent night many occurred at Chicken Rock and Portland Bill Lights. During the next few days some were noted on passage on Coquet Island, the directions of flight being given as west and north. On several days between the 11th and 17th flocks were noted flying S.W. past the Spurn Light-vessel (Yorkshire), and numbers passed the Kentish Knock going W. or W.N.W. Odd birds were noted at the Skerries Light on several nights during April and the last on the 15th/16th of May.

THE GANNET (*Sula bassana*).

The Gannet was first seen off the Isle of Man on the 13th of February. The earliest birds returning to the Bass Rock were noted passing north off the Northumberland coast on the 11th of March, while the main body were seen passing there in flocks all day on the 31st and on the 4th, 5th and 12th of April, and the rearguard on the 17th.

THE SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*).

March	15th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), fifteen seen.
"	18th.	Marbury (Cheshire), one male seen.
April	1st.	Marbury, three seen.
"	8th.	Bellfields Reservoir (Staffordshire), several pairs.
"	9th & 12th.	Northwich (Cheshire), male passing.

April	13th.	Brentwood (Essex), five passing.
„	16th.	Romney Marsh, eight pairs resident.
„	23rd.	Bowdon (Cheshire), four passing.

THE PINTAIL (*Dafila acuta*).

March	11th.	Brentwood (Essex), pair seen.
„	15th & 16th.	Rostherne (Cheshire), male seen.
April	10th.	Coquet Lt. (Northumberland), three seen and one killed at 6 P.M.
„	17th.	Beaulieu (Hampshire), a pair seen.

THE TEAL (*Nettion crecca*).

April	8th.	Bellfields Reservoir (Staffordshire), several seen.
„	13th.	Brentwood (Essex), male seen.
„	14th.	Crowhurst (Sussex), two males passing.
„	16th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), three pairs, resident.
„	22nd.	Romney Marsh, eight pairs.

THE WIGEON (*Mareca penelope*).

Feb.	—	Yealm Estuary (S. Devonshire), winter-residents estimated at 700 to 800.
„	28th.	S.E. Suffolk, immense numbers congregating.
March	1st.	S.E. Suffolk, all gone.
„	6th.	Pevensy (Sussex), one passing.
„	24th & 30th.	Yealm Estuary, 330 seen.
April	7th.	Yealm Estuary, about 50 seen.
„	8th.	Bellfields Reservoir (Staffordshire), several.
„	9th.	Northwich (Cheshire), male passing.
„	10th.	Brentwood (Essex), eight passing.
„	15th.	Yealm Estuary, all gone.
„	16th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), flock of thirty seen.
„	22nd.	Romney Marsh, ten pairs seen.
„	26th.	Yealm Estuary, four males passing; Cley (Norfolk), three seen.
May	1st to 7th.	Cley, many in the marshes all the week.
„	6th.	Silverdale (Lancashire), large flocks flying N.E. from 8 to 10 P.M.
„	27th.	Walbeswick (Suffolk), seven passing.

THE COMMON POCHARD (*Fuligula ferina*).

Jan.	15th.	Poole (Dorset), winter-residents, about fifty.
April	1st.	Maidenhead (Berkshire), three seen.

April	8th.	Bellfields Reservoir (Staffordshire), several seen.
"	12th.	Northwich (Cheshire), a few seen.
"	18th.	Havant (Hampshire), three seen.
"	19th.	Northwich, none; Havant, none.
"	22nd.	Romney Marsh (Kent), three females passing.
May	4th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), one passing.

THE GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula glaucion*).

Jan.	15th.	Poole (Dorset), male seen.
"	23th.	Rostherne (Cheshire), one seen.
"	27th.	Oakmere (Cheshire), three seen.
April	1st.	Marbury (Cheshire), six seen.
"	8th.	Bellfields Reservoir (Staffordshire), several pairs; Delamere (Cheshire), six passing.
"	12th.	Northwich (Cheshire), two seen.
"	19th to 22nd, 25th, 27th & 28th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), two to four each day.
"	23th.	
"	23th.	Blagdon Lake (Somerset), pair seen.

THE COMMON SCOTER (*Ædemia nigra*).

March	4th.	Kentish Knock Lt.-v. (45 miles E. by N. from the mouth of the Thames), several flying S.E. at 10.30 A.M.
"	6th.	Pevensey (Sussex), many flocks seen.
"	21st.	Pevensey, very few seen.
April	2nd/3rd.	Marlborough (Wiltshire), one killed.
"	18th.	Dungeness (Kent), numbers flying N.E.
May	7th.	Hemsworth Dam (Yorkshire), one seen.
"	14th.	Breydon (Norfolk), male seen.

THE GOOSANDER (*Mergus merganser*).

Jan.	8th.	Marbury (Cheshire), eight seen.
Feb.	27th.	Bodiam (Sussex), male shot.
March	18th.	Bowdon (Cheshire), seven seen.
April	14th.	Marbury, five (the last) seen.
"	28th.	Blagdon Lake (Somerset), a pair seen.

THE RING-DOVE (*Columba palumbus*).

Jan.	25th/26th.	English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v. (Somerset), one killed at 2.45 A.M.
March	1st/2nd.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed between 12 and 4 A.M.

March	5th/6th.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), several between 11 P.M. and dawn.
„	12th.	Wareham (Dorset), several large flocks arrived from S.W.
April	15th.	S. Yorkshire coast, one in bents by sea.
„	18th.	S. Yorkshire coast, two in bents by sea and one flying S.
May	1st/2nd.	Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), one killed at 2 A.M.

THE WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*).

Mar.	22nd/23rd.	Portland Lt. (Dorset), one killed between 12 and 6 A.M.
„	23rd/24th.	Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), one killed at 5 A.M.; St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), four at 1 A.M.; Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), two at the lantern.
„	27th/28th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), three killed between 12 and 4 A.M.
„	29/30th.	Bardsey Lt., about sixty seen and thirty killed between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M.; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), several at midnight.
„	30th/31st.	Bardsey Lt., about fifty seen and thirty killed after midnight.
April	1st/2nd.	Bardsey Lt., about thirty seen and twelve killed at 2.30 A.M.; St. Catherine's Lt., many between 12 and 3 A.M.
„	2nd/3rd.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), one killed at 11 P.M.; Portland Lt., many between 11 P.M. and dawn.
„	19th/20th.	Bardsey Lt., two killed at 10.30 P.M.
„	30th/May 1st.	Bardsey Lt., many from 12 P.M. to dawn.
May	15th.	Skerries Lt., four on the island at 10 A.M.
„	24th/25th.	Skerries Lt., one killed at 10 P.M.

THE STONE-CURLEW (*Edicnemus scolopax*).

March	25th.	Eastleigh (Hampshire), first seen.
„	27th.	Downton (Wiltshire), first seen.
April	2nd.	Laverstoke (Hampshire), first seen.
„	8th.	Buckholt (Hampshire), three pairs seen.
„	11th.	S.E. Suffolk, several pairs seen; Aldringham (Suffolk), two seen.
„	14th.	S.E. Suffolk, increase.
„	15th.	Havant (Hampshire), pair on breeding-ground.
„	18th.	S.E. Suffolk, full numbers.
May	6th.	Havant, one egg found.
„	15th.	S.W. Suffolk, eggs found.

THE RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticola*).

- Feb. 25th. N.W. Suffolk, returned to nesting-haunts.
 March 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvonshire), one killed at 11 P.M.
 April 26th. Cley (Norfolk), numbers resident, laying.
 „ 30th. Tring (Hertfordshire), three passing.
 May 5th. Bedford, one passing.
 „ 7th. Northwich (Cheshire), one passing.
 „ 19th & 20th. Tring, one passing.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

- Feb. 7th to 11th. Knutsford (Cheshire), flock of twenty to thirty seen.
 „ 15th. Barnard Castle (Yorkshire), first arrived at nesting-ground.
 „ 21st. Nr. Struan (Perthshire), first bird arrived at nesting-ground.
 March 1st. Nr. Struan, main body arrived; Otterburn (Northumberland), two passing.
 „ 3rd/4th. Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), twelve at lantern all night.
 „ 4th & 5th. Otterburn, many passing.
 „ 18th. Martock (Somerset), thirteen passing.
 „ 23rd. Martock, one only.
 „ 25th & 27th. Plymouth (Devonshire), numbers seen.
 „ 28th. Plymouth, one only.
 „ 31st/Apr. 1st. Bangor (Carnarvonshire) and Mere (Cheshire), many heard flying N. from dark to midnight.
 April 1st. Warminster (Wilts), fifty passing.
 „ 1st/2nd. Bangor and Mere, many flying N. from dark to midnight.
 „ 3rd/4th. Dungeness Lt. (Kent), many from 9 to 10 P.M.
 „ 4th. Plymouth, a few passing.
 „ 6th. Plymouth, two seen; Haileybury (Hertfordshire), numbers; Altrincham (Cheshire), about 150 in passing flocks.
 „ 9th. Exminster (S. Devonshire), a very large flock.
 „ 11th & 12th. Bowdon (Cheshire), numbers (winter-residents).
 „ 13th. Holderness (Yorkshire), all gone.
 „ 14th. Exminster, 274 counted.
 „ 16th. Carlisle (Cumberland) to Hexham (Northumberland), large flocks on hills.
 „ 18th. Ashley (Cheshire), flock of 150 passing.

- April 20th. Bowdon, decrease.
 „ 23rd. Exminster, decrease; Carlisle to Hexham, flocks of 200 to 300.
 „ 24th. Hunstrete (Somerset), numbers.
 „ 24th/25th. Beverley (Yorkshire), large numbers passing all night.
 „ 25th/26th. Chicken Rock Lt., twenty at lantern all night.
 „ 28th. Carlisle to Hexham, decrease.

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

- Feb. 15th. Topsham (S. Devonshire), twelve arrived (first seen for weeks).
 „ 23rd. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvonshire), some on the island all day.
 „ 28th. S.E. Suffolk, two arrived from S.E.
 March 5th/6th. Dungeness Lt. (Kent), several between 11 P.M. and dawn.
 „ 22nd/23rd. Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), several at 4 A.M.
 „ 23rd/24th. Morecambe Bay Lt.-v. (Lancashire), a flock round the lantern.
 „ 24th/25th. Bardsey Lt., heard passing at 1 A.M.
 „ 27th/28th. S. Bishop Lt. (Pembrokeshire), many, apparently coming from S.E., from 1 to 2 A.M.
 „ 28th. Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), one killed.
 „ 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt., a few at 11 P.M. and flocks seen flying S. at sunrise; S. Bishop Lt., many, apparently coming from S.E., between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M.; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), several at 9.10 P.M.
 „ 30th. Lowestoft (Suffolk), fifteen flying N.
 „ 30th/31st. S. Bishop Lt., many, apparently from the S.E., at 3 P.M.; Start Lt. (Devonshire), several from 11 to 11.45 P.M.; Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), several from 12 P.M. to dawn.
 „ 31st/Apr. 1st. Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), one at 11 P.M.; S. Bishop Lt., many, apparently coming from S.E., at 3 A.M.; Cromer Lt., great numbers from 8 to 12 P.M.; Winterton Lt. (Norfolk), heard passing at 1.30 A.M.
 April 20th. Bardsey Lt., large flock on the island all day.
 „ 27th/28th. Hexham (Northumberland), many passing W. from 9.45 P.M. to dawn.
 May 19th. Outer Dowsing Lt.-v., two passing and fell in the sea at 10 A.M.

THE TURNSTONE (*Streptilas interpres*).

- Mar. 21st to 24th. Plymouth (Devonshire), a few winter-residents.
 „ 25th. Plymouth, flock of forty newly arrived.
 April 6th. Plymouth, twenty-eight seen.
 „ 7th to 13th. Plymouth, none.
 „ 14th. Plymouth, three seen.
 „ 16th. Nr. Plymouth, sixteen seen.
 „ 18th. Romney Marsh (Kent), one seen.
 „ 24th. Plymouth, many newly arrived.
 „ 26th. Plymouth, all gone.
 May 1st, 3rd & 5th. { Plymouth, many.
 „ 10 to 11th. Cley (Norfolk), few.
 „ 20th & 21st. Hilbre Island (Cheshire), many.
 „ 28th. Walbeswick (Suffolk), one seen.

THE OYSTER-CATCHER (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

- Feb. 17th. Exmouth (Devonshire), twenty seen.
 March 4th. Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), one at lantern at 6.30 A.M.
 „ 13th. & 17th. Coquet Island Lt. (Northumberland), two on the island.
 April 1st/2nd. Mere (Cheshire), many heard passing N., from dark to midnight.
 „ 8th to 11th. Rye (Sussex), flock seen.
 „ 29th. Exmouth, five seen.

THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*).

- March 1st/2nd. Spurn Lt.-v. (Yorkshire), three at 7 P.M.
 „ 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), fifteen between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M.
 „ 30th/31st. Bardsey Lt., twenty between 12 P.M. and dawn.
 April 2nd/3rd. Marlborough (Wiltshire), some passing (one killed).
 „ 12th. Holderness (Yorkshire), one passing.
 „ 14th. S. Yorkshire coast, two passing.
 „ 15th & 29th. Holderness, one passing each day.

THE COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago cælestis*).

- Feb. 14th/15th. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one killed at 12.15 A.M.
 „ 26th/27th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a few at 3 A.M.

- Mar. 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt., two killed at 11 P.M.
 „ 30th/31st. Bardsey Lt., a few from 12 P.M. to dawn.
 April 1st/2nd. Bardsey Lt., one killed at 2.30 A.M.
 „ 2nd/3rd. Marlborough (Wiltshire), many passing, some killed.
 „ 14th. S.E. Sussex, many newly arrived; S. Yorkshire coast,
 one passing.
 „ 20th. S.E. Sussex, decrease.
 „ 22nd. Romney Marsh (Kent), many.
 „ 30th. S.E. Sussex, two pairs only.

THE JACK SNIPE (*Gallinago gallinula*).

- March 26th. Caerleon (Monmouthshire), one killed on telephone
 wires.
 Apr. 14th & 20th. S.E. Sussex, one seen.
 „ 15th/16th. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), three at midnight.
 „ 16th. Fritton (Suffolk) and Abergwessin (Brecon), one seen.
 „ 18th. S. Yorkshire coast, one passing.

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

- April 19th. Bowdon (Cheshire), one passing.
 „ 24th/25th. Beverley (Yorkshire), heard passing.
 „ 27th. Rothbury (Northumberland), arrived at breeding-
 ground.
 May 1st/2nd. St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed between
 10.30 P.M. and dawn.
 „ 4th. Northwich (Cheshire), three passing.
 „ 11th. Marbury (Cheshire), one passing.
 „ 13th. Romney Marsh (Kent), a flock passing; Castletown
 (Isle of Man), two or three seen.
 „ 16th. Castletown, increase.
 „ 19th. Castletown, decrease.
 „ 20th. Tring (Hertfordshire), one passing; Hilbre Island
 (Cheshire), numbers.
 „ 21st. Hilbre Island, decrease.

THE PURPLE SANDPIPER (*Tringa striata*).

The only observations received on this species were from the neighbourhood of Plymouth (S. Devon). A few birds that arrived there on the 25th, 27th and 29th of March had all passed on between the latter date and the 5th of April. Five more arrived on the 12th and remained till the 14th, and one until the 16th. After that date no more were seen until the 1st of May (one), and three more arrived on the 3rd.

THE KNOT (*Tringa canutus*).

- Feb. 26th/27th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one killed at 3 A.M.
 Mar. 30th/31st. Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), nine at 11 P.M.
 May 11th. Cley (Norfolk), a few arrived, passing.
 „ 14th. Breydon (Norfolk), one or two seen; Rye (Sussex),
 some passing.

THE SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

- April 8th to 11th. Rye (Sussex), from one to five seen each day.
 „ 27th/28th. Hexham (Northumberland), flocks flying W., between
 9.45 P.M. and dawn.
 May 7th. Northwich (Cheshire), one passing.
 „ 16th. Rye (Sussex), a few passing.
 „ 20th. Hilbre Island (Cheshire), twelve passing.
 „ 21st. Hilbre Island, all gone.

THE GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*).

- April 17th, }
 18th, 20th to } Wells (Somerset), one or two seen each day.
 23rd, 30th. }
 April 19th. Salisbury (Wiltshire), one seen.
 „ 30th. Downton (Wiltshire), one seen.
 May 5th. Fakenham (Suffolk), one passing.
 „ 12th. Castlecombe (Wiltshire), one seen.
 „ 14th. Romney Marsh (Kent), two seen.

THE COMMON REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).

- Feb. 12th. Stanford Bridge (Yorkshire), a pair returned to
 breeding-ground.
 March 12th. Nr. Lingfield (Surrey), two passing.
 „ 26th. Stone (Staffordshire), three pairs arrived on nesting-
 ground.
 „ 30th. Plymouth (Devonshire), last seen.
 April 1st to 7th. Cheshire, numbers passing.
 „ 2nd. Cheadle (Staffordshire), a pair returned to nesting-
 ground; Ribble Marshes (Lancashire), many passing.
 „ 2nd/3rd. Abergwessin (Brecon), heard passing at 10 P.M.
 „ 3rd. Crowhurst (Sussex), many passing.
 „ 9th. Northwich (Cheshire), one or two passing.
 „ 14th. Crowhurst, three resident pairs only.
 „ 12th to 26th. Cheshire, one or two passing.
 May 1st. Cley (Norfolk), large numbers.
 „ 2nd. Cley, decrease to normal resident numbers.

THE BAR-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa lapponica*).

Apr.	8th to 10th.	Rye (Sussex), eight seen.
	„ 11th & 17th.	Rye, one only.
May	4th.	Cley (Norfolk), four or five passing.
	„ 8th.	Worthing (Sussex), seven passing.
	„ 9th.	Cley, eleven passing.
	„ 10th & 11th.	Cley, increase each day.
	„ 14th.	Breydon (Norfolk), 100 or more seen.
	„ 16th.	Rye, many passing.
	„ 20th.	Walbeswick (Suffolk), four seen.
June	4th.	Easton (Suffolk), five or six seen.

THE CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

Jan.	29th/30th.	English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v. (Somerset), two, apparently flying N., at 11.30 P.M.
Feb.	21st.	Struan (Perthshire), first returned to nesting-ground.
	„ 23rd.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a flock on the island all day, one struck at 5 P.M.
	„ 26th/27th.	Bardsey Lt., a few at 3 A.M.
March	1st.	Struan, main arrival at nesting-ground.
	„ 2nd/3rd.	Silverdale (Lancashire), many flying N. all night; Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), numbers round the lantern.
	„ 3rd/4th.	Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), twenty at the lantern all night.
	„ 5th/6th.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), several from 11 P.M. to dawn.
	„ 8th.	Barnard Castle (Yorkshire), first returned to nesting-ground.
	„ 11th.	English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v., seven flying N. at 6 P.M.; Whittinghame (Northumberland), paired and settled.
	„ 13th.	English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v., one flying N. at 11 A.M.
	„ 22nd.	Tunbridge Wells (Kent), heard passing between 10.30 and 11 P.M.
	„ 24th/25th.	Bardsey Lt., heard passing at 1 A.M.
	„ 27th/28th.	S. Bishop Lt. (Pembroke), many, apparently from the S.E., from 1 to 2 A.M.
	„ 29th/30th.	Chicken Rock Lt., twelve at the lantern all night; Bardsey Lt., flocks flying S. at dawn; S. Bishop Lt., many, apparently from S.E., from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M.; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), many at the lantern all night.
	„ 30th.	Morecambe Bay Lt.-v., two passing at noon.

- March 30th/31st. Bardsey Lt., a few from 12 P.M. to dawn and flocks flying S. at dawn; S. Bishop Lt., many, apparently coming from the S.E., at 3 A.M.
- „ 31st/Apr.1st. Chicken Rock Lt., twelve at the lantern all night; S. Bishop Lt., many, apparently coming from the S.E., at 3 A.M.; Bangor (Carnarvon), Colwyn Bay (Denbigh) and Mere (Cheshire), many heard passing N. from dark to midnight.
- April 1st/2nd. Bangor, Colwyn Bay and Mere, many heard passing N. from dark to midnight.
- „ 2nd/3rd. Chicken Rock Lt., twenty at the lantern all night; Marlborough (Wiltshire), many flying N.
- „ 3rd/4th. Dungeness Lt., several from 11 P.M. to dawn.
- „ 23rd/24th. Sidmouth (Devonshire), many passing N.E.
- „ 24th/25th. Beverley (Yorkshire), great numbers passing.
- „ 26th. Bowdon (Cheshire), one passing.
- „ 27th/28th. Hexham (Northumberland), many passing W. between 9.45 P.M. and dawn.
- „ 30th/May1st. Hexham, many heard passing.
- May 6th. Silverdale, large flocks passing N.E. between 8 and 10 P.M.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phaeopus*).

- April 14th. Hayling Island (Hampshire), three or four seen.
- „ 18th. Terrington (Norfolk), six passing N.
- „ 21st. Penrhyndeudraeth (Merioneth), first seen.
- „ 22nd. Exmouth (S. Devonshire), single birds passing.
- „ 23rd. N.E. Lincoln coast, one passing N.
- „ 26th. Porlock Hill (Devonshire), a pair seen.
- „ 28th. Penrhyndeudraeth, six seen.
- „ 29th. Cley (Norfolk), a few arrived.
- „ 30th. Penrhyndeudraeth, one only; Exmouth, twenty-two seen.
- May 1st. Plymouth (Devonshire), heard passing; Castletown (Isle of Man), six seen.
- „ 1st/2nd. Plymouth, heard passing.
- „ 5th. Plymouth, ten or twelve seen.
- „ 6th. Exmouth, twenty-eight seen.
- „ 7th. Kingsbridge (S. Devonshire), many on estuary; Burton Marshes (Cheshire), twenty seen.
- „ 10th. Cley, increase.
- „ 10th/11th. Topsham (S. Devonshire), heard passing.
- „ 11th. Cley, further increase.
- „ 12th. Llanishen (Glamorgan), two passing.

May	14th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), many; Breydon (Norfolk), large numbers.
„	14th/15th.	Campbeltown (Argyll), heard passing.
„	15th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), one flying N. and two to the W. Bradfield (Essex), six seen.
„	16th.	Castletown, increase.
„	17th.	Penrhyndeudraeth, increase; Castletown, decrease.
„	17th/18th.	Tring (Hertfordshire), several passing at 10.45 P.M.
„	18th.	Penrhyndeudraeth, all gone.
„	19th/20th.	Lowestoft, several passing at midnight.
„	20th.	Bradfield, decrease.
„	23rd.	Emsworth (Hampshire), twenty seen.
„	28th.	Clyde, one flying N.
June	4th.	Orford (Suffolk), two seen.

THE BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).

April	16th.	Rye Harbour (Sussex), one shot.
„	18th.	Nr. Kilmalcolm (Renfrew), one shot.
„	19th.	Frensham (Surrey), one seen; Ringwood (Hampshire), two seen; Foxbar (Renfrew), one seen.
„	20th.	W. Surrey, one passing; Rostherne (Cheshire), one passing.
„	29th.	Nr. Lincoln, one passing.
May	11th.	Brentwood (Essex), five passing.
„	15th.	Arlingham (Gloucestershire), twelve passing.
„	18th.	Arlingham, two passing.
„	28th.	Tring (Hertfordshire), two passing.
June	9th.	Nr. Woburn (Bedfordshire), one passing.

THE SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaea*).

Sandwich Terns were first noticed passing N. along the Northumberland coast on the 3rd of April, while flocks were passing continuously all day on the 15th and the 21st. A dozen passing birds were seen on the S.E. Suffolk coast on the 24th.

THE ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna macrura*).

Arctic Terns were first seen passing N. along the Northumberland coast on the 7th of April, and flocks of them accompanied the Sandwich Terns on the 15th and 21st (*suprà*). Single passing birds were recorded from Dungeness (Kent) on the 12th and from Merioneth on the 19th, while some 300 arrived at their breeding-station on the Welsh Skerries on the 4th of May.

THE HERRING-GULL (*Larus argentatus*).

A few were first seen flying N. along the Northumberland coast on the 17th of March, and these were followed by a strong migration in the same direction, lasting from the 20th to the 22nd, which was renewed on the 27th and on the 4th and 5th of April. Three were seen flying N. at Shrewsbury on the 16th, while during the first fortnight in May, and particularly during the first week, a strong westerly movement was in progress along the N. coast of Norfolk.

THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*).

The movements of this species along the Northumberland coast were the same as those of the Herring-Gull (*suprà*). Several were seen passing in Cheshire on the 21st and 22nd of April. An increase was observed in their numbers on the N. Norfolk coast on the 29th, and many were observed passing W. on the following day. A similar increase and westerly movement took place on the 1st and 2nd of May, and another westerly migration was in progress from the 8th to the 14th, but the numbers participating in it were not so large.

THE KITTIWAKE (*Rissa tridactyla*).

Kittiwakes returned to the neighbourhood of their nesting-places in the Calf of Man on the 5th of March. On the 11th and 17th the northward passage along the Northumberland coast was first noticed, while flocks were passing continuously all day on the 31st and on the 3rd, 5th, 12th and 21st of April. On the 27th/28th a single bird was killed against the telegraph-wires at Stone (Staffordshire).

THE COMMON GUILLEMOT (*Uria troile*).

Guillemots returned to the neighbourhood of their nesting-stations in the Calf of Man on the 5th of March. The northward passage up the Northumberland coast began on the 11th and was continued on the 17th, 27th, 31st, and on the 12th and 15th of April. A bird was caught in a garden at Ulverston (Lancashire) in the early morning of the 3rd of May.

THE MANX SHEARWATER (*Puffinus anglorum*).

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| Mar. 23rd/24th. | Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one killed at 9.30 P.M. |
| „ 24th/25th. | Bardsey Lt., two at 1 A.M. |
| „ 28th/29th. | S. Bishop Lt. (Pembrokeshire), twelve struck between 9 P.M. and 2 A.M. |
| „ 29th/30th. | Bardsey Lt., six at 11 P.M.; S. Bishop Lt., many between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M. |
| „ 30th/31st, { | S. Bishop Lt., many at 3 A.M. |
| „ 1st/Ap. 1st. { | |
| April 17th. | Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), one seen. |
| „ 26th. | Chicken Rock Lt., four seen. |

ISOLATED RECORDS

AND

SINGLE OBSERVATIONS.

- THE BLACK-THROATED THRUSH (*Turdus atrigularis*). Male shot at Wittersham (Kent), March 15th.
- THE ALPINE RING-OUZEL (*Turdus alpestris*). Male shot at Guestling (Sussex), May 23rd.
- THE ISABELLINE WHEATEAR (*Saxicola isabellina*). Male shot at Rye Harbour (Sussex), April 17th.
- THE WHITE-SPOTTED BLUETHROAT (*Cyanecula wolffi*). Several seen and two males shot at Pett (Sussex), May 15th and 17th.
- THE MARSH-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus palustris*). First heard (two) in Gloucestershire, May 16th.
- THE BLUE TITMOUSE (*Parus cæruleus*). One (British race), apparently migrating, S. Yorkshire coast, April 18th.
- THE WREN (*Troglodytes parvulus*). Small numbers passing on S. Yorkshire coast from April 15th to 18th.
- THE GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*). A pair at Wareham (Dorset) and twelve passing at Ulverstone (Lancashire) on March 5th. Winter-residents last seen in Hertfordshire, March 30th.
- THE BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla flava*). One flew on board H.M.S. 'Africa' in Knock Deep, 51° 42' N., 1° 35' E., on June 1st.
- THE ROCK-PIPIT (*Anthus obscurus*). Single birds were seen passing on the Sussex coast on March 6th and 21st, and on the Suffolk coast on March 12th and April 1st.
- THE GOLDEN ORIOLE (*Oriolus galbula*). One seen at Farnham (Surrey), April 19th.
- THE GREAT GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius excubitor*). Single birds obtained at Pett (Sussex) on January 18th and at Penybontfawr (Montgomery) on March 25th; two seen at Cheltenham (Gloucester), March 28th.
- THE SOUTHERN GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius meridionalis*). One shot at Pett (Sussex), January 2nd.
- THE WAXWING (*Ampelis garrulus*). Single birds seen near Hereford, January 3rd, at Bushey Heath (Hertfordshire), March 7th, and near Poole (Dorset), March 12th.

- THE COLLARED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa collaris*). Two males shot at Winchelsea (Sussex), May 12th and 13th.
- THE HAWFINCH (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). Single birds taken at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on March 30th/31st and April 28th/29th.
- THE GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*). Numerous flocks noted in Somerset and S.W. Kent on April 9th, and one or two passing migrants of the British race on the S. Yorkshire coast on the 15th, 16th and 18th.
- THE HOUSE-SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*). Passing migrants on the S. Yorkshire coast on April 14th.
- THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*). One flew on board H.M.S. 'Africa' in Knock Deep, 51° 42' N., 1° 35' E., on June 1st, and a second was captured on June 2nd at the same place.
- THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*). Large flocks seen at Brandon (Suffolk) on March 31st and April 1st, and single passing migrants in Staffordshire on April 7th, and in the Isle of Man on the 13th.
- THE MEALY REDPOLL (*Linota linaria*). A small flock at Cheadle (Cheshire) on January 23rd, and a single bird at Spurn Point (Yorkshire) on April 18th.
- THE BULLFINCH (*Pyrrhula europæa*). Considerable increase at Wareham (Dorset), March 12th.
- THE CORN-BUNTING (*Emberiza miliaria*). Summer-residents arrived at Edeyrn (Carnarvon), April 1st.
- THE YELLOW BUNTING (*Emberiza citrinella*). Large flocks passing at Bowdon (Cheshire), March 21st, 24th and 25th.
- THE SNOW-BUNTING (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). Two at S. Bishop Light (Pembroke), February 7th/8th; about twenty seen on Helvellyn (Cumberland), April 11th.
- THE SHORE-LARK (*Otocorys alpestris*). Three seen, S.E. Suffolk coast, January 9th.
- THE ALPINE SWIFT (*Cypselus melba*). One seen, Brockenhurst (Hampshire), May 28th.
- THE BEE-EATER (*Merops apiaster*). One seen, Pett (Sussex), April 7th (shot Winchelsea, 12th).
- THE SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*). One passing, Suffolk coast, April 12th.
- THE HEN-HARRIER (*Circus cyaneus*). One trapped, S.E. Suffolk, April 7th.
- THE WHITE-TAILED EAGLE (*Haliaëtus albicilla*). One seen, Wellington (Shropshire), April 2nd.
- THE SPARROW-HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*). A single bird passing N. up the Northumberland coast on April 9th.

- THE MERLIN (*Falco aesalon*). Single bird passing N. up the Suffolk coast on April 14th, and off the coast of S. Yorkshire on 18th.
- THE HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*). First seen, Downton (Wiltshire), April 30th.
- THE WHITE STORK (*Ciconia alba*). A single bird seen in Romney Marsh (Kent) in March, and one (probably the same) near Pevensey (Sussex) on April 9th, and at Littlehampton (Sussex) on May 6th.
- THE SPOONBILL (*Platalea leucorodia*). Single birds seen at Dungeness (Kent) on May 3rd and at Walberswick (Suffolk) on the 23rd and 24th.
- THE BRENT GOOSE (*Bernicla brenta*). Twelve passing N.E. at Dungeness (Kent), April 18th.
- THE COMMON SHELD-DUCK (*Tudorna cornuta*). A single bird passing at Rostherne (Cheshire) on April 17th, and six pairs returned to breeding-quarters in Holderness (Yorkshire), April 24th.
- THE MALLARD (*Anas boschas*). Many passing N.W. over Mere (Cheshire) from dark to midnight, April 1st/2nd.
- THE GADWALL (*Anas strepera*). A pair at Lingfield (Surrey), March 12th, and a single bird at Ringwood (Hampshire) on April 17th.
- THE GARGANEY (*Querquedula circia*). First seen (a pair), Downton (Wiltshire), April 15th.
- THE RED-CRESTED POCHARD (*Fuligula rufina*). A flock of fourteen to sixteen arrived at Boreham Bridge (Sussex) in mid-January, and examples were shot on the 17th and on February 5th.
- THE SCAUP-DUCK (*Fuligula marila*). A male present for previous three weeks at Cullercoats (Northumberland) joined by female on April 9th; both left on 10th.
- THE LONG-TAILED DUCK (*Harelda glacialis*). Male shot in Romney Marsh (Kent) on March 4th, and three others on 31st.
- THE VELVET-SCOTER (*Aedemia fusca*). One seen, Isles of Scilly, March 23rd.
- THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Mergus serrator*). Six seen, Bradfield (Essex), April 4th.
- THE MOORHEN (*Gallinula chloropus*). Single birds were killed at St. Bees Light (Cumberland), March 3rd/4th, at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) on the 29th/30th, and at Coquet Island Light (Northumberland) on the 30th/31st.
- THE COOT (*Fulica atra*). One at Dungeness Light (Kent) on March 5th/6th.
- THE CREAM-COLOURED COURSER (*Cursorius gallicus*). A pair seen (one shot), Pevensey Marshes (Sussex), May 5th.
- THE DOTTEREL (*Eudromias morinellus*). One passing, Blantyre (Clyde), May 25th.

- THE KENTISH PLOVER (*Ægialitis cantiana*). First seen, S.E. Sussex coast, April 8th.
- THE GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*). Many seen, Rye Harbour (Sussex), May 16th.
- THE RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*). One shot, Winchelsea (Sussex), May 15th.
- THE LITTLE STINT (*Tringa minuta*). Parties of six and ten seen on Sussex coast, March 28th and 30th.
- THE RUFF (*Machetes pugnax*). One seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), May 14th.
- THE WOOD-SANDPIPER (*Totanus glareola*). One seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), May 14th.
- THE GREENSHANK (*Totanus canescens*). Single birds seen at Cley (Norfolk) on April 28th and May 10th and 11th.
- THE BLACK-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa belgica*). One seen at Aldringham (Suffolk), April 14th.
- THE WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon leucoptera*). Two seen, Norfolk Broads, May 16th; seven, S.E. Sussex coast, May 29th.
- THE SOOTY TERN (*Sterna fuliginosa*). One found exhausted, Brighton (Sussex), April 24th.
- THE BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*). Passing to inland breeding-haunts in Northumberland for first time, March 11th.
- THE COMMON GULL (*Larus canus*). Westerly movement of small numbers, N. Norfolk coast, May 4th.
- THE PUFFIN (*Fratercula arctica*). Returned to nesting-ground on Annet (Isles of Scilly), March 22nd; flocks flying N. along Northumberland coast all day on April 12th and 15th.
- THE GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (*Colymbus glacialis*). One seen, Castletown (Isle of Man), May 16th.
- THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus arcticus*). One found dead, Winchelsea (Sussex), March 21st; one seen, Great Orme's Head (Carnarvon), April 30th.
- THE RED-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus septentrionalis*). One seen, Cley (Norfolk), May 2nd.

DETAILS OF THE CHIEF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE LIGHT- STATIONS DURING THE SPRING OF 1911.

- Jan. 3rd/4th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind N.E., light. Slight haze.
- „ 4th/5th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A Song-Thrush at 2 A.M. Wind S.E., light. Slight haze.
- „ 8th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 14th. Full Moon.
- „ 17th/18th. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings all night. Wind N.W. 3. Fog.
- „ 18th/19th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Three Starlings at 8 P.M. Wind W.S.W., fresh. Cloudy.
- „ 20th/21st. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Seven Starlings at 8 P.M. Wind S., fresh. Cloudy.
- „ 21st/22nd. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E.S.E. 2. Fog.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks at 8 P.M.
- „ 22nd. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 10 P.M.
- „ 26th/27th. *Smalls Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds between 2 and 5 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.

- Jan. 28th/29th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings at 7 P.M. Wind S.S.W., strong. Cloudy, with slight haze.
- „ 29th/30th. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Curlews passing N. at 11.30 P.M. Wind E. 5. Clear.
- „ 30th. New Moon.
- „ 30th/31st. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks at midnight.
- Feb. 2nd/3rd. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 3 and 4 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Hazy.
- „ 4th/5th. *Leman and Over Lt.-v.*—Many Redwings, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and Starlings between 10.20 P.M. and 3.50 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4 to S.W. 3. Rain to misty rain.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 1 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Hazy.
- „ 5th. *Leman and Over Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Sky-Larks and Starlings flying E.S.E. at 11.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Clear.
- South Bishop Lt.*—Flocks of “Linnets” and Chaffinches round the rock all day.
- „ 6th. Moon, First Quarter.
- 6th/7th. *Smalls Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks between 2 and 4 A.M. Wind N. 3. Hazy.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 11 P.M. Wind S.E. 2. Hazy.
- „ 7th/8th. *Leman and Over Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks with a few Blackbirds between 11.10 and 11.40 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Misty rain.
- South Bishop Lt.*—Two Snow-Buntings at 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Misty.
- 8th/9th. *Leman and Over Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks at 9.40 and 10.10 P.M. Wind W. 4. Overcast and raining.

- Feb. 8th/9th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks
(*contd.*). from 11.30 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. to S. 5.
Clear.
- „ 9th. *Skerries Lt.*—Several Blackbirds on the island at
dawn.
- „ 9th/10th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and Starlings
at 2.40 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Misty rain.
- „ 11th/12th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and Star-
lings at 4.10 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast and
raining.
- „ 13th. Full Moon.
- „ 14th/15th. *Leman and Ower Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and Star-
lings at 10.40 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Misty.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and Common
Snipes between 9.45 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. Wind N.W.
5. Clear.
- Smalls Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and
Sky-Larks.
- „ 17th/18th. *Smalls Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and
Sky-Larks.
- „ 18th/19th. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings
and smaller birds all night. Wind W.N.W. 6.
Passing showers.
- Smalls Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and
Sky-Larks.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Starlings at 11.45 P.M.
Wind W. 7. Clear and squally.
- Start Point Lt.*—Several Song-Thrushes at 1.0 A.M.,
apparently going W. Wind W.S.W. 6. Raining.
- Would Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at
8 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 6 & 7. Cloudy and raining.
- „ 19th/20th. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Starlings at 8 P.M. Wind
W. 7. Clear and squally.
- „ 20th/21st. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings and Starlings at
2 A.M. Wind S.W., fresh. Raining.

- Feb. 20th/21st. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 11 P.M. to midnight. Wind W.S.W. 5. Overcast.
- „ 21st. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 21st/22nd. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, apparently flying S., at 10.30 P.M. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.
- Hanois Lt.*—Several Song-Thrushes and Starlings at 11.30 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Clear.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes at 10 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 5. Raining.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Hanois Lt.*—Several Song-Thrushes and Starlings all night. Wind W.S.W. 6 & 7. Hazy and drizzling.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings between 11 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 6 to 8. Clear and squally.
- „ 23rd. *Bardsey Lt.*—Flocks of Curlews and Lapwings on the island all day. Wind W.S.W. 8. Misty rain.
- „ 24th. *Cromer Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings round the lighthouse all day. Wind W. 6. Cloudy.
- „ 24th/25th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Six Redwings at midnight. Wind W.N.W. 5. Overcast.
- Cromer Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings all night. Wind W.S.W. 4. Drizzling rain.
- English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Blackbirds at 9.30 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Mistle-Thrushes and many Sky-Larks from 2 to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Overcast and clear.
- „ 25th/26th. *Dungeness Lt.*—Three Mistle-Thrushes killed between 9 and 12 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 6. Heavy rain-squalls to fog at midnight.
- „ 26th/27th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Common Snipes, Knots and Curlews at 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 6. Overcast.

Feb. 26th/27th. *Hanois Lt.*—Several Song-Thrushes and Starlings all night. Wind N.W. 3. Dark and squally.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings with a few Mistle-Thrushes, Stone-chats and Sky-Larks, from midnight to 5 A.M. Wind E. 1. Overcast.

Shambles Lt.-v.—A few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. by W. 5. Fog.

„ 27th/28th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Redwings from midnight to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 7. Misty rain.

Chicken Rock Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind S., moderate. Overcast.

Dungeness Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings between 7 and 9 P.M. Wind S.W. 4 to W.S.W. 3. Dark with passing showers, starlight at 10 P.M.

Hanois Lt.—Several Song-Thrushes at 11 P.M. and 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Clear and dark.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Mistle-Thrushes and Sky-Larks from 1 to 5 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Overcast and clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes from midnight to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Raining.

Sherries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 10 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Misty rain.

„ 28th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at 10.40 and 10.50 A.M.; Song-Thrushes to the W. at 10.45 A.M. and 2 P.M.; many Starlings to the N.W. at 11.10 A.M. and 1.40 P.M., and a few “Rooks” to the N.W. at 1 P.M. Wind S.W. by S. 5 to S.S.W. 4. Overcast and raining.

„ 28th/Mar. 1st. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings between midnight and 3 A.M. Wind W. 5. Squally.

Chicken Rock Lt.—A few Redwings at midnight. Wind N.W., fresh. Clear.

Feb. 28th/Mar. 1st. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 11 P.M. Wind (contd.). S.W. 6 to N.W. 3. Passing rain and mist.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy, but clear.

March 1st. New Moon.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few "Rooks" and Starlings flying N.W. and Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks to the W. between 9.30 A.M. and 4 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 6 to W. 4. Clear.

„ 1st/2nd. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks with a few Song-Thrushes, from 1 to 5 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy, passing rain and clear.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes at midnight, flew to the W. at 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Raining.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Mistle-Thrushes, Song-Thrushes and a Ring-Dove from midnight to 4 A.M. Wind W. 4. Cloudy.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings between 10 and 11 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4 to S.W. by W. 4. Clear to misty.

Smith's Knoll Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds at 10 and 11 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Overcast.

Spurn Lt.-v.—Three Woodcocks at 7 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.

Start Lt.—A few Mistle-Thrushes at 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Misty rain.

Winterton Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings between 12.30 and 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to S.W. 5. Overcast to clear.

„ 2nd. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—A few "Rooks" and many Sky-Larks and Starlings flying N.W. between 7.40 A.M. and 4.10 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to W. by N. 4. Clear.

„ 2nd/3rd. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind W. 5. Cloudy.

- March 2nd/3rd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at midnight. Wind S.W., fresh. Overcast.
(*contd.*).
- Cromer Lt.*—Numbers of Starlings and Curlews all night. Wind W. 4. Overcast.
- Dunyness Lt.*—A few Mistle-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings between 10 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 5 to W. 3.
- English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks flying S. at 6.30 P.M.; a Blackbird killed at 2 A.M. Wind W. 3. Fog.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind W. 3. Overcast and foggy.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks at midnight, left to the N.W. at 4.30 A.M. Wind S. 3. Fog.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings from midnight to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Cloudy.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 7.40 to 11.10 P.M. Wind N.W. 3 to W. Clear.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and "large Plovers" between 2 and 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4 to S.W. 4. Clear.
- Smith's Knoll Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings, very tired, at midnight. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast and misty rain.
- „ 3rd. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and a few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and "Rooks" flying W. and N.W. between 7.30 and 11.45 A.M. Wind N.W. 2 to 1. Clear.
- 3rd/4th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Golden Plovers and Curlews all night. Wind S.W., fresh. Overcast.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks from 3 to 6 A.M. Wind W. 3. Overcast and clear.

March 3rd/4th. *Longsand Lt.-v.*—Several Starlings and Sky-Larks, apparently flying N.W., at 1 and 5 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 3 to W. 3. Fog.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Many Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 1 A.M., left to the E. at 5 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Starlings with a few Song-Thrushes (both races) and Blackbirds from sunset to sunrise. Wind W. 4. Overcast.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 7.10 to 11.20 P.M. Wind W. by N. 2 to S.W. 3. Overcast to clear.

„ 4th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Several “Crows” flying N.W. at 8 A.M. Several Sky-Larks to the W.S.W. at 10 A.M. and “Black Ducks” to the S.E. at 10.30 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Overcast and clear.

Shambles Lt.-v.—Five Pied Wagtails flying N. at 10 A.M. Wind W. by S. 4. Clear.

„ 4th/5th. *Dungeness Lt.*—Separate flocks of Mistle-Thrushes, Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings, apparently coming from the W., between 8.30 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Dark, clear and raining to N.N.W. 5 with heavy rain at 9.45 P.M. to drizzle at 10.15 P.M. and hazy at 2 A.M.

Hanois Lt.—Several Song-Thrushes and Meadow-Pipits between 11 P.M. and dawn. Wind W.S.W. to E.N.E. 6. Dark and squally with passing misty rain.

Smith's Knoll Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 7 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 4. Overcast and misty rain.

„ 5th. *Shambles Lt.-v.*—Two Pied Wagtails flying N. at 9.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.

„ 5th/6th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind W. Cloudy.

Dungeness Lt.—Numbers of Song-Thrushes from 10 to 11 P.M. and Mistle-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Ring-Doves, Lapwings, Curlews and a Coot from 11 to 4.30 A.M. Wind S. 4 to S.W. 3. Raining.

- March 5th/6th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings in the early morning. Wind S.W. 2. Dark and overcast.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 P.M. to 6 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 1 to 3. Cloudy, clear.
- Longsand Lt.-v.*—A few Mistle-Thrushes and Sky-Larks, apparently flying N.W., at 11 P.M. Wind N.W. by N. 1. Clear.
- „ 6th. *Spurn Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings flying S.W. at 8 A.M. and during the day. Wind W.S.W. 3. Misty.
- „ 6th/7th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Redwings at 2 A.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast.
- Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks all night. Wind S.W., light. Raining.
- Cromer Lt.*—Numbers of Starlings all night. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from midnight to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Cloudy.
- Would Lt.-v.*—Several Song-Thrushes at 10 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 1. Light haze.
- „ 7th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 7th/8th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Starlings at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Hazy.
- Start Lt.*—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast.
- „ 8th/9th. *Dungeness Lt.*—A few Redwings at 3.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Gloomy and dark.
- Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings, Starlings and Meadow-Pipits at 4.30 A.M. Wind N.W. to S.W. 4 and 5. Passing showers.
- „ 9th. *Coquet Lt.*—Several Sky-Larks on the island all day. Wind N.W. 6. Clear.
- „ 9th/10th. *Coquet Lt.*—Two Blackbirds at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Blue sky.

- Mar. 9th/10th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks.
(*contd.*). Wind S.W. 4. Cloudy, clear.
- „ 10th & 11th. *Cromer Lt.*—Numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks round
the lighthouse all day. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast.
- „ 14th. Full Moon.
- „ 15th. *Coquet Lt.*—Seven Sky-Larks flying N. at 1 P.M. Wind
N. 8. Cloudy and passing showers.
- „ 16th/17th. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Meadow-
Pipits, apparently flying S.W., at 3 A.M. Wind
E.S.E. 4. Fog.
- „ 18th/19th. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Blackbirds
flying N. at 6 P.M. Wind E. by N. 4. Misty
drizzle.
- Girdler Lt.-v.*—One Song-Thrush killed at 11 P.M.
Wind E. 4. Overcast.
- „ 20th/21st. *Dungeness Lt.*—One Starling struck at 5.30 A.M. Wind
N. 4.
- Longships Lt.*—A few Meadow-Pipits at 5 A.M. Wind
E.N.E. 4. Raining.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) at
4 A.M., apparently coming from S.E. Wind E. 3.
Clear.
- „ 21st/22nd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes,
Blackbirds and Starlings all night from 9 P.M. Wind
E. 5. Hazy.
- Helwick Lt.-v.*—Several Redbreasts and Sky-Larks,
apparently flying N., before midnight. Wind E.S.E.
3. Hazy.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 2.30 A.M.
Wind E.S.E. 4. Clear.
- Start Lt.*—Several Starlings, apparently flying N.W.,
and a Pied Wagtail killed at 11 P.M. Wind N.E. 2.
Clear and very dark.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Anvil Point Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes,
Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 10 P.M.
to daylight. Wind N.N.E. 4. Overcast and
misty.

Mar. 22nd/23rd. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Starlings and Lapwings at 4 A.M.
(*contd.*). Wind E. 4. Overcast and raining.

Dungeness Lt.—A few Starlings at 9 and 9.30 P.M.
Wind N.E. 4. Lightning and rain.

Longships Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and
Sky-Larks at 1 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Cloudy.

Nab Lt.-v.—One Redwing killed at 5 A.M. Misty

Portland Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Red-
breasts, Sky-Larks and Water-Rails from midnight
to 6 A.M. Wind N.E. 2 to 5. Cloudy and misty.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings from
midnight to 4 A.M. Wind E. 3. Overcast.

Start Lt.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings at 3 A.M.
Wind N. 3. Overcast.

Warner Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind
N.N.E. 2. Cloudy and passing showers.

„ 23rd. Moon, Last Quarter.

Coquet Lt.—Flocks of “Crows” and Sky-Larks flying
W. at 9 A.M. Wind E. 4. Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—A few “Linnets” and Chaffinches
flying E. from daylight to noon. A Pied Wagtail
seen at 2 P.M.

Girdler Lt.-v.—Two Starlings and a Redbreast on deck
at 6 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Misty rain.

„ 23rd/24th. *Bardsey Lt.*—One or two Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and
Manx Shearwaters at 9.30 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 5.
Overcast.

Coquet Lt.—A few Starlings at 4.30 A.M. Wind E. 4.
Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—A few Starlings from 11 P.M. to mid-
night. Wind N.E. 4 to 3. Dark and hazy.

Hanois Lt.—A few Starlings and Water-Rails, appar-
ently flying W., at 2 and 5 A.M. Wind N.E. 6.
Overcast.

Morecambe Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and a flock of
Lapwings at 11.30 P.M. and a Pied Wagtail at
4.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Clear.

Mar. 23rd/24th. *Nab Lt.-v.*—A Starling at 9 P.M. and a Song-Thrush
(*contd.*). at 6 A.M. Misty.

Portland Lt.—A few Redwings between 1 and 4 A.M.
Wind N.E. 5. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings
and Water-Rails at 3 A.M. Wind E. 3. Overcast.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Stonechats, apparently
coming from the S., at 2 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Hazy.

„ 24th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings flying S. at 9 A.M.
Wind N.E. by E. 5. Clear.

„ 24th/25th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds,
Starlings, Sky-Larks, Water-Rails, Lapwings, Cur-
lews and Maux Shearwaters at 1 A.M.; left apparently
to the S. Wind N.E. 3. Hazy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Starlings and Water-Rails at
midnight. Wind E.N.E. 5. Clear.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Redwings and Starlings,
coming apparently from the S., at 2.30 A.M. Wind
E.N.E. 5. Clear.

„ 25th. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Starlings and Sky-Larks flying
N. and N.W. all day. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast and
raining.

South Bishop Lt.—Three “Crows” flying E. at 9 A.M.
Clear.

„ 25th/26th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Meadow-Pipits
between 11 P.M. and 5 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 5 to
N.N.E. 6. Hazy.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind
N.E. 6. Overcast.

Girdler Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks flying S. at 9 A.M.
Wind E.N.E. 5 to 6. Overcast and raining.

„ 27th/28th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Starlings and Water-Rails from
midnight to 4 A.M. Wind E. 6. Cloudy and
squally.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches at 6 P.M.
Wind E. by N. 5. Clear.

Mar. 27th/28th. *Portland Lt.*—A few Blackbirds. Wind E. to E.N.E.
(*contd.*). 4. Cloudy and misty.

South Bishop Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Starlings, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews between 1 and 2 A.M., apparently coming from the S.E. Wind S.S.E. 4. Hazy.

„ 28th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—One Starling on board at 11 A.M.
Wind E. 3. Cloudy and misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—One Lapwing killed.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Starlings flying W.S.W. at 10 A.M. Wind E. 4. Clear.

„ 28th/29th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings from 10 P.M. to daybreak
Wind N.N.E. 4 to 3. Overcast.

Bishop Rock Lt.—A few Starlings from midnight to daylight. Wind S.E. 3. Overcast.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Redwings at 11.30 P.M.
Wind E. by S. 4. Drizzling.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Fog.

Skerries Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind E. 6. Clear.

South Bishop Lt.—Twelve Manx Shearwaters between 9 P.M. and 2 A.M.

Start Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Chiffchaffs and Starlings, apparently flying N., between 11.45 P.M. and 4.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4 to N.E. 5. Overcast.

„ 29th/30th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Chaffinches, Starlings and Water-Rails, with smaller numbers of Wheatears, Sky-Larks, Moorhens, Lapwings, Ringed Plovers, Woodcocks, Common Snipes and Manx Shearwaters from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast and raining.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings with smaller numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Sky-Larks and Curlews all night from 8.30 P.M. Wind E. 4. Hazy.

Mar. 29th/30th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Chiffchaffs, Meadow-Pipits, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 2 to 3 A.M. Wind E. 2 to N.E. 2. Misty.

Helwick Lt.-v.—Many Wheatears and a few Redwings, apparently flying N. Wind E.S.E. 4 to 3. Hazy.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Redbreasts between 1.30 and 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings, Lapwings, Water-Rails, Curlews and other "small birds" all night from 9 P.M. Wind E. 4 to E. by N. 3. Fog.

Skerries Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings at 4 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Fog and rain.

South Bishop Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews, with a few Wheatears (small race), Stonechats, Chaffinches and Manx Shearwaters from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M., apparently coming from the S.E. Wind E.N.E. 2. Showery.

Start Lt.—A very few birds seen; single Starlings killed at 9.45 and 10.30 P.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast.

„ 30th. New Moon.

Bardsey Lt.—Flocks of Lapwings and Curlews flying S. at sunrise.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—Five Starlings flying E. and one Meadow-Pipit on deck at 9 A.M., two Curlews round the ship at noon.

Nab Lt.-v.—A Pied Wagtail killed at 8 A.M. Misty.

„ 30th/31st. *Anvil Point Lt.*—Hundreds of Meadow-Pipits at midnight. Calm. Fog.

Bardsey Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, Starlings, Water-Rails, Woodcocks, and Common Snipes with a few Wheatears and Chaffinches from midnight till daybreak. Wind S. 3. Overcast and misty.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings with a few Mistle-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E. 2. Hazy.

Mar. 30th/31st. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Starlings and Lapwings from midnight till morning. Wind W.N.W. 3. Thick fog.

Dungeness Lt.—Many Starlings and a few Redwings at 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Dark and clear.

Hanois Lt.—A few Blackbirds, Wheatears, Pied Wagtails, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Knots between 8 and 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 2 to W. 2. Overcast.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 4.30 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Fog.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings from 10.30 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 2. Overcast.

Portland Lt.—Many Meadow-Pipits and Chaffinches all night. Wind S.E. 2 to W.S.W. 1. Fog.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes (Continental race), Blackbirds, Meadow-Pipits and Starlings, with a few Wheatears, Chiffchaffs, White Wagtails, Hawfinches and Sky-Larks from 2 A.M. to dawn. Wind W. 1. Overcast at times.

St. Tudwal Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings with a few Blackbirds all night. Wind W.S.W. to S.S.E. 2. Overcast and hazy.

South Bishop Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews, with a few Wheatears and Manx Shearwaters at 3 A.M., apparently coming from the S.E. Wind S. 4. Fog.

Start Lt.—A few Meadow-Pipits, Chaffinches, Starlings, "Plovers" and Lapwings between 10 and 11.45 P.M. Wind E. 2 to N.E. 2. Overcast.

„ 31st. *Bardsey Lt.*—Flocks of Water-Rails, Woodcocks, Common Snipes and Curlews passing south at day-break. Wind S. 3. Overcast and misty.

Coquet Lt.—Flocks of "Gulls," Kittiwakes, Gannets and Guillemots flying N. and Sky-Larks flying W. all day; five "Crows" to the W. at 3 P.M. Wind N. 5 to N.E. 4. Fog, to overcast and clear.

- March 31st. *Cromer Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings flying N. at 8.30 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Thick fog.
- Girdler Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks flying N.W. at 9 A.M. Calm. Overcast and misty.
- St. Tudwal Lt.*—A large flock of Starlings, a few Blackbirds and two Redbreasts on the island.
- „ 31st/Apr. 1st. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings at midnight and a Blackbird at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 3 to 1. Overcast.
- Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Ring-Ouzels, Wheatears, Lapwings and Curlews all night. Wind E. 5. Haze and rain.
- Cromer Lt.*—Numbers of Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Thick fog.
- Girdler Lt.-v.*—A few Sky-Larks flying S. at 5.30 A.M. Wind N. by E. 2. Fog.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Redwings at 10 P.M. and 3 A.M. Calm to N.N.W. 1. Fog to dense fog.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—One Blackbird at 1.15 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Clear.
- Nab Lt.-v.*—A few Meadow-Pipits at 10 P.M. Misty.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Mistle-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks between 10 P.M. and 4.15 A.M. Wind E. 4. Fog to clear.
- South Bishop Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks, Lapwings and Curlews, with a few Wheatears and Manx Shearwaters at 3 A.M., apparently coming from the S.E. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings and Lapwings from midnight to 2.30 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 1 to W. 1. Overcast, foggy to misty.
- April 1st. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large flocks of Starlings passing N. all day.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Five Starlings, four Sky-Larks and two “Crows” flying E.

April 1st/2nd. *Bardsey Lt.*—Many Starlings and Water-Rails with a few Mistle-Thrushes, Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and Common Snipes at 2.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Cloudy.

Chicken Rock Lt.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E. 5. Haze and rain.

English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.—A Chiffchaff at midnight. Wind E. 1. Misty.

Girdler Lt.-v.—Three Starlings at 4 A.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast and raining.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears, apparently flying E., from 10 to 10.30 P.M. Wind S.E. 1. Dark and raining.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Many Redwings and Starlings at 11 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast and raining.

Langness Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings at lantern.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Chaffinches at 1 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Overcast.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—Many Starlings, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and several "small birds" at 2.30 A.M. Wind N. 1. Clear

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Many Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind N. Clear and passing showers.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, Starlings and Water-Rails, with a few Blackbirds, Wheatears (small race) and Meadow-Pipits from midnight to 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast.

Selker Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Blackbirds at 2 A.M. Wind N. 2. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Redwings at 3 A.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—A few Starlings at 1 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Clear.

April 1st/2nd. *South Bishop Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings, with smaller numbers of Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, apparently coming from the S. and S.E. from 11 P.M. to 2 A.M. Wind S.E. 3 to E. 1. Misty.

Spurn Lt.-v.—Many Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Clear.

Warner Lt.-v.—A few Redwings at midnight. Wind E.N.E. 1. Overcast and passing showers.

„ 2nd. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Three “Crows” flying N.N.W. at 5 P.M. Wind N. 3. Overcast and raining.

Langness Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings round the lighthouse.

South Bishop Lt.—Several Stonechats and Chaffinches on the rock.

„ 2nd/3rd. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—One Blackbird at 4.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with smaller numbers of Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Wheatears and Curlews all night. Wind N.E. 5. Overcast.

Dungeness Lt.—One Water-Rail killed at 11 P.M. Wind N. 4. Showery.

Girdler Lt.-v.—Two Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind N. by W. 3. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears, Chiffchaffs, Willow-Warblers and White Wagtails before midnight, apparently coming from the W. Wind E. 1. Dark and foggy. Many Song-Thrushes, Wheatears and Willow-Warblers in the early morning. Calm. Very dark.

Langness Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings round the lantern.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings at 1.10 and 2 A.M. Wind E. 3. Clear.

April 2nd/3rd. *Marlborough (Wilts)*.—Many birds heard passing in the early morning; Curlews flying N. and "Gulls" N.E. Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings, some Snipes, a Woodcock and a Common Scoter found dead in the morning. Fog.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Many Starlings at 2.30 P.M. Wind N. Clear, passing haze.

Portland Lt.—Many Redwings, Blackbirds, Wheatears, Redbreasts, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Water-Rails from 11 P.M. to dawn. Wind N.N.E. to N.E. 3 & 2. Fog.

Selker Lt.-v.—Many Redwings, Golderests and Starlings from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Redwings at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. by N. 7. Clear.

South Bishop Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings between 10.30 P.M. and 1 A.M., apparently coming from the S. Wind N.E. 2 to 3. Clear.

Start Lt.—A Blackbird killed at 11.30 P.M. Wind N.W. 3. Overcast.

„ 3rd. *Coquet Lt.*—Flocks of Sky-Larks, "Gulls" and Kittiwakes flying N. all day; a few Sandwich and Arctic Terns to the N. at 2.15 P.M. Wind N. 4. Clear.

Langness Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds and Starlings round the lighthouse.

„ 3rd/4th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Numbers of Starlings all night. Wind N. 3. Overcast.

Coquet Lt.—A few Blackbirds and Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind N. 6. Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—A few Redwings, Starlings, Golden Plovers and Curlews between 9 and 10 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Raining.

Hanois Lt.—Many Starlings in the early morning. Wind N.E. 3. Fog.

- April 3rd/4th. *Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Wheatears (small race) and Starlings at 5 A.M. Wind N. 6. Clear.
Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—Many Thrushes and "small birds," one Blackbird and an Owl at midnight. Wind E.N.E. 5. Clear.
Selker Lt.-v.—A few Blackbirds flying E. at 4 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Clear.
Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 2 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 5. Clear and showery.
- „ 4th/5th. *Dungeness Lt.*—A few Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind N. Blue sky, snow-squalls at intervals.
Hanois Lt.—Many Redwings, Wheatears, Chiffchaffs, Goldcrests and Starlings in the early morning. Wind N.E. 3. Very dark and hazy.
- „ 5th/6th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings at 3.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Overcast.
Skerries Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind E. 7. Clear.
- „ 6th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 7th. *Coquet Lt.*—Large flocks of Gulls flying N. all day; a few Sandwich Terns at 2.30 P.M., and a flock of Arctic Terns at 4 P.M., all flying N.; five Starlings on the island at 6 P.M. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.
- „ 7th/8th. *Hanois Lt.*—Two Meadow-Pipits killed in the early morning. Wind E. 4. Dark.
- „ 8th/9th. *English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, apparently flying W., at 8 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Clear.
Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 3 and 3.15 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.
- „ 10th. *Coquet Lt.*—Three Pintails at 6 P.M., one killed. Wind E. 7. Clear.
- „ 10th/11th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds at 9 P.M. Wind E. 6. Clear.

- April 12th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Numbers of Blackbirds flying W.N.W. at 6 A.M.; numbers of "Crows" to the W.N.W. at 6.30 A.M.; large numbers of Sky-Larks to the N.W. at 7 and 9 A.M., and to the W. at 2 P.M.; numbers of "Thrushes" to the W. at 10 A.M. Wind N.E. 2 to W.N.W. 2. Blue sky and clear.
- Spurn Lt.*—Many Starlings at 9 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 2. Fog.
- „ 12th/13th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings at 9 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks between 2 and 2.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2. Clear.
- „ 13th. Full Moon.
- „ 14th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and "Linnets" flying N.W. between 6 and 7.30 A.M. Wind W. 1. Blue sky, clear.
- „ 14th/15th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds at 9.45 and 11.30 P.M. Wind W.S.W. Clear.
- „ 15th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Many Greenfinches and Chaffinches flying N.W. in twos and threes between 7 A.M. and noon. Calm. Fog and mist.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few "Crows" flying N.N.W. at 5.30 A.M. and Sky-Larks to the N. at 9 A.M. Many Sky-Larks and Chaffinches to the N.W. at 2 and 2.30 P.M. Wind W. 2 to S.S.W. 3. Blue sky, misty.
- „ 15th/16th. *Skerries Lt.*—A Land-Rail at 11.15 P.M., and a few Redwings and Jack Snipes at midnight. Wind S.W. 5. Clear.
- „ 16th. *Girdler Lt.-v.*—Chaffinches flying W. in twos and threes from 7 to 9 A.M. Wind W. by S. 3. Clear.
- „ 16th/17th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Wheatears, Willow-Warblers and Starlings from 9.30 P.M. to midnight. Wind W. 4. Clouds passing.
- „ 17th/18th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) and Land-Rails at 3 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 6.
- „ 18th/19th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings and Wheatears at 2 A.M. Wind S. 5. Hazy.

April 19th/20th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Fieldfares and Water - Rails at 10.30 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 9. Cloudy and raining.

„ 20th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large flocks of Lapwings resting on island.

„ 20th/21st. *Hanois Lt.*—Several Wheatears (large race) from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Fog.

Lynmouth Foreland Lt.—A Wheatear (small race) killed at midnight. Wind S.W. 5. Raining.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Willow-Warblers at 4 A.M., left to the E. at 6 A.M. Wind S.W. Clear.

„ 21st. Moon, Last Quarter.

„ 21st/22nd. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Willow-Warblers at 11 P.M. Wind W. 3. Cloudy.

„ 22nd/23rd. *Hanois Lt.*—Many Wheatears, Redbreasts, Willow- and Grasshopper-Warblers and White Wagtails from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind W. to S.W. 3 & 4. Passing misty rain.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and “small birds” from 1 to 2 A.M. A Wheatear (small race) and a Goldcrest killed. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.

Nab Lt.-v.—A few Redstarts and Tree-Pipits at 2 and 6 A.M. respectively. Wind W.S.W. 3. Fog.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Redstarts, Common White-throats and Willow-Warblers, with a few Wheatears (both races), Nightingales, Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs, Sedge- and Grasshopper-Warblers, Spotted and Pied Flycatchers, and Swallows from 11 P.M. to midnight. Wind W. 3. Overcast.

Selker Lt.-v.—Many Willow-Warblers from 8 to 12 P.M., and many Wheatears (both races) at 11 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4 to 6. Fog.

„ 23rd. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—One Willow-Warbler killed at 8 A.M., going E. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.

„ 23rd/24th. *Nab Lt.-v.*—A few Willow-Warblers and Redstarts at 9.40 and 11.45 P.M. respectively. Wind W. by S. 3 to W. 2. Misty and hazy.

„ 24th/25th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats and Grasshopper-Warblers. Wind W. Very dark.

April 25th/26th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Wheatears, Grasshopper-Warblers, Starlings and Golden Plovers all night. Wind S.S.W. 5. Rain.

English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.—Several Starlings and smaller birds at midnight. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears (both races) and a few Willow- and Grasshopper-Warblers and Starlings in the early morning. Wind S.W. 3 to 4. Dark and raining.

Lynmouth Foreland Lt.—A Grasshopper-Warbler killed at 12.30 A.M. Wind W. 5. Clouds passing.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Wheatears (large race) and Willow-Warblers between 11 and 12 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 5. Misty rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Blackcaps and a few Common Whitethroats, Willow- and Grasshopper-Warblers and Cuckoos from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3 to W. 5. Raining.

„ 26th/27th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Wheatears, “Willow Wrens,” Goldcrests and Starlings all night. Wind S. 3. Rain.

Hanois Lt.—A few Wheatears (both races) before midnight. Wind W.S.W. 6. Dark and raining.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Willow-Warblers and Starlings between 11.45 P.M. and 4.30 A.M. Wind W. by S. 5 to S. 4. Raining.

„ 27th/28th. *Corbridge and Hexham (Northumberland).*—Many flocks of Geese, Ducks, Lapwings, Sanderlings and Curlews heard and seen between 9.45 P.M. and dawn, flying from S.E. to the W. Wind S.W., slight. Dark.

„ 28th. New Moon.

„ 28th/29th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Wheatears (large race) in the early morning. Wind S.W. 4. Dark and raining.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (both races), Redstarts, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers, Common and Lesser Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs,

Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, with a few Whinchats, Nightingales, Grasshopper-Warblers, White and Yellow Wagtails, Pied Flycatchers and Hawfinches, from midnight to 4.30 A.M. Wind E. 2. Raining.

April 29th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Starlings flying S.S.W. at dawn.

„ 29th/30th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—Hundreds of Lesser Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers from 10.30 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind S. 2. Heavy rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Blackcaps, Common Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers, with a few Wheatears (small race), Redstarts, Sedge-Warblers and Tree-Pipits at 2 A.M. Wind W 3. Cloudy.

Selker Lt.-v.—A few Willow-Warblers at 5 A.M. Wind E. Clear.

Skerries Lt.—A few Whinchats and Sky-Larks between 1 and 3 A.M. Wind N. 3 to N.W. 3. Clear.

„ 30th/May 1st. *Dungeness Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers and Meadow-Pipits between 10 P.M. and midnight. Wind S.W. 4 to 5. Clear and dark.

Hanois Lt.—Many Wheatears (large race) from 9 to 11 P.M. Wind W. 2. Very dark and slightly foggy.

May 1st/2nd. *Dungeness Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and Meadow-Pipits between 1 A.M. and daylight. Wind S.W. 4. to 3. Dark and clear.

Hanois Lt.—A few Wheatears (large race) and a Ring-Dove at 2 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Very dark.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (large race), Common Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, with a few Whinchats, Redstarts, Nightingales, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers, Lesser Whitethroats, Yellow Wagtails, Swallows and Dunlins from 10.30 P.M. to dawn. Wind W. 4. Overcast to clear at times.

„ 3rd. *Nab Lt.-v.*—Four Starlings flying N.W. at 1 P.M. Wind S.W. Clear.

- May 4th/5th. *Hanois Lt.*—Several Wheatears (large race) between 12 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind W. 1. Overcast and drizzling fog.
- „ 5th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 5th/6th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Wheatears, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and Swallows at 3 A.M. Wind S. 1. Cloudy.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Common White-throats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, with a few Wheatears (both races), Redstarts, Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs, and Pied Flycatchers from 2 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.E. 5. Overcast.
- „ 8th/9th. *Skerries Lt.*—A Land-Rail killed at 2.30 A.M. Wind E. 2. Clear.
- „ 11th/12th. *Skerries Lt.*—Two Fieldfares at 1.15 A.M. Wind E. 5. Clear.
- „ 12th. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A lot of Redstarts, Willow-Warblers, Tree-Pipits and Pied Flycatchers arrived from the E. between 4 and 6 P.M. Wind N.E. Fog.
- „ 13th. Full Moon.
- „ 13th/14th. *Skerries Lt.*—Large numbers of Willow-Warblers at 9 P.M. Fog.
- „ 14th/15th. *Haisboro' Lt.*—One Pied Flycatcher killed. Wind E.N.E. to S.S.E. 2. Misty rain.
- Hanois Lt.*—One Sedge-Warbler killed at 2 A.M. Calm. Overcast and foggy.
- „ 15th/16th. *Skerries Lt.*—Many Willow-Warblers and one Sky-Lark killed at midnight. Wind S.W. 3. Fog.
- „ 17th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Three Chaffinches at 5 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Fog.
- „ 17th/18th. *Haisboro' Lt.*—One Sedge-Warbler at 1 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 4. Hazy.
- „ 18th. *Haisboro' Lt.*—Several Pied Flycatchers and Lesser Whitethroats in the shrubberies round the lighthouse in the early morning. Wind N.N.E. 4. Hazy.

- May 19th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Two Lapwings at 10 A.M.
Wind N. by E. 4. Clear.
- „ 19th/20th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few “small birds” from midnight to 2.30 A.M.; two Whitethroats killed.
- „ 21st. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 21st/22nd. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats, Sedge-Warblers and Swallows at midnight. Wind N.E. 1. Overcast.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Grasshopper-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers from 1 to 3 A.M. Wind S.W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 23rd/24th. *Skerries Lt.*—Two Land-Rails at 11 P.M. Wind S.W. 5. Cloudy.
- „ 24th/25th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Sedge-Warblers and a Water-Rail at 10 P.M. and midnight. Wind W.S.W. 6. Misty.
- „ 25th/26th. *Skerries Lt.*—A few Wheatears (large race) at 11 P.M. Wind S. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 26th/27th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Many Common Whitethroats with a few Garden-, Northern Willow-, Sedge-, and Reed-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers from midnight to 2 A.M. Calm, overcast.
- „ 28th. Full Moon.
- June 1st. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A Turtle-Dove killed.

NOTES
ON
MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS
DURING
THE AUTUMN OF 1910.

Day Migration is denoted thus: September 30th.

Night Migration is denoted thus: September 29th/30th.

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

Aug.	20th.	Staffordshire, a few going S.E.
"	26th.	Merioneth, a small flock; Kent, two flocks going S.
Sept.	7th.	Staffordshire and Kent, large increase.
"	8th.	Suffolk, increase.
"	9th.	Staffordshire and Kent, decrease.
"	14th/15th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon).
"	18th.	Flatholm Lt. (Bristol Channel).
"	26th.	Isle of May (Fife), one arrived.
Oct.	4th.	Suffolk, many.
"	5th/6th.	Anvil Point Lt. (Dorset), a few.
"	10th.	Sussex, many near the sea.
"	12th.	Sussex, all gone.
"	17th.	Staffordshire, few fresh arrivals.
"	18th.	Suffolk (many).
"	26th/27th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), few; Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), one.
"	28th/29th.	Morecambe Bay Lt. (Lancashire), many.
"	29th/30th.	Helwick Lt. (Glamorgan), one; Longships Lt. (Cornwall), many; Smalls Lt. (Pembroke), few; St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one.
"	30th/31st.	Pendeen Lt. (Cornwall), one; Hanois Lt., two.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

No definite movement of this species was noted until September, although one or two observers recorded flocks of Song-Thrushes towards the latter end of August and a slight increase was noted in Suffolk on the 19th. The first migration of any magnitude took place between the 7th and 9th of September, when increases were noted in Suffolk and Kent, and a few were noted at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) and St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight). This movement continued until the 17th, birds being noted at Spurn Head and in Suffolk on the east, at the Welsh Skerries, Bardsey, Flatholm and Chicken Rock Lights and in Staffordshire in the west, and at St. Catherine's Light on the south coast. On the 26th and 29th further movements were recorded from the Isle of Man and Morecambe Bay, followed on the subsequent day by departures from Suffolk. Up to that time the movements seem to have been chiefly those of our British race.

Between the 5th and the 8th of October large numbers of Song-Thrushes were on the move, passing along the east coast or down Channel, all the records (with the exception of a single bird at Helwick Light-vessel, Glamorgan) being from the south-east or south coasts, including the Channel Islands, where large numbers were noted on the night of the 5th/6th. This migration continued during the whole month, almost all the records received being from the east or south coast lights between the Spurn and Cornwall. Between the 24th and 26th, however, many were recorded from Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) and Helwick Light-vessel (Glamorgan), and large numbers between the 28th and 30th from the Morecambe Bay, Bardsey, Chicken Rock and Helwick light-stations.

During the early part of November very few notes were received and no definite movement can be traced, but between the 23rd and 28th there seems to have been a general movement in the west, which was noted at the Bardsey, Chicken Rock and Skerries Lights, as well as at St. Catherine's in the south. This movement was entirely unrecorded in the east or south-east, and was evidently entirely distinct from the general and main migration during the previous month. After the end of November migration seems to have almost entirely ceased, the few records received being those of small numbers at isolated stations.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

The first Redwings were recorded on the 18th of September, when a few solitary individuals were seen at Spurn Head and in Essex, while the earliest arrivals at the Isle of May (Fife) put in their appearance a week later. Another small wave passed down the Channel between the 5th and 7th October, when they were observed in Somerset, at Anvil Point

Light (Dorset), St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) and Hanois Light (Guernsey). On the 9th a few were observed in the south and east (Suffolk, Surrey, Kent, Isle of Wight) and by the 11th arrivals, although small in numbers, had become general and were noted from Northumberland, Westmoreland, Denbigh, Warwick, Kent and Hampshire. From the 12th onwards arrivals increased daily. According to the light-records, there was a small influx on the 14th, when Redwings were noted in numbers at several of the eastern and southern stations; this movement was, however, possibly more apparent than real and due to local weather-conditions at the lights, since the inland records showed a steady migration during the whole of the succeeding week. From the 21st to the end of the month (October) migration seems to have been at its height, being observed on every night at stations on all parts of the west and south coasts. The 28th/29th may be taken as a typical night, when movements were simultaneously noticed at Skerries (Anglesey), Chicken Rock (Isle of Man), Bardsey (Carnarvon), Helwick (Bristol Channel), Longships (Cornwall), St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) and Dungeness (Kent).

Records from the eastern lights were very scanty, viz. Spurn Head on the 24th and Whitby on the 31st; but this is again probably to be accounted for by local weather-conditions, for inland records showed that Redwings were arriving in Yorkshire and Suffolk on the 22nd and 23rd, while between the 28th and 30th immigrations were noticed in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Leicester and Sussex. At the end of October migration was practically over, but during November a few small movements took place, most of which were noticed both at the lights and by inland observers. The first of these was recorded on the 3rd, and was noticed in Suffolk and Staffordshire, while on the 7th/8th another was noted at the Welsh Skerries and in Norfolk, pointing perhaps to an overland migration due west. Others were recorded on the 10th in Kent and Suffolk and on the 12th and 15th in Devonshire. The last movement observed was entirely in the west and lasted from the 22nd to the 26th, though the number of birds does not appear to have been very great.

Broadly speaking, the records appear to show that the main movement passed south during the latter half of October, that in November there was an east to west movement, and that towards the end of November the birds congregating in the western counties had moved south.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

A few stragglers of this species came over during the latter half of September and were noted on the 18th at Spurn Head (Yorkshire).

On the 25th and 26th a small immigration reached Scotland and was

recorded from the Isle of May (Fife) and the Clyde area, while on the nights of the 26th and 29th others were observed at Cromer Light (Norfolk). From that date until the 18th of October Fieldfares were not recorded with the exception of one or two stragglers in isolated districts, but from the 18th of October to the end of the month they began to be noted in numbers throughout the country. Although the first records come from the south (Wiltshire) the movement must have been general, for on the 20th birds were seen at places as far distant as Cumberland, Leicester and Suffolk. During the remainder of the month the records became daily more numerous as the numbers increased. The passage was not noted at the lights, however, until the 24th, while it reached its height on the 28th and 29th, greater numbers being recorded from the western lights, although the movement was evidently general in the east as well as in the west. By November the bulk of the birds had arrived, and none were recorded from the lights during the whole of that month, with the exception of a few at Bardsey (Carnarvon) and at the Smalls and South Bishop Lights (Pembroke) on the 25th and 26th. Inland observations, however, indicated three small movements during the month; the first in Hampshire and Sussex on the 5th, the second in Hampshire and Cheshire on the 9th and 10th, and the third and largest between the 14th and 19th. This was first noted in Cheshire on the 14th, where the numbers had largely increased by the 15th. On the following day the birds had all left Cheshire, but numbers were recorded in Hampshire and Suffolk. A further increase was noted in Cheshire, Leicester and Denbigh on the 18th and 19th. On the 22nd and 24th a few were recorded from Cheshire and Denbigh, and it was probably some of these birds that struck the western lights on their way south the following day.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

The migrations of this species extend apparently over a longer period than those of our other native Thrushes. During the last week of August an observer in Staffordshire reported that they were collecting in small numbers and had moved on by the 31st. Although there was no very large movement during September, the records showed that this species was continually on the move. On the 7th there was a decided increase in Kent, the birds having passed on by the following day. Between the 12th and 17th another small movement was noticed in Staffordshire and Norfolk. On the 22nd another party arrived in north Suffolk, but passed on the following day; on the 25th others were noted on passage at the Isle of Man and on the 26th at Spurn Head.

Between the 6th and 9th of October the first passage of any numbers took place. On the 6th and 7th Blackbirds were recorded from Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man), Bardsey Light (Carnarvon), Dudgeon Light-

vessel (Norfolk) and St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight). This movement reached its height on the 9th, when it was noted at many of the east, west and south coasts lights. A week later, on the 15th, the main migration began, being first noticed in Essex and Yorkshire, and large numbers were recorded on the same night from Hanois Light (Guernsey). From the 21st to the end of the month the migration continued and culminated apparently with an immense influx between the 27th and 31st, when the species was recorded in numbers at lights on all parts of the coast. The weather-conditions may possibly account for the large numbers recorded during these nights.

In November small straggling movements were noted both at the east and west coast lights on the 5th/6th, and at the west and south on the 23rd and 24th, while even as late as the 19th to the 22nd of December a few solitary wanderers appeared on Coquet Island (Northumberland).

THE RING-OUZEL (*Turdus torquatus*).

Compared with those of the other Thrushes the records of this species are very scanty. The earliest, which probably indicated the departure of some of our home-bred birds, was from a Bristol Channel Light on the 2nd/3rd of September; on the 10th/11th one was killed at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight), and a few were noticed at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) on the 14th/15th. Records from Surrey and Suffolk on the 19th and 22nd probably point to a small immigration of Continental birds, and notes from Cardigan and the Isle of Man on the 25th and Hampshire on the 27th show that emigration on a small scale was in progress. From the 27th of September till the 14th of October the records were very scanty and showed no decided movements, but from the 14th to the 16th Ring-Ouzels were evidently moving in some numbers. On the first of those days birds on passage were noticed at several places on the south coast and at Hanois Light (Guernsey), and on the 16th they were also recorded from the Isle of May (Fife) and North Berwick. During the rest of the month they were no doubt passing continuously through the country; but we have little definite evidence of the fact, the only records being from Kent on the 18th and 22nd, the Isle of Man on the 23rd, Anvil Point Light (Dorset) on the 25th/26th, and Hanois Light on the last night of the month. By that time, however, most must have passed on, as Mr. Eagle Clarke reports that the last was seen at Fair Isle on the 27th of October.

THE WHEATEAR (*Saxicola ænanthe*).

The migration of this species began towards the latter end of July, reached its height in September, and the last few stragglers were seen during the first two or three days of November. The first arrival of

the large race was noted for certain on the 9th of September. The passage spreading over so many months did not show any especially large influxes, and the observations which recorded a few birds each day, with slight and insignificant changes of numbers, rendered it difficult to trace any definite movements.

The earliest record came from St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the night of the 10th/11th of July, when a solitary straggler of the smaller race was killed. On the 20th Wheatears were reported as passing the Flannan Islands (off the N.W. of Scotland), during the last week in July they were migrating in some numbers in Sussex and by the 31st had all passed on. On the 1st and 2nd of August a small movement was noted in the north (Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Westmoreland), and between the 4th and the 8th birds occurred nightly at St. Catherine's Light, the largest numbers being on the last-mentioned date. On the 12th and 13th another small movement was in progress in the west, being recorded from the Isle of Man, Wales, Devon and Hampshire. No further definite movements appear to have been observed during the rest of the month, with the exception of a few passing birds noted at several places in Yorkshire and Hampshire between the 23rd and 26th.

In the beginning of September Wheatears occurred at several lights on all the coasts of England and Wales, from Chicken Rock (Isle of Man) in the west to Spurn Head in the east, so that a considerable migration must have been in progress. Inland records for those days were not very numerous, but were received from the lights in the eastern, western and southern counties. On the 6th and 7th there was another small migration, but the main passage may be said to have commenced about the 9th and to have continued unabated for about a month. The lights show the greatest numbers on the 10th, 13th, 14th, 25th and the 5th of October, but the inland records show a continuous stream throughout that period, the fluctuations in numbers being merely local. After the 10th of October the passage appears to have been over, although during the rest of the month single birds were recorded daily from isolated localities, the last note being from Haddington on the 4th of November.

THE WHINCHAT (*Pratincola rubetra*).

The records of this species are too scanty to throw much light on its movements, although it is clear that the main passage took place between the 21st of August and the 19th of September. Scottish records show that by the 10th and 13th of July Whinchats were already starting for the south, but, except for two or three isolated records, no movements were recorded in England prior to the 21st of August. On that date Whinchats were noted in Nottinghamshire, and on the two following days they were passing in Surrey, Staffordshire and Kent. The

next notes of any definite movements came from Surrey and Staffordshire on the 30th. The real migration, however, seems to have commenced about the 4th of September, when the majority of the birds left Northumberland, and the passage was noticed in Yorkshire on the 4th, 5th and 7th, in Staffordshire and the Isle of Wight on the 5th, in Kent on the 6th, on the Welsh coast on the 7th and in Suffolk and Shropshire on the 8th. This movement lasted till the 18th and 19th, after which only stragglers were recorded. Throughout the movement the majority of the records were received from the eastern half of the country. There were only two records from Wales, one from Shropshire, and a few from an observer in Staffordshire between the 22nd and 27th of August; all the other records (with the exception of one in Nottinghamshire) were from the east and south coast counties between Northumberland and Hampshire.

THE STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).

Aug.	12th.	N. Hayling (Hampshire), marked and sudden increase.
„	27th.	N. Hayling, decrease, local residents apparently remaining.
Oct.	8th.	Tunbridge Wells (Kent), two passing (gone on 9th).
Nov.	17th.	Countess Wear (S. Devon), one seen.

THE REDSTART (*Ruticilla phoenicurus*).

The first migrant recorded was an adult male killed at St. Catherine's Light on the 10th of July; no further records reached us until the 3rd of August, when passing birds were observed in Yorkshire and Warwickshire. From that date till the end of the month scattered records showed that this species was on the move in small numbers, but no definite migration could be traced. The passage began in earnest on the 1st of September, and during the first week of that month the records show that Redstarts were moving throughout the country. Between the 8th and 14th the records suddenly ceased, with the exception of small numbers at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 10th, and a single bird seen in Kent on the same day; it seems probable, therefore, that the large majority of our native-bred birds had left during the previous week. On the 14th and 15th a well-marked immigration took place in East Anglia, many being noted by various observers in Suffolk and Norfolk; on the 16th and 17th the numbers had diminished, and although there seems to have been a slight increase again on the 18th, these birds had all passed out of the country by the 21st. Single stragglers were seen on the 3rd and 22nd of October in Sussex, and on the 14th of that month at St. Catherine's Light, while the last record of this species noted a few seen from a P. & O. liner far out in the Bay of Biscay on the 23rd.

THE BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla titys*).

Sept.	15th.	S.E. Suffolk, male seen.
"	16th.	S.E. Suffolk, several seen.
Oct.	14th.	Penzance (Cornwall), one seen.
"	16th.	Thanet (Kent), one seen.
"	19th.	Thanet, a second seen.
"	26th.	Buckholt (Hampshire), one seen ; S.E. Suffolk, adult male seen.
"	30th.	Seaford (Sussex), two seen.
Nov.	1st.	S.E. Suffolk, one seen.
"	4th.	Tiree (Argyll), one seen.
"	15th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one.
"	16th.	Wells (Norfolk), a male seen.
"	23rd.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), two.
"	25th.	Frensham (Surrey), one seen.
Dec.	27th.	Penzance, one seen ; Thanet, one killed ; Great Orme's Head (Carnarvon), one seen.

THE BLUETHROAT (*Cyanecula suecica*).

Sept.	10th.	Isle of May (Fife), one.
"	14th.	Norfolk (N. coast), a dozen seen.
"	15th.	Norfolk (N. coast), six seen.
"	16th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), two ; S.E. Suffolk, one.
"	17th.	Norfolk (N. coast), one only ; Lowestoft, two.
"	18th & 20th.	Lowestoft, one.

THE REDBREAST (*Erithacus rubecula*).

Aug.	10th/11th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one (British race).
Sept.	2nd/3rd.	Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), one.
"	5th/6th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one (British race).
"	9th/10th.	Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), a few.
"	10th.	Flatholm Lt. (Bristol Channel), many on the island.
"	10th/11th.	Chicken Rock Lt., a few.
"	11th to 14th.	Isle of Man, winter-residents arrived.
"	11th/12th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one (Continental race).
"	14th.	Cley and Cromer (Norfolk), several.
"	14th to 16th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), several (Continental race) ; Yarmouth (Norfolk), numbers (Continental race).
	15th.	Cley, two.
Oct.	4th.	E. Sussex (coast), several (Continental race).
"	8th/9th.	Chicken Rock Lt., one.
"	9th/10th.	St. Catherine's Lt., one (British race).

- Oct. 13th/14th. Longships Lt. (Cornwall), large numbers; St Anthony's Lt. (Cornwall), a few.
- 23rd. Coquet Lt. (Northumberland), several on the island; P. and O. liner in Bay of Biscay, between Ushant and Finisterre, several seen.
- " 28th to {
Nov. 4th. } Yarmouth, many (Continental race).
- " 29th. Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), one on board at 9 A.M.
- " 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one.
- Nov. 1st & 2nd. Lowestoft, a few (Continental race).
- " 2nd. Mull of Galloway Lt. (Wigtown), one (Continental race).

Many arrivals were recorded during the latter half of October at Lerwick and Fair Isle (Shetlands), the Pentland Skerries (Orkney), the Bell Rock and Isle of May (Fife) and the Bass Rock (Forth); all of those examined from the Isle of May belonged to the British race, except one Continental bird obtained on the 22nd.

THE WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia cinerea*).

The earliest recorded movement was in Warwickshire, where a great increase in numbers was noted on the 20th of July, followed by a reduction to normal numbers on the 26th and a further reduction on the 30th.

In August many local birds had left Shropshire by the 10th and practically all by the end of the month. From the lights large numbers were reported at St. Catherine's (Hants) between 12 and 3 A.M. on the 8th/9th and between 9 and 11 P.M. on the 10th/11th, and also at the Smalls Light (Pembroke) between 1 and 4 A.M. on the 31st/1st of September. Small numbers were observed at St. Catherine's on the 4th/5th and 31st/1st of September.

In September large numbers arrived in Kent on the 9th and passed on the following day, a decrease also taking place in Yorkshire. A few that arrived in Sussex on the 16th had all gone by the end of the month, and a passing flock of about twenty was noted in Dorset on the 18th. The lighthouse records for September were very numerous, and the most important were the following:—Large numbers at St. Catherine's on the 5th/6th, 6th/7th, 8th/9th, 10th/11th, 11th/12th and 13th/14th, and at Smalls on the 6th/7th. The Flatholm light-keeper reported many on the island on the 10th, and some were noted at the Longships (Cornwall) at 3 A.M. on the 12th/13th. Many were also observed at Bardsey (Carnarvon) at 2 A.M. on the 14th/15th. Besides the above, stragglers were reported at Chicken Rock (Isle of Man), Morecambe Bay (Lancashire), Skerries (Anglesey), Helwick (Glamorgan), Flatholm (Somerset), Anvil Point (Dorset), St. Catherine's (Hants), Bishop Rock (Scilly) and Hanois (Guernsey).

Whitethroats were last seen in Norfolk on the 8th of September, in Wiltshire and Hampshire on the 9th, in Warwickshire on the 12th, in Northumberland on the 14th, in Kent on the 16th, in Staffordshire on the 17th and in Yorkshire on the 18th.

THE LESSER WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia curruca*).

An observer in Warwickshire reported the departure of local birds by the 30th of July.

In August a decrease was noted in Sussex on the 7th, and a passing bird on the south coast was observed on the 22nd. An arrival on Fair Isle (Shetland) was recorded on the 20th.

In September the appearance of a few on the north coast of Norfolk was reported on the 14th and their departure three days later noted, also a small arrival on the Suffolk coast on the 19th. At St. Catherine's (Hants) a few Lesser Whitethroats were observed on the nights of the 5th/6th, 8th/9th, 10th/11th, and a single one on the 11th/12th. A party of thirty or forty was seen at the Longships Light (Cornwall) at 3 A.M. on the 12th/13th.

Lesser Whitethroats were last seen in Sussex on the 26th August, in Hampshire on the 8th of September, in Lincolnshire on the 13th, in Kent on the 15th, in Norfolk on the 17th and in Surrey on the 22nd.

A single bird was reported from the Lincolnshire coast on the 20th of October, while one was shot in Herefordshire on December the 15th.

THE BLACKCAP (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

An observer in Devonshire reported the departure of Blackcaps from his district by the end of August.

In September there was a marked migratory movement in Suffolk between the 14th and 17th. At St. Catherine's Light (Hampshire) a few were recorded on the 9th/10th and 10th/11th, and large numbers on the 13th/14th. Two were killed at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) at 2 A.M. on the 9th/10th, and one at Helwick Light-vessel (Glamorgan) on the 16th/17th.

In October the records were chiefly from the lights. At St. Catherine's a few were seen on the 5th/6th and 9th/10th, two were killed between 9 and 12 P.M. on the 14th/15th, and one at 9.30 P.M. on the 24th/25th. One was killed at Bardsey on the 29th/30th. A Blackcap was reported on a P. & O. liner between Ushant and Finisterre on the 23rd, and one in Shetland on the 29th. In November one was shot in Kent on the 1st, and another was seen at St. Catherine's on the 17th.

Blackcaps were last seen in Lincolnshire on the 1st of September, in Gloucester on the 4th, in Hampshire on the 8th, in Surrey on the 19th, in Yorkshire on the 20th and in Shropshire on the 22nd.

THE GARDEN-WARBLER (*Sylvia hortensis*).

The emigratory movement commenced early in August. Many were recorded at St. Catherine's Light (Hants) on the 9th/10th and a few on the 10th/11th.

In September great numbers arrived in Kent on the 9th and left on the following day. On the 14th a large number appeared on the north coast of Norfolk as well as on the Suffolk coast, but all had passed on by the 17th. A smaller arrival of migrants in Suffolk took place on the 19th. The lighthouse records in September were all from St. Catherine's, where many were observed between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M. on the 5th/6th and between 2.30 and 4.30 A.M. on the 13th/14th, also stragglers on the nights of the 2nd/3rd, 6th/7th, 7th/8th, 8th/9th, 10th/11th and 11th/12th. In October a single bird was seen in Suffolk on the 18th. Garden-Warblers were last seen in Linlithgow on the 8th of September, in Romney Marsh (Kent) on the 12th, in Norfolk on the 17th and in Surrey on the 20th.

THE GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN (*Regulus cristatus*).

The migratory movements of this species were of considerable magnitude, being observed on all our coasts and being more or less continuous from the end of August until the middle of November. Both the British and Continental forms of the Goldcrest were concerned, and it is probable that at any rate up to the end of September the records refer almost wholly to the British form. It seems most likely that the bulk of the Continental birds arrived on the east coast during the large movement that started during the second week of October. The earliest specimens of this form recognised came from E. Kent on the 14th, the Sussex coast on the 24th and the Isle of Wight on the 26th.

On the last night of August the first Goldcrest was taken at Flatholm Light in the Bristol Channel, and during the first fortnight of September the species occurred there almost nightly, and although the numbers on each night were small, a large number was noticed on the island on the 10th; the records also indicated considerable southward passage from S. Wales into Somerset and Devon. During the same period there were a few records from the Welsh and Lancashire Lights, but the number of birds was small and probably represented a gradual southward movement of summer-residents from Scotland and the western counties. On the east coast no migration was recorded until the 10th of September, but from that time onwards to the 7th of October movements, evidently of a very similar character to those on the west coast, were recorded almost daily between the Isle of May (Fife) and Suffolk. There was no evidence of any direct over-sea arrival during that period, so that the movement was probably of a southward "coasting" character. The only evidence

of migration on the south coast during September was the occurrence of single birds at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 12th/13th and 13th/14th.

After mid-September there was apparently little movement on the west coast. Small numbers were again recorded at light-stations on the Welsh coast, the Isle of Man and Bristol Channel during the first ten days of October and during the last few nights of that month and the first days of November. This suggested a continuation of the September movements, and there was nothing to show that the birds were of other than British origin.

At the beginning of the second week of October a very large movement began on the east coast, and although no doubt a considerable amount of southward "coasting" movement took place, there was also ample evidence of direct passage across the North Sea; the area of arrival extended from Kent at least as far north as the Firth of Forth. The first birds were noted at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel on the 8th travelling W.N.W., and large numbers arrived on the Norfolk coast on the 10th and at the Farne Islands and on the Yorkshire, Northumberland and Kent coasts during the four following days. After the 13th fresh birds arrived almost daily at one or more points on the east coast. At the Isle of May (Fife) the passage ceased on the 18th, but was continued without intermission from S. Yorkshire to Kent until the end of the first week in November. The only records after that date were of single birds at Whitby Light on the 11th/12th and 13th/14th of November, so that it was clear all the birds had passed on.

Migration along or from the south coast in October was divided into two movements. The first, lasting from the 5th to the 10th, affected the coast from Kent to the Isle of Wight and included the Channel Islands; the number of birds observed was large, and the records possibly represented the emigration of the birds that had been passing south along the east coast during the previous month. A single record from the south coast of Cornwall on the 6th/7th may possibly in like manner have represented the southward passage of some of the west coast migrants. The second movement began at Dungeness Light on the 20th, and corresponded with the disappearance of the first lot of Continental migrants from E. Kent. Birds were noticed in mid-Channel on the 22nd, and there could be no doubt that many crossed the eastern half of the Channel direct during the three following nights. Many, however, coasted to the west, as the light-records form a continuous chain as far as the Scilly Isles: the southernmost of these (St. Agnes) was reached by large numbers on the 1st of November, the birds having been recorded *en route* at the Seven Stones Light-vessel off the Cornish coast two nights previously. These birds passed on south during the following days, while migration of quite small numbers was still taking place from the Isle of Wight during the same period.

THE CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

The emigratory movement commenced early in August, when a marked decrease in numbers took place in Dorset between the 7th and 10th, and many individuals of this species, in company with Willow-Warblers, were observed in south Devonshire among the bushes at the foot of the cliffs on the 10th and 11th, all moving steadily in an easterly direction. Another observer in the same county reported several in a passing flock of Whitethroats and Spotted Flycatchers on the 23rd. At dawn on the 31st a small party in a very tired condition was observed in south Hampshire.

In September a few were recorded on passage on the north coast of Norfolk on the 14th. A great reduction in the local birds was noted in Sussex on the 21st; on the same day there was a slight increase in Somerset, followed by a decrease on the 29th. The following reports were received from the lighthouses during September:—at St. Catherine's (Hants) large numbers between 2.30 and 4.30 A.M. on the 13th/14th, and smaller numbers, or stragglers, on the 10th/11th, 11th/12th, 12th/13th and 14th/15th. A few at Bardsey (Carnarvon) at 2 A.M. on the 9th/10th and 14th/15th, and two at Flatholm (Somerset) on the 12th/13th.

In October small numbers were reported at St. Catherine's on the 5th/6th, 7th/8th, 9th/10th, and a single bird on the 14th/15th. Many were seen at Hanois Light (Guernsey) at 2.30 A.M. on the 5th/6th. The last lighthouse record was of two (one killed) at the South Foreland (Kent) at 9.15 P.M. on the 31st of October/1st November.

Chiffchaffs were last seen in Nottinghamshire on the 12th of September, in Yorkshire on the 18th, in Leicestershire on the 21st, in Staffordshire on the 22nd, in Wiltshire on the 25th, in Gloucestershire and Berkshire on the 26th, in Surrey on the 30th, in Hampshire on the 5th of October and in Sussex on the 10th.

THE WILLOW-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).

A marked decrease of this species was noted in Warwickshire at the end of July.

In August an increase was observed in the same county on the 7th, the fresh arrivals remaining until the 27th. On the former date Willow-Warblers were reported as being very numerous in Wiltshire, and continued to be so until the 24th. In Cumberland flocks of twenty or thirty were observed on passage between the 10th and 12th, and again between the 17th and 19th. On the 11th and 12th large numbers were seen in south Devonshire in company with Chiffchaffs, as mentioned under the heading of that species, and many appeared on the Isle of May (Fife) on

the 11th. On the 17th an observer in Staffordshire reported the departure of the bulk of the local stock. Many occurred at Fair Isle and north Unst (Shetland) on the 29th, and on the coast of Yorkshire on the 31st. At the lights in August large numbers were recorded at Flatholm (Somerset) at 2 A.M. on the 5th/6th, and at St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) on the 8th/9th and 10th/11th. One was killed at the Mull of Galloway Light on the 8th, and a few were seen at the Smalls (Pembroke) at 4 A.M. on the 12th/13th, and at St. Catherine's at 9 P.M. on the 31st/1st of September.

In September a large number were observed in south Dorset on the 4th, and smaller numbers on the 15th; in Cheshire some numbers were noted on passage on the 10th, and a few arrived on the north coast of Norfolk on the 14th, departing again by the 17th. On the coast of Suffolk many arrived on the 16th and a few on the 19th, all passing on by the 22nd; some arrivals also took place in the Isle of May (Fife) on the 26th. The lighthouse records for September were very numerous. Large numbers were seen at St. Catherine's on the 5th/6th and 10th/11th, at Smalls on the 6th/7th and at Flatholm on the 10th. Smaller numbers were reported at St. Catherine's on the 1st/2nd, 2nd/3rd, 6th/7th, 8th/9th, 9th/10th, 11th/12th, 12th/13th and 13th/14th, at Bardsey (Carnarvon) on the 7th/8th, 9th/10th and 14th/15th, and two at Helwick (Glamorgan) at 10 P.M. on the 8th/9th.

In October two were seen at the Skerries (Anglesey) at 10 P.M. on the 21st/22nd, and several on a P. & O. liner between Ushant and Finisterre on the 23rd.

Willow-Warblers were last seen in Nottinghamshire and Warwickshire on the 5th of September, in Cheshire on the 16th, in Devonshire and Dorset on the 20th, in Somerset on the 21st, in Suffolk on the 22nd, in Surrey on the 28th and in Kent on the 30th.

THE WOOD-WARBLE (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

Wood-Warblers seem to have begun to move early in August, as a single bird was seen for the last time on the 5th in Radnorshire and several breeding-haunts were already deserted in W. Kent by the 18th, where on that day only a single bird was seen. Others on passage were noted in Scarborough (Yorkshire) on the 17th, at Windermere on September the 12th and in Northumberland on the 14th. On October the 22nd several were seen on board a liner in the Bay of Biscay between Ushant and Finisterre.

THE REED-WARBLE (*Acrocephalus streperus*).

Reed-Warblers were reported as still present in their breeding-haunts in Warwickshire on August the 7th and in S.E. Sussex on September

the 11th. Breeding-haunts were abandoned in Cheshire between the 10th and 18th of September and in Bedfordshire about the 19th. A single bird was taken at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on September 11th/12th, while on October the 23rd another was caught on a liner in the Bay of Biscay between Ushant and Finisterre.

THE SEDGE-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

The southward movement of this species commenced in the beginning of August, the earliest emigrants being noted at St. Catherine's Light on the night of the 4th, while large numbers left the south coast on that of the 8th. On the nights of the 5th and 6th birds were crossing the Bristol Channel on their way south, and on the 8th more northern ones were recorded passing the lights in Pembroke and the Mull of Galloway. The east coast movement did not apparently begin until the 11th, when the first migrant appeared at the Isle of May (Fife); little, however, was recorded on that coast, the only other returns being from Spurn Head Light on August 30th/31st and September 1st/2nd. This, together with the complete absence of records from inland observers, would look as though migration by that route was of quite an insignificant character.

Sedge-Warblers were last seen in Ayrshire on August the 22nd, while some were still present in Cheshire on September the 10th, but no decrease was noticed in the south of Yorkshire until the 24th. From September the 6th to the 16th a considerable passage took place down the west coast and across the Bristol Channel, while from the south coast, from the Isle of Wight westward, emigration was continued nightly during the first fifteen nights of the month, the largest numbers being noted on the nights of the 5th, 8th, 10th and 14th. With the exception of a few birds recorded at Hanois Light (Guernsey) on the 11th/12th and two or three seen in Kent on the 19th and 23rd, there were no further observations on this species.

THE HEDGE-SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*).

Single birds with migrant Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds were seen in N. Staffordshire on September 6th and 21st. Movements were in progress on the Suffolk coast on the 24th, 25th and 28th, while large numbers arrived in the Isle of May (Fife) between October the 6th and 9th. Specimens examined from both these latter localities belonged to the British race only.

THE LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE (*Acredula caudata*).

Unusual numbers of Long-tailed Tits were reported from several localities, and it seems probable that migratory movements of some

kind were in progress. Thus flocks of forty and thirty were reported from Wooler (Northumberland) on the 4th of October and the 23rd of November, which were not seen before or after those dates; while at Knutsford and Delamere in Cheshire they were unusually plentiful on the 10th and 17th and 26th of December respectively. Definite southward movements appear to have been taking place along the Lancashire coast on the 22nd of October, while flocks were seen on the beach in S.E. Suffolk on the 18th of September, and working south along the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts on the 19th and 25th of October and the 10th of November.

THE GREAT TITMOUSE (*Parus major*).

Oct.	1st.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few arrived.
"	7th.	Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), one "Blackcap" caught and released.
"	8th.	Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), one.
"	10th.	Yarmouth and Cley (Norfolk), arrivals.
"	10th to 21st.	Yarmouth, many seen.
"	12th.	Lowestoft, a few arrived.
"	15th.	Isle of May (Fife), one; Cley, several; Lowestoft, two picked up on the shore.
"	16th.	Lowestoft, two picked up on the shore.
"	17th.	Skateraw (Haddington), some on the coast; N. Lincoln coast, many; Lowestoft, many flying S. from 7 to 8.30 A.M.
"	19th.	Lowestoft, several flocks to S.
"	21st/22nd.	Longsand Lt.-v. (Essex), one.
"	23rd.	Longsand Lt.-v., several "Tomtits" flying W.
"	22nd/23rd.	Withernsea Lt. (Yorkshire), several "Blackcaps" at 3 A.M.
"	24th.	N. Lincoln coast, many; Longsand Lt.-v., single birds taken at 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., and a flock to the W. at 1.30 P.M.; Newarp Lt.-v. (Norfolk), flocks to S. at 8 A.M. and 1.30 P.M., and sixteen round the ship at 3 P.M.
"	25th.	N. Unst (Shetland), one seen.
"	30th.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), one.
Latter half of Oct. Thanet (E. Kent), large numbers.		
Nov.	1st.	Yarmouth, twenty arrived from N.E.; St. Agnes (Isles of Scilly), large numbers.
"	2nd & 3rd.	Yarmouth Denes, several.
"	4th/5th.	N. Goodwin Lt.-v. (Kent), many killed.
"	7th.	Yarmouth, a flock flying S.
"	17th.	Fair Isle (Shetland), one.

Nov. 22nd. . . Yarmouth, many flying S.
 „ 27th. . . St. Agnes, leaving.

N.B.—The light-keepers almost invariably record this species as “Blackcap,” but in every instance except the three indicated above wings were sent whereby the identification could be checked, and after consideration it seems fairly safe to admit them. It is almost certain that all the above records refer to the Continental Great Titmouse (*Parus major major*); specimens were actually determined from Fair Isle, the Isle of May, Lincolnshire, Cley, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Thanet and St. Agnes.

THE BLUE TITMOUSE (*Parus cæruleus*).

There seems to have been a considerable southward passage of Blue Tits along the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts about the same time that the Great Tits were passing.

An arrival was noted at Yarmouth on the 10th of October and the birds were very plentiful there up to the 21st, and an increase was noted at Lowestoft on the 18th, while several were seen flying S. with Finches during the two following days, and again on the 22nd of November. A small flock was seen on the seashore of E. Sussex on the 10th of November, which may also have been on passage.

THE COLE-TITMOUSE (*Parus britannicus*).

British Cole-Tits were noticed, probably on passage, on the Suffolk coast on the 25th and 29th of September, and on the 1st, 20th, 23rd and 31st of October. The numbers were small.

THE WREN (*Troglodytes parvulus*).

There was a well-marked movement of this species on the east coast at the end of the second week in October. The earliest migrants were noted at Coquet Island (Northumberland) on the 12th, and small numbers were passing there up to the 17th. A small number arrived on the morning of the 13th at the Longstone Light (Farne Islands) with Goldcrests, large numbers arrived on the coast of S.E. Suffolk on the 14th, while several reached the Isle of May (Fife) on the 15th and 16th. On the 15th/16th large numbers were noted at Cromer Light (Norfolk), and on the 18th an increase took place in N.E. Suffolk, and on the 24th/25th one was taken at Dungeness Light (Kent). A second influx was noted in N.E. Suffolk on the 1st of November.

Other light-records were from Helwick Light-vessel (Glamorgan),

many on the 9th/10th of October, and from St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight), single birds killed on the 7th/8th of October and on the 4th/5th of November.

THE WHITE WAGTAIL (*Motacilla alba*).

July 3rd to Sept. 29th. {	Isle of Man coast, small parties passing almost daily.
Aug. 11th.	Isle of May (Fife), one arrived.
„ 29th.	Tiree (Inner Hebrides), flocks passing south.
Sept. 5th/6th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed between 1 and 4 A.M.
„ 9th/10th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), six seen and one killed at 2 A.M.
„ 16th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), three passing.
„ 29th & 30th.	Ciliau Aeron (Cardigan), one seen.
„ 30th & { Oct. 3rd. {	Pevensay (Sussex), single birds passing.
Oct. 15th.	Tiree, one shot.
„ 25th.	Ciliau Aeron, one seen.

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

The southward passage of this species must have begun before the end of July, as on the 3rd of August considerable numbers arrived on the Hampshire coast followed by others on the 6th, while a similar assemblage was noticed on the coast of Kent on the following day. The former remained more or less stationary up to the 12th, when they passed on, their place being taken by further large arrivals from the N. or N.E. on the 18th and 23rd, and a smaller one on the 31st, which in turn passed on south on the 19th, 27th, and the 1st of September. While this extensive emigration was in progress from the south coast very little movement appears to have been noticed inland; a large flock was seen passing in Aberdeen on the 25th, a few were noticed passing in Hertfordshire on the 26th, and a small movement was apparent on the Lancashire coast between the 27th and 30th. During September, however, and up to the end of the first week in October a more or less continuous southerly movement was recorded in Westmoreland, Lancashire, Denbigh, Cheshire, Stafford, Leicester and N.W. Suffolk. For the most part the movement appears to have consisted of the leisurely passage of small parties, though here and there occasional larger flocks were noticed. On the east coast very little movement was recorded; many were passing in E. Fife on the 22nd, but with this exception the records are only those of insignificant numbers on the Suffolk coast at the end of September. A movement, however, corresponding very closely in character to that

observed in the Midlands, was noticed during the same period on the Hampshire coast, and probably indicates that a certain proportion left our shores from that area. The only records from the lights were of single birds taken at Smalls Light (Pembroke) on the 6th/7th of September, St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 29th/30th, and at Hanois Light (Guernsey) on the 26th/27th of October.

THE GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*).

Aug.	6th.	Oxted (Surrey), a pair.
"	7th.	Ulverston (Lancashire), ten seen, gone on 27th.
Sept.	1st.	New Milton (Hants), first seen.
"	3rd.	Virginia Water (Surrey), one seen.
"	8th.	Rye (Sussex), two seen.
"	13th.	Dungeness (Kent), one arrived from over sea, going N.W.
"	15th.	Thanet (E. Kent), two seen.
"	20th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), first seen.
"	22nd.	N.W. Suffolk, first seen.
"	25th.	Quorn (Leicester), first seen.
Oct.	1st.	S. Somerset, first seen.
"	2nd.	St. Leonards (Sussex), first seen.
"	4th.	Ambleside (Westmoreland), two flocks flying S.
"	6th.	Manchester, one in the town.
"	30th.	Rostherne (Cheshire), one seen.
Nov.	9th.	Yarmouth (Norfolk), five arrived.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL (*Motacilla raii*).

Yellow Wagtails began to move from their breeding-grounds early in August. As early as the 5th some families had disappeared in Nottinghamshire, while packing movements were noticed in N.W. Suffolk on the 6th, on the Kent coast on the 7th, and in Lancashire on the 11th. On the 10th the Suffolk birds began to leave, and nearly all of them had gone by the 17th, while passage-migrants were recorded in Linlithgow on the 15th and 20th, on the Suffolk coast on the 21st, in Somerset between the 18th and 31st, in N.W. Suffolk on the 19th, 26th and 30th, on the north coast of Norfolk on the 1st and 2nd of September, and in Derbyshire on the 2nd. A considerable southward movement was noticed in Cheshire between the 11th and 15th of September, and birds were passing in that county up to the 20th, and in Bedford on the 18th.

As early as the 23rd of August the first emigrants reached the Hampshire coast, and these were followed by others on the 31st, and on

the 1st, 2nd and 9th of September. A considerable exodus took place from the Kent and Sussex coasts between the 7th and 10th of September, and on the 3rd and 10th from Hampshire; by the 10th also most of the Yellow Wagtails had disappeared from Surrey.

It is not quite clear whether the movements on the eastern half of the south coast were of a direct emigratory character, or whether they were wholly or partly of a westerly "coasting" nature. It seems probable, however, that both movements took place, and in any case westerly movements of a considerable magnitude were definitely recorded, along the Hampshire coast on the 1st of September, and along the Sussex and Kent coasts on the 8th.

Yellow Wagtails were last seen in Ayrshire on the 5th of September, in Kent on the 23rd, in Hampshire on the 25th, and in S. Devon on the 30th.

THE TREE-PIBIT (*Anthus trivialis*).

Many birds left their breeding-haunts in the Arden district of Warwickshire on the 30th of July, the last disappearing between the 10th and 14th of August. Migration does not appear to have become general, however, until the end of this month, as birds were still present in their summer-quarters in Radnor, Worcester, and Shropshire up to the 16th or 19th, and migration was not noticed in E. Fife until the 22nd. The last bird was seen in N. Staffordshire on the 2nd of September, and in Berkshire on the 19th. The first evidence of emigration was received from St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight), where a few birds occurred on the 9th/10th of September, others were seen at Hanois Light (Guernsey) on the 12th/13th, while the passage of quite small numbers was noted on the N. coast of Norfolk on the 15th, 16th and 18th, and the last migrant was seen on the Isle of May on the 18th.

THE MEADOW-PIBIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

Passing migrants were noticed in Linlithgow so early as the 13th of July. During the first ten days of August the breeding-haunts of this species in the higher parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland were abandoned, and at the same time the birds were noticed as already congregating on the coast of Kent. On the 22nd and 23rd migrants were arriving on the Hampshire coast and passing on to the south.

The earliest east coast record was received from the Newarp Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 3rd/4th of September, but it was not until the middle of the second week of the month that foreign immigrants began to arrive in numbers. Most of the records of their movements came from

Norfolk and Suffolk, the only others being those from Fair Isle (Shetland), the Lincolnshire Light-vessels and Kent, and it seemed probable that few actually arrived from overseas to the south of the Norfolk and Suffolk border, where a large amount of the movement noticed was of a southerly "coasting" character. The only record from the Kent coast noted two small parties that had arrived from off the sea on the 13th of September and continued their course to the N.W. Commencing about the 11th of September immigration continued until the 11th of October and "coasting movements" until nearly the end of the month, the last bird being seen on Fair Isle on the 30th. In addition to those that coasted south, many of these immigrants, no doubt, passed inland and were responsible in part for the records received from inland localities. Flocks were seen passing in N. Staffordshire on the 5th of September, and the first migrants arrived in Westmoreland on the 24th and in Cumberland on the 30th. Others were passing in Staffordshire on the 23rd, and in Cheshire during the last few days of October.

Emigratory movements were noticed at the Hampshire Lights on the 10th, 13th and 14th of September, from the Sussex coast during the first week of October, from the Hampshire coast on the 6th, between the 16th and 26th and on the 28th, and from the Dorset coast on the 29th. Large numbers also occurred at Hanois Light (Guernsey) on the 14th/15th of October, while small numbers were recorded from west coast lights on the 2nd/3rd and 28th/29th.

THE ROCK-PIPIT (*Anthus obscurus*).

Many Rock-Pipits arrived on the Isle of May on the 4th of September and others on the 25th, many passing on during the following day. On the 29th a considerable number arrived on the S.E. coast of Sussex, where they remained until the 3rd of October, while a few more arrived there on the 10th and passed on between the 12th and 28th. On the 11th a few were passing on the Suffolk coast, and on the 13th and 14th of November many arrived at the Bell Rock (Tay).

THE GREAT GREY SHRIKE (*Lanius excubitor*).

One was shot in Montgomeryshire in October, a second in Thanet (E. Kent) on the 17th of the same month, and a third near Haddington on the 11th of November.

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE (*Lanius collurio*).

Red-backed Shrikes seemed to have left Shropshire early in August and W. Kent during the third week of the month. The residents in the

south of Hampshire departed during the first week of September, and one was seen near the south coast of Kent on the 10th; a passage-migrant arrived on the N. Norfolk coast on the 16th, and four others were seen in S. Devon as late as the 8th of October. A vagrant was recorded from Lerwick (Shetland) on the 23rd of October.

THE WAXWING (*Ampelis garrulus*).

Nov.	12th.	Edrom (Berwick), one caught.
"	25th.	Tranent (Haddington), one killed; Cromer (Norfolk), one.
Dec.	7th.	Kinloch Lodge (Sutherland), one picked up dead.
"	13th.	Glasson (Cumberland), one shot.
"	17th.	Tranent, one seen.
"	19th.	Nr. Hereford, one seen.
"	21st.	S.E. Suffolk, one seen.

Other single birds were killed at Gilmerton (Midlothian) and Kirriemuir (Forfar) during December.

THE PIED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

The east coast movements of this species began with the arrival of a few birds at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 4th of September and of single birds on the coasts of N. Norfolk and S.E. Suffolk on the 8th, while on the 9th three arrived in Thanet (E. Kent). The main passage began on the 14th with the arrival of small numbers on the coast of N. Norfolk and large numbers in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, a single bird being also taken at Smith's Knoll Light-vessel. The numbers in all three localities showed a decrease during the next two days, only a few being left at Lowestoft on the 17th, while all had gone by the 19th. On the S.E. coast of Suffolk the passage lasted from the 16th to the 20th, and in Thanet from the 15th to the 20th, large numbers being recorded from both localities. After that single birds only were noted, at Flixton (Suffolk) on the 19th and 20th, and on Thanet on the 21st and 22nd. A further passage of small numbers, however, was recorded at Thanet from the 23rd to the 27th and on the 24th at the Isle of May.

Emigrants were taken in small numbers at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 8th/9th, 11th/12th and 14th/15th of September.

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa grisola*).

A single bird was killed at St. Catherine's Light (Hants) at 2.45 A.M. on the 8th/9th of August. The only other records for the month were

notes of a decrease in Yorkshire after the 16th, and of gatherings in Wiltshire on the 27th and in Staffordshire on the 29th.

During September migration was active. The birds noted as congregating in Staffordshire at the end of the previous month had left on the 2nd. Local birds had gone from Berkshire by the 7th; a passing flock was observed in Kent on the 6th and 7th, and in Yorkshire between the 9th and 11th. An observer in Cumberland reported the departure of Flycatchers in his district on the 12th, while a few that arrived in Suffolk on the 14th had left again by the 17th. The reports from the lights in September were as follows:—a few at St. Catherine's on the 1st/2nd, 5th/6th and 9th/10th, and large numbers on the 8th/9th, 10th/11th, 11th/12th and 13th/14th, while a few were seen at Smalls (Pembroke) on the 6th/7th and at St. Anthony's (Cornwall) on the 10th/11th.

The only October record was that of a bird seen in Hampshire on the 5th.

Spotted Flycatchers were last seen in Northumberland on the 10th of September, in Yorkshire and Berkshire on the 11th, in Shropshire on the 12th, in Surrey on the 14th, in Radnor on the 16th, in Wiltshire on the 17th, in Aberdeen and Devonshire on the 21st, in Suffolk on the 23rd, in Cumberland and Kent on the 24th, and in Derbyshire on the 25th.

THE SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).

The only emigratory movement of Swallows reported in July noted the departure of large numbers from Somerset between the 28th and 30th.

During August migration was very active. Swallows were noted congregating in numbers in Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire and Hampshire, followed by a marked decrease in Hampshire between the 12th and 19th, in Warwickshire on the 15th, and in Cumberland and Wiltshire on the 28th. An observer in Westmoreland reported a few stragglers as still present on the 13th, and in Staffordshire the southward movement was in progress between the 18th and 24th. The following records were received from the lights:—English and Welsh Grounds (Somerset) on the 2nd and 3rd of August, one on each day going south. Spurn Head (Yorkshire) a small flock to the south on the 20th, and eight seen at 10 P.M. on the night of the 30th/31st.

In September the number of emigrants had greatly increased. Many were reported going south in Northumberland during the first week of the month, a great many were passing through Sussex between the 2nd and 11th, and hundreds were passing the Isle of May (Fife) on the 6th and 16th. On the 8th and 17th large flocks were observed going east in Denbigh. Migratory movements on a more or less large scale took place in Warwickshire on the 11th and 18th, in Westmore-

land between the 13th and 23rd, in Leicestershire on the 14th, and in Hampshire and Kent on the 17th, while in the last-named county flocks were observed going south-east on the 19th. Large numbers were also reported on passage in Devonshire on the 21st, and in Northumberland between the 22nd and 24th, many were noted on the coast of Yorkshire on the latter date, and large numbers were passing south in Cheshire between the 25th and 28th. A few were recorded going south-east in Suffolk on the 26th, and a large flock to the south on the following day. The lighthouse reports for the month were:—Smalls (Pembroke), one killed between midnight and 4 A.M. on the 6th/7th; St. Ann's (Pembroke), many congregating on the 7th; Flatholm (Somerset), many on the island on the 10th; Anvil Point (Dorset), hundreds on the telegraph-wires on the same date; Helwick (Glamorgan), one to the north at dawn on the 13th; Dungeness (Kent), large numbers to the south on the 13th/14th. English and Welsh Grounds (Somerset), seven to the south on the 19th and three to the south at 10.30 A.M. on the 23rd.

In October the stream of migration had begun to diminish, the bulk of the records being of birds seen for the last time, or of stragglers passing. On the 3rd, 10th and 15th flocks of many individuals were reported in Devonshire; in Sussex passing flocks were noted on the 10th, 12th, 15th and 23rd, and hundreds had congregated on the south coast on the 11th. Some were observed at Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 17th and 18th. The lighthouse records for the month were:—English and Welsh Grounds, five to the south at 3.30 P.M. on the 6th, and three to the south at noon on the 10th; Morecambe Bay (Lancashire), one to the north-east at 2 P.M. on the 17th; South Foreland (Kent), large numbers leaving to the south at 3 P.M. on the 22nd.

On the 1st of November a passing flock of about 100 was reported in Devonshire.

Swallows were last seen in Shropshire in the last week of September, in Yorkshire on the 25th, in Cardigan and Kent on the 27th, in Denbigh on the 29th, in Warwick and Berkshire on the 6th of October, in Cornwall on the 7th, in Cumberland and Cheshire on the 8th, in Norfolk on the 9th, in Wiltshire on the 14th, in Hampshire on the 20th, and in Somerset on the 28th.

THE HOUSE-MARTIN (*Chelidon urbica*).

The only record for July was of a large flock going east in Somerset on the 29th.

Emigratory movements became very general in August; some birds were noted passing in Devonshire on the 6th and large flocks in Warwickshire on the 8th. Between the 16th and 31st House-Martins were migrating in numbers through Sussex, and large arrivals took place in Suffolk on the 20th and 23rd, departing again on the following days.

Small numbers were passing in Hampshire on the 22nd and hundreds on the 31st, arriving on the south coast at dawn and leaving at 7.30 A.M. to the south-west. On the 27th there was a marked decrease in Staffordshire, followed by a large arrival on the 30th, and most of these birds had passed on during the following day.

During the first week of September a general movement of this species to the south took place in Northumberland, and large passing flocks were observed there on the 10th and 22nd. Numbers were noted passing in Hampshire between the 1st and 16th, and there was a large arrival on the south coast of that county at 4 P.M. on the 20th; these birds passed on at once, as also did numbers that had arrived from the north-east on the 21st. In Sussex many were passing between the 1st and 26th, while on the 20th large numbers were observed gathering near the coast, but most of these appear to have left by the following day. On the 23rd hundreds were again observed leaving the shore to the south-west. Small flocks were passing in Cumberland on the 7th. In Somerset House-Martins were gathering in large numbers on the 11th and 18th, most of them taking their departure on the 30th. Small numbers were reported congregating in Kent on the 11th and a few passing on the 25th. A passing flock of several hundreds was seen in Nottingham on the 16th, and a general migratory movement was noted in Devonshire on the 20th. A large number were recorded on the Yorkshire coast on the 24th, also passing birds in Cheshire on the 25th and in Denbigh between the 28th and 30th. The only lighthouse report came from Flatholm (Somerset), where many were seen on the island on the 10th of September. No doubt, as previously suggested, the records of "Swallows" at the lights often included both this and the following species.

The October records were chiefly those of small numbers or stragglers, with the following exceptions, viz., large flocks observed in Derbyshire on the 3rd and 7th, and a few passing in Hampshire between the 3rd and 5th, followed by large numbers to the south on the 7th. Some numbers were noted on the coast of Sussex on the 14th, and on the following day a flock going south was seen in Cheshire and one in Leicester (direction not stated) on the 18th. House-Martins were passing through the Isle of Man as late as the 27th.

On the 2nd of November a passing flock of twenty or thirty was observed in Sussex and a few in Essex on the 13th.

House-Martins were last seen in Westmoreland on the 20th of September, in Devonshire on the 23rd, in Denbigh on the 2nd of October, in Berkshire between the 4th and 8th, in Shropshire and Warwickshire on the 6th, in Northumberland on the 7th, in Cheshire and Norfolk on the 9th, in Lincolnshire on the 10th, in Linlithgow on the 14th, in Surrey on the 15th, in Yorkshire on the 16th, and in Hampshire on the 18th. Young birds were still in their nests in the last week of September in Lincoln, Shropshire and Radnor.

THE SAND-MARTIN (*Cotile riparia*).

There was apparently very little movement in July, the only record being that of a single bird killed at St. Tudwal Light (Carnarvon) on the 24th.

In August many were noted passing on the coast of Yorkshire on the 18th. On the 27th and 28th large numbers were recorded on migration in many places in Scotland, and some were seen going south in Sussex on the 31st.

From the 1st to the 3rd of September a gradual decrease was recorded in Suffolk, and flocks going in a southerly direction were observed there on the 18th, 21st, 27th and 29th. Hundreds were passing the Isle of May (Fife) on the 6th, and a large flock, which had passed on by the next day, was noted on the shore in Sussex on the 11th. Sand-Martins were assembling in large numbers in Derby on the 18th, but their numbers were greatly reduced on the following day, and the main body of the resident birds left on the 23rd.

In October a few small flocks were observed flying south in Suffolk on the 3rd, and a single bird appeared on Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 11th.

Sand-Martins were last seen in Cheshire on the 10th of September, in Staffordshire on the 11th, and in Devonshire on the 23rd.

THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).

Practically the whole of the records of this species relate to the east coast, where migration was most marked, lasting from the last week of September until mid-November. The first movement noticed was on the Suffolk coast on the 22nd of September, but migration did not really begin there until the 30th. Though, to a large extent, the movement noticed in that locality was of a southward coasting character, there was ample evidence of a direct oversea migration from the Continent. Greenfinches occurred in numbers at many Scotch light-stations during October, and at several off the east coast of England, from the Wash to the English Channel (Dungeness), during the latter half of the same month and the first half of November. The birds were noted both by night and by day, and in the latter case their direction was either due W. or S.W. The largest numbers seen to have arrived between the 18th and 20th of October. On the Suffolk coast southward movements were recorded daily during this month and on five days in the first half of November. In S.E. Suffolk the flocks were observed to be working their way inland on the 18th of October.

A large flock arrived in Tiree (Inner Hebrides) on the 26th of October and others were observed in Cheshire on the 16th and 21st, in which county Greenfinches were reported as being more than usually plentiful throughout the winter.

THE GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*).

Aug.	21st.	S. Somerset, flock of fifty seen.
Sept.	3rd to 9th.	Owslebury (Hants), large flocks seen.
„	28th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, a few arrived.
Oct.	1st.	S.E. Suffolk coast, many arrived.
„	7th.	N.E. Suffolk coast, two flying S.
„	9th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, fair number flying S.
„	10th.	Anvil Point Lt. (Dorset), one seen.
„	13th & 18th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, flocks arrived.
„	17th.	Banstead (Surrey), flock seen.
„	27th.	Coquet Island Lt. (Northumberland), two on the island.
„	29th/30th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one killed.
„	31st.	S.E. Suffolk coast, several arrived.
Nov.	9th.	Coquet Island Lt., two on the island.
„	11th & 12th.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), two seen.
„	12th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, large numbers arrived.
„	18th.	S.E. Suffolk coast, decrease.
„	26th.	N.E. Suffolk coast, two flying S.

THE SISKIN (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

The earliest arrival was reported from Aldringham (Suffolk) on the 16th of September, and the first was seen on Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 26th. During October, Siskins were reported from many of the Scotch light-stations and five were seen in Surrey on the 29th. During the first five days of November they were exceedingly abundant in Thanet (E. Kent), but appear to have left on the 6th and 7th, while many were caught by the Dover bird-catchers during the month. Twenty were seen in Mull (Argyll) on the 2nd, a flock was seen flying N. at Yarmouth (Norfolk) on the 10th and six at Oxford on the 14th. On the 26th of December a small flock was seen at Hebden Bridge (Yorkshire).

THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*).

The only movement of this species recorded was on the east coast between Norfolk and Kent, and was in progress between the 1st of October and the 8th of November. It does not seem to have been nearly so continuous or of such magnitude as those of the Greenfinch and Chaffinch, but was otherwise similar in character, consisting both of an oversea immigration, recorded at various light-ships between the Wash and the mouth of the Thames, and of a southward coasting movement. The latter was first noticed on the Suffolk coast on the 1st of October and

on six subsequent dates up to the 1st of November, whereas the first light-ship records were on the 7th of October and the last on the 8th of November. The first migrants did not reach Thanet (E. Kent) until the 26th of October, and many of them appear to have settled there as winter-residents.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla œlebs*).

The east coast migrations of this species were well recorded and seem to have been, both as to character, time of commencement and duration, very similar to those of the Greenfinch. The first movement noticed was the arrival of small numbers on the N.E. Suffolk coast on the 22nd and 30th of September. The influx of Continental birds, however, began with simultaneous arrivals in Shetland and Orkney from the 3rd to the 5th of October. After those dates birds were constantly arriving and passing down the east coast during the rest of the month and until the end of the second week in November. They were observed passing to the south in larger or smaller numbers nearly every day on the Suffolk coast, and records from the light-stations between the Wash and Dungeness were equally numerous. Movements by day were far more evident than those by night, and in every case the direction of flight was towards some point between N.W. and S.W. Further arrivals took place in Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 11th of October and at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 17th and 18th.

On the west coast migration was not so marked, but still there was a considerable movement taking place in the latter half of October. On the 14th and 18th Chaffinches were passing Morecambe Bay Light-vessel in a south-easterly direction and on the latter date vast numbers were flying S.S.E. along the Dee Estuary (Cheshire), others occurred at lights on the Isle of Man, the Welsh Skerries and the Pembrokeshire coast between the 22nd and 25th, while many flocks arrived on Bardsey Island (Carnarvon) on the 29th.

There was very little evidence of emigration from the south coast; small numbers were seen in mid-Channel on the 22nd of October and in the Bay of Biscay on the 23rd, while a few occurred at St. Anthony's Light (Cornwall) on the 26th/27th and a good many at Seven Stones Light-vessel (Isles of Scilly) on the 30th/31st. Chaffinches did not begin to take up their winter-quarters in the S. Devon marshes until the 17th of November.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

Bramblings were recorded from Tarbatness Light (Moray) and the Isle of May Light (Fife) as early as the 25th of September, but were not noticed elsewhere until the 2nd of October, when the first bird reached

the Norfolk coast. On the 3rd the first one was noticed on the Yorkshire coast, on the 6th five arrived in Thanet (E. Kent), on the 7th one was seen in Derbyshire; Mull (Argyll) was reached on the 13th, Cheshire on the 15th, Surrey on the 16th, Dorset and Hampshire on the 21st and Westmoreland on the 22nd.

Further arrivals took place on the Norfolk coast on the 5th of October, in E. Kent on the 7th, on the N.E. Lincolnshire coast on the 10th, on the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coasts on the 13th, in E. Kent on the 15th, in Fair Isle (Shetland) on the 17th and 18th, in E. Kent on the 21st, in S.E. Yorkshire on the 22nd, in Shetland, Durham and Essex on the 23rd, in E. Kent on the 26th and in N. Norfolk on the 25th, 29th and 31st.

Well-marked southward "coasting" movements were observed in Suffolk on the 17th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th, and in Norfolk on the 21st of November.

An increase was noticed in Derbyshire on the 16th of October and a large flock in Berwickshire on the 12th of November. A single bird was taken at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 4th/5th of November.

THE LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).

The migrations of this species were also very well marked on the east coast, but the southward coasting movement would seem to have been of a more important character when compared with the oversea immigration than was the case with the Greenfinch and Tree-Sparrow. Light-records were few, although ranging from the north-west of Norfolk to Dungeness, whereas the coasting movements recorded in Norfolk and Suffolk were as extensive and continuous as those of the other Finches.

Migration began in the middle of September in the north of Norfolk and was first noticed on the 25th in the S.E. of Suffolk, while from the 30th to the 8th of November the southward movement was practically continuous, the few light-records ranging over the same period. Short revivals of this movement were also recorded in Norfolk in the middle and in Norfolk and N. Suffolk at the end of November, and in S.E. Suffolk at the beginning and end of December.

THE LESSER REDPOLL (*Linota rufescens*).

Aug.	1st.	Aldringham (Suffolk), local bred birds left.
Sept.	23rd.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), small flocks arrived.
"	30th.	S.E. Yorkshire, small flock arrived.
Oct.	3rd.	Pevensy (Sussex), several.
"	4th.	St. Leonards (Sussex), one.
"	14th.	Yarmouth (Norfolk), few arrived.

Oct.	17th.	Yarmouth, increase, plentiful after.
"	21st.	Mull (Argyll), some arrived.
"	22nd/23rd.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed at 10 P.M.
"	24th.	St. Leonards, three arrived.
"	31st/Nov. 1st.	S. Foreland Lt. (Kent), one killed at 9 P.M.
Nov.	5th.	Beith (Ayrshire), many.
"	9th.	N.W. Suffolk, small flock.
"	29th.	N.W. Suffolk, increase.

THE MEALY REDPOLL (*Linota linaria*).

Amongst the immigrations of the less common northern species for which the autumn of 1910 was remarkable, those of the Mealy Redpoll were perhaps the most noteworthy, both on account of the extent of the area of arrival and of the vast numbers of birds that were concerned in them.

The area of arrival included the whole of the east coast from the northernmost Shetlands to Kent, the largest numbers apparently arriving in the Forth area, and on the coasts of Yorkshire, Norfolk and Kent.

The immigration commenced at the beginning of October, the first bird being taken at Dungeness Light (Kent) on the 3rd/4th, the first (dated) record from Shetland being on the 9th, though birds had been seen there for some days. At the end of the second week simultaneous arrivals were recorded in the Shetlands, the Isle of May and on the Yorkshire, Norfolk and Suffolk coasts, and from then onwards to the end of the month fresh arrivals were recorded daily at one or more points on the east coast. The immigration seems to have reached its height between the 26th and 30th and to have gradually waned during the first week of November.

What became of the birds after arrival there is very little evidence to show, apart from the fact that many (probably many thousands) were captured by bird-catchers at or near the coast. That many passed south along the east coast there is no doubt, as such movements were definitely recorded during the latter part of October and the first half of November; others, particularly those that landed in the Forth area, appear to have penetrated some distance to the west and south-west (Peebles, Lanark, Renfrew and Ayrshire) and even to Skye and the Inner Hebrides. From England, apart from the east coast, there were practically no records, and the birds do not seem to have passed further west along the south coast than Dungeness. Vast numbers were present on the south coast of Kent during the month of November, and fell a prey to the bird-catchers of that district as in others further north, but what eventually became of the remainder there was no evidence to show.

For a more detailed account of this invasion, so far as Scotland was concerned, reference may be made to a paper by Mr. W. Evans in the Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. of Edinburgh, xviii. no. 3.

HOLBÖLL'S REDPOLL (*Linota linaria holboelli*).

During the immigration of the Mealy Redpoll (*suprà*) numerous examples of this somewhat doubtful race were identified, and Mr. W. Evans estimates that of some 2000 or more birds that passed through the hands of Edinburgh dealers, about one-fourth belonged to this form. Others were recorded from Shetland, Fair Isle, the Isle of May, Haddington and Cambridge.

THE NORTHERN BULLFINCH (*Pyrrhula major major*).

The arrival of a number of this northern form was a marked feature of the autumn migration of 1910.

The first two birds were taken at the Isle of May (Fife) on the 22nd of October; on the following day seven were seen in the neighbourhood of Lerwick (Shetland), and on the 24th the species was first noticed in Unst (Shetland). On the 24th and 25th single birds appeared on Fair Isle (Shetland), two more were taken on the Isle of May on the 26th, and others were seen on Fair Isle on the 27th and 29th. On the 29th, also, one was caught in East Lothian, while one was seen at Barnsness Light (Haddington) on the 31st. On the 2nd of November numbers arrived on Fair Isle, and another was taken at the Isle of May; one was seen in N. Unst on the 7th, another at Fair Isle on the 10th, and others at Lerwick on the 20th and 21st. At the end of the month one was caught at Berwick-on-Tweed, while others were reported from Fifeshire and from several places on the Yorkshire coast during November. On the 3rd of December one was shot on the S. Yorkshire coast, and on the 18th two more were seen at Lerwick.

THE CROSSBILL (*Loxia curvirostra*).

July	7th.	St. Kilda, one found exhausted.
"	10th.	Bass Rock (Forth), one arrived.
Aug.	3rd.	Barra (O. Hebrides), seven arrived.
"	4th.	Troutbeck (Westmoreland), several seen.
"	6th.	Northrepps (Norfolk), fourteen seen.
"	8th.	Fair Isle (Shetland), nine arrived.
"	9th.	Torphins (Deeside), one.
"	10th.	Northrepps, eight seen.
"	12th.	Aldringham (Suffolk), great increase (few since July 28th).

Sept.	5th.	Tenterden (Kent), one seen; Blakeney (Norfolk), one shot.
"	9th.	Fair Isle, three arrived.
"	10th.	Northrepps, three seen; Morston Marsh (Norfolk), small flock.
"	19th.	Fair Isle, three arrived; Yarmouth (Norfolk), one.
"	25th.	Epping (Essex), one seen.
Oct.	4th.	Northrepps, five seen.
"	20th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), flock of eight flying N.
"	23rd.	Holkham (Norfolk), two seen.
Dec.	20th.	Southacre (Norfolk), one seen. (Others at Castle Rising and Fritton about the same time.)

THE SNOW-BUNTING (*Plectrophenax nivalis*).

Sept.	1st.	Pentland Skerries (Orkney), first seen.
"	17th.	N. Norfolk coast, one arrived.
"	24th.	Yarmouth (Norfolk), one arrived.
Oct.	10th.	N. Unst (Shetland), Flannan Isles and Butt of Lewis (O. Hebrides), arrivals.
"	11th, 17th & 18th.	Fair Isle (Shetland), many arrived.
"	15th.	N. Norfolk coast, one arrived.
"	16th.	Benacre (Suffolk), one arrived.
"	19th.	S.E. Suffolk, several arrived.
"	21st.	Fair Isle (Shetland) and Tiree (I. Hebrides), arrivals.
"	22nd.	Fair Isle, N. Ronaldsay and Pentland Skerries, arrivals.
"	31st.	Weybourne (Norfolk), flocks flying W. all day; Lowestoft (Suffolk), three arrived.
Nov.	1st.	Lowestoft, two arrived.
"	3rd.	Yarmouth, a flock arrived.
"	6th.	Benacre, a flock of thirty to forty seen; a flock of fifty arrived from the N.
"	7th.	Lowestoft, one arrived from the N.
"	9th.	Yarmouth, a flock arrived.
"	18th.	S.E. Suffolk, several arrived.
"	29th.	Lowestoft, large flock seen.
Dec.	2nd.	Lowestoft, all gone.
"	18th.	Hoylake (Cheshire), a few seen.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

The usual congregating was noticed in August, and on the 9th/10th three were killed at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire). On the 6th of September numbers were moving east past St. Catherine's Light (Isle of

Wight). On the 25th an arrival was noted in the Isle of May (Fife), and during the last half of the month and the first week of October there were a few records from several east coast of England lights. At Corton Light-vessel (Suffolk) flocks were noted flying W.S.W. with a N.W. wind and W.N.W. with a S.W. wind.

From the end of the first week in October up to the 4th of November, flocks were noted arriving nearly every day from the E. or E.S.E. at Lowestoft (Suffolk), there being also several records of flocks seen some distance out off the Norfolk or Suffolk coasts making for land; it is interesting also to note that from the 17th to the 23rd of October flocks were seen going W. by vessels 30 miles off Ijmuiden (Holland). All through October there were numerous records from the east coast lights on every night, while records of the day-migration show that the flocks were travelling to points between N.W. and S.W. From the west coast there were no records until the 7th of October, and during the first three weeks of the month there were only notices of small numbers from lights situated between Morecambe Bay and the Bristol Channel. During the last week of the month the number of records from the west coast greatly increased. From the south coast lights the first record was received from Hanois (Guernsey) on the 5th/6th (many), but there were few notes from this region until about the 21st, when records from one or more lights between the Scilly Isles and Kent were received on every night until the end of the month. About mid-October the first migratory flocks were noted in South Devon.

Up to about the middle of November fewer flocks were arriving on the east coast, and numbers were noted at the Bell Rock and Pentland Skerries Lights on the 13th and 14th; from the 22nd to the end of the month there were several records every night from west coast lights and practically none from the east coast. The last record was received from Selker Light-vessel (Lancashire) on the 5th/6th of December.

THE JAY (*Garrulus glandarius*).

Amongst the less regular autumn migrants for which the season of 1910 was remarkable, the present species was included. Jays were reported as increasing greatly in numbers in Hampshire at the beginning of September, but there was no evidence to indicate from whence they came. The first indication of a real migration came from Thanet (E. Kent), where the British race is practically non-existent; on the morning of the 28th of September about twenty Magpies were seen high up arriving from the N.N.E., and these were followed immediately afterwards by three Jays. From the 6th to the 9th of October they were noted as unusually plentiful in W. Kent, and on the 16th one of undoubted

Continental origin was shot in S.E. Sussex. On the 15th a single bird, without doubt a migrant, was seen in the town of Yarmouth (Norfolk); on the following day two more arrived in Thanet, being followed on the 17th by large numbers, five of which were obtained and proved to be of the Continental race. On the 19th a flock of thirty passed over the island, flying high up from north to south, and one which was shot was also of the Continental race. Many of these Jays remained some time in Thanet, as other Continental birds were subsequently obtained there as well as in S.W. Kent. On the 23rd a single bird was seen in the Bay of Biscay, between Ushant and Finisterre, while in S. Devon Jays were more than usually plentiful in mid-November.

THE JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).

Most of the notes on this species came from observers in Suffolk and Norfolk, though doubtless many records of "Rooks" and "Crows" from the east coast light-stations included Jackdaws also. In the south of Suffolk some were noted gathering and departing with the Rooks on the 18th of September, flying high towards the S.W. From mid-October onwards numbers began to arrive in Suffolk, and on many days during the latter half of the month and up to the 20th of November migrants were landing on the coast generally accompanied by Rooks. The direction was most often from the east, though on occasions they were noted as coming from S.E., E.S.E. and N.E. On the 26th of October and the 15th of November flocks were seen passing south along the coast. Inland, passing migrants were seen at Stoke-on-Trent on the 7th and 8th of October. On the 24th three were reported from Helwick Light-vessel (Bristol Channel) coming from the N.W.; this was the only record in the west. On the 17th and 18th some passing migrants halted on the Isle of May (Fife).

THE ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*).

THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

It is impossible to separate the records of these two species so far as the light-station observations are concerned.

Migrating Rooks were seen on the Yorkshire coast on the 24th of September. They began to arrive in S.E. Suffolk on the 8th and 9th, and on the 18th a large assemblage in the same locality was seen to depart, flying high towards the S.W. It was not until the middle of October that any large immigration was noted, but from that time onwards flocks were noted arriving almost daily on the east coast from some point between N.E. and S.E., the majority coming from due E. The observations extended from the north coast of Norfolk to the mouth of the Thames; most of the migrants arrived in the morning, though frequently also

in the afternoon, and on some days, at different places, immigration was more or less continuous all day, and even continued after dark (Suffolk on the 17th, and Kentish Knock on the 31st of October). At Lowestoft (Suffolk) on four days in October, the 17th, 19th, 25th and 26th, and on the 9th of November, Rooks were coasting from N. to S.

Migration lasted until about the 9th of November, after which date but little was observed. On the 17th and 18th of October many Rooks arrived in the Orkneys and Shetlands. The only records in the west came from the South Bishop Light (Pembroke), where two were seen on the 25th/26th of October, three on the 30th, flying S.E., and a few daily from the 24th to the 30th of November.

The first Hooded Crows were seen on the 7th of October in Suffolk, and after the 13th numbers began to arrive on the east coast. What has been said about the general immigration of the Rook applies equally to this species. In addition, however, there were records of its arrival in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire on the 14th, in Durham and Hampshire on the 15th (direction not stated), while migrants were noted on the 17th and 18th at the Isle of May (Fife). The only records in the west were of a few at the South Bishop Light (Pembroke), flying S.E., on the 30th, and daily from the 24th to the 30th of November. After the middle of November no migration was noted on the east coast.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

The locally resident Sky-Larks in the south of Hampshire were reported to have diminished in numbers during August and fresh arrivals had taken their place by mid-September, at which time an increase was noticed in Staffordshire and at the end of the month in Cumberland. On four nights during the latter half of August a few birds were noted at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire). In mid-September there was evidence of small movements on various nights at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon), Skerries Light (Anglesey) and Smalls Light (Pembroke).

The first notice of immigrants came from the Kentish Knock Light-vessel (45 miles E. by N. from the mouth of the Thames) on the 29th of September, when some were seen passing to N.N.W., and on the same night many were noted at Lynn Well Light-vessel (Wash). On practically every day and night throughout October migrants were noted at many of the east coast lights from the Longstone Light (Outer Farnes) southwards to the Kentish Knock Light-vessel. During the day the birds were noted passing in a direction between N.N.W. and W.S.W.; at the Kentish Knock Light-vessel most of the flocks were flying W.N.W., at the Shipwash Light-vessel (Suffolk) to the W.S.W., and at the Dudgeon and Outer Dowsing Light-vessels (Lincolnshire) and Longstone Light to the W. On the 5th/6th and 14th/15th many were noted at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) and Hanois Light (Guernsey),

and many again at the former light on the 9th/10th. On the 6th/7th and on the three following nights many were noted at several of the west coast stations from Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) to Helwick Light-vessel (Bristol Channel). During the last week of October there were again many records both from the south and the west coast lights, from Bardsey Island to the Scilly Isles. The only reports of day migration from the west coast noted flocks passing the Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) to the E.S.E. on the 13th and 14th of October.

As regards land-observations, we have evidence of numbers arriving on the Suffolk coast at Lowestoft on many days during October from the E. and E.S.E. At the same place, and sometimes on the same days that these arrivals were taking place, flocks were noticed coasting south, likewise at Cromer (Norfolk) on the 14th; and on the 13th flocks were seen coming in from the east at Scarborough (Yorkshire). At Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, this species was heard passing over each night from the 6th to the 9th, and flocks were passing over Thanet (E. Kent) in a S.S.W. direction on the 14th, and in a W. direction on the 15th. In South Hampshire the number of birds gradually increased on the winter feeding-grounds during the month. On the 30th of October many small flocks were arriving on the S.E. Sussex coast from the S.E.

During the first half of November there were a few scattered records from several east coast lights, and this species was evidently still arriving as late as the 12th. On the 13th and 14th many were reported from the Bell Rock Light (Tay), and from the Pentland Skerries Light (Orkney) on the 14th. During the last days of the month there were records of a few birds at several of the west coast lights.

THE SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).

Swifts commenced to emigrate in the last two weeks of July. They were reported on passage in the Isle of Man on the 14th, and at the Butt of Lewis (Outer Hebrides) on the 20th, while on that date an observer in Midlothian noted large numbers assembling, and on the 28th many were observed flying south in Staffordshire.

During August the migratory movement was very active. In many places in Scotland it was noted that the majority of Swifts had left by the end of the month. A more or less marked decrease in numbers had taken place in Northumberland by the 9th, in Lancashire between the 1st and 12th and in Yorkshire between the 13th and 31st, while many local residents left Derbyshire on the 13th, Nottingham on the 4th, Shropshire between the 10th and 14th, Staffordshire on the 27th, Suffolk between the 22nd and 31st, Gloucester on the 20th and Kent on the 14th. Many were reported passing through Cheshire on the 13th,

stragglers were seen in Derbyshire between the 16th and 23rd, many were passing south in Staffordshire on the 4th and 5th, and small parties arrived on the north coast of Norfolk on the 29th and 30th. Many were seen in Suffolk on the 20th and 22nd, and a small passing flock in Hertfordshire on the 27th. Departures took place from the Hampshire coast between the 1st and 12th. Lighthouse records for August were:—one killed at Lynmouth Foreland Light (N. Devon) on the 9th, and three seen at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) at 11 P.M. on the 11th/12th.

The only reports of any importance in September were numbers going south in Hampshire on the 1st and 2nd, stragglers flying to the west in Sussex between the 6th and 13th, a small flock passing in Surrey on the 8th, and numbers going from east to west in Lancashire on the 18th. Six were seen at Spurn Head Light at 9 P.M. on the 10th/11th.

Swifts were last seen in N. Staffordshire between the 9th and 13th of August, in Cumberland on the 10th, in Somerset between the 12th and 15th, in Warwickshire on the 13th, in Wiltshire on the 15th, in Radnor on the 16th, in Merionethshire on the 17th, in Lincolnshire on the 21st, in Shropshire between the 21st and 29th, in Devonshire on the 23rd, in Berkshire on the 24th, in Kent between the 27th and the 2nd of September, in Suffolk on the 3rd of September, in Gloucester on the 1st, in Durham on the 2nd, in S. Staffordshire and Cornwall on the 3rd, in Surrey on the 8th, in Cheshire and Norfolk on the 9th, in Yorkshire on the 10th, in Sussex on the 13th and in Lancashire on the 18th.

THE NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

Inland records of this species were very few. One was recorded on passage in Cheshire on the 12th of September, and one in Derbyshire on the 19th. Two fully-fledged young were found in Montgomery as late as the 20th of August.

The lighthouse records were two killed at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) between 10 P.M. and dawn on the 10th/11th of September, and one killed at the same light between 2.30 and 4.30 A.M. on the 13th/14th. One was also killed at Morecambe Bay Light-vessel (Lancashire) at 9 P.M. on the 7th/8th of October.

Nightjars were last seen in Staffordshire on the 31st of August, in Suffolk on the 4th of September, in Surrey on the 8th, in Middlesex on the 10th, in Leicestershire on the 15th, in Hampshire on the 30th, while a single bird was noted in Suffolk as late as the 27th of October.

THE CUCKOO (*Cuculus canorus*).

In August young birds were recorded on passage in Hampshire between the 12th and 19th, and again on the 22nd and 23rd.

The lighthouse reports were:—St. Catherine's several seen between 1.30 and 2.30 A.M. on the 4th/5th, and one killed at 2.45 A.M. on the 8th/9th. On the night of the 5th/6th one young bird was killed at 2 A.M. at the Flatholm Light (Somerset), and a second at Winterton Light (Norfolk) at 10.30 P.M.

In September one was killed at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) at 11 P.M. on the 5th/6th, a second at St. Ann's Light (Pembroke) on the 6th/7th, while a third was seen on Flatholm Island on the 18th.

Cuckoos were last seen in Yorkshire on the 22nd of August, in Durham on the 2nd of September, in Hampshire on the 3rd, in Devonshire on the 6th, in Cumberland on the 7th and in Bedfordshire on the 18th.

"OWLS."

A single Short-eared Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*) arrived on the Isle of May (Fife) on the 14th of October, and others were observed at Yarmouth (Norfolk) and Kessingland (Suffolk) on the 21st and on the 4th and 6th of November. Single Long-eared Owls (*Asio otus*) were observed on Whalsay Skerries (Shetland) on the 23rd of October and on Yarmouth beach on the 30th. Single birds, most probably of the first-named species, passed the Dudgeon Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 31st of October and the 4th and 6th of November, and Haisboro' Light-vessel (Norfolk) on the 28th of October.

THE ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD (*Buteo lagopus*).

One was seen near Reading (Berkshire) on the 1st of August. Between the 15th and 25th of October others were reported from Norfolk as follows:—Cley, Felbrigge and Holt on the 15th, Cley and Yarmouth on the 17th, Thorpe Market and Salthouse on the 21st, Hickling on the 24th, and Roughton on the 25th. Two more that arrived about the same time were shot near Battle (Sussex) on the 31st and on the 1st of November, while another was seen in Cardigan from the 10th to the 21st.

In November Rough-legged Buzzards were again recorded from Norfolk and Suffolk, on the 2nd from Cromer, on the 6th from Benacre, and on the 19th from Beccles, Weybourne and Hillington. On the 14th one was shot at Seaton Delaval (Northumberland), while others were seen in Fife and Wigtown about the middle of the month. Three were reported from Norfolk and one from Suffolk in December.

"GREY GEESE."

July.	6th.	Lancashire coast, a flock of forty-four arrived and remained throughout the month.
Aug.	31st.	Wells (Norfolk), five (Pink-footed) arrived.

Sept.	19th.	Solway, some arrived.
"	28th.	Barra Head (O. Hebrides), some arrived.
"	29th.	Aberlady Bay (Haddington), some arrived.
"	30th.	Wells, fifty-five (Pink-footed) arrived.
End of Sept.		R. Dee (Cheshire), several small lots (Pink-footed) arrived.
Oct.	5th.	Near York, many (Pink-footed) flying E. at 5.30 P.M.
"	7th.	R. Dee (Cheshire), seven (Pink-footed) seen.
"	9th.	Carlisle (Cumberland), 150 flying S.E.; Wallasey (Cheshire), 200-300 (Pink-footed) flying S. from 2.30 to 2.45 P.M.; Gayton (Cheshire), seventy (Pink-footed) to S.W. at 3 P.M.
"	16th.	Wooler (Northumberland), two seen; Otterburn (Northumberland), one (? Bean) seen.
"	17th & 18th.	Isle of May (Fife), some arrived.
"	19th.	Winchester (Hampshire), a flock flying W. at 11 P.M.
Nov.	19th.	Brunstead and Bacton (Norfolk), flocks passing.
Dec.	15th.	Silloth (Cumberland), twelve (Grey-lag) seen.

THE WHOOPER (*Cygnus musicus*).

Whoopers arrived at Hornsea Mere (Yorkshire) on the 12th of November, on the River Eden (Cumberland) on the 16th and 18th, at Teesmouth (Yorkshire) and Holkham (Norfolk) on the 19th, at the White Loch of Myrton (Wigtown) on the 25th and 26th, and at Hickling (Norfolk) on the 26th. Those at Holkham and the White Loch of Myrton only stayed one day. On the 30th one was shot in the Derwent Valley (Yorkshire), and during December the species was present in very large numbers in Tiree (Inner Hebrides).

THE MALLARD (*Anas boscas*).

During the latter half of August a great increase was noticed in East Surrey. A similar increase was recorded in Cheshire at the beginning of October, but the main body of the autumn migrants arrived in that county during the third week of the month. On the 31st a large immigration took place into the north of Suffolk, while by mid-November very large numbers had assembled in the Solway.

THE WIGEON (*Mareca penelope*).

Aug.	18th.	Weybourne (Norfolk), a pair.
"	27th.	Breydon (Norfolk), first arrivals.
"	29th.	Cromarty Firth and Luce Bay (Wigtown), first arrivals.

Sept.	1st.	Solway, first arrivals.
"	3rd.	S.E. Suffolk coast, first arrivals.
"	4th.	Breydon, increase.
"	14th.	Quorn (Leicester), first heard.
"	18th.	Essex coast, first seen.
"	27th.	Hampshire coast, first seen.
"	29th & 30th.	Hampshire coast, increase.
Oct.	3rd, 8th, 14th & 16th.	{ Lowestoft (Suffolk), flocks flying S.
"	14th.	Nr. Alderley (Cheshire), three arrived.
"	20th.	Nr. Alderley, increase.
"	24th.	Marbury (Cheshire), two.
Nov.	14th.	Solway, large increase.
"	26th.	Knutsford (Cheshire), twenty-four recently arrived.
Dec.	17th.	Knutsford, increase since 10th.

THE POCHARD (*Fuligula ferina*).

Sept.	11th.	Frensham (Surrey), two males seen.
"	12th.	Rostherne (Cheshire), six seen.
"	18th.	Hornsea Mere (Yorkshire), large flocks arrived (winter-residents).
Oct.	16th.	Rostherne, considerable increase.
"	23rd.	Rostherne, decrease.
"	30th.	Rostherne, two only.
Nov.	2nd week.	Swithland Reservoir (Leicester), winter-residents arrived in large numbers.

THE RING-DOVE (*Columba palumbus*).

Oct.	3rd.	Banstead (Surrey), large flocks flying S.S.W. from noon to at least 4 P.M.
"	17th.	N.W. Suffolk, many arrived.
"	30th.	St. Leonards (Sussex), a large flock arrived from the sea, going N.W.; Beachy Head (Sussex), several very large flocks arrived from the sea, flying N.E.; New Milton (Hants), very large flocks flying S.E.
Nov.	2nd.	Thanet (E. Kent), immense flocks flying W.
"	3rd.	Thanet, many seen.
"	4th.	Thanet, decrease.
"	10th.	Wooler (Northumberland), large flocks seen.
"	14th.	Thanet, immense flocks flying W.
"	15th to 17th.	Thanet, many seen.
"	16th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), thirty flying W. at 12.30 P.M.
"	17th.	Wooler, increase.

- Nov. 23rd. Wooler, decrease.
 „ 27th. Bass Rock (Forth), large numbers flying S.
 End of Nov. Fife, large numbers seen.
 Dec. 28th/29th. Hanois Lt. (Guernsey), one killed at 3 A.M.
 End of Dec. S. & S.W. Devon, very plentiful.

THE TURTLE-DOVE (*Turtur communis*).

- July 24th. Warwickshire, decrease.
 August 6th. Hampshire coast, decrease.
 „ 10th. Wells (Norfolk), last seen.
 „ 12th to 19th. Hampshire coast, further decrease.
 „ 13th. Stourport (Worcester), several.
 „ 15th. Surrey, decrease.
 „ 20th. Warwickshire, last seen.
 „ 21st. Canford (Dorset), ten to twelve seen.
 „ 25th. Sedgley (Staffordshire), one seen.
 „ 26th. Hampshire coast, some passing; Herts, one seen.
 „ 28th. N.W. Suffolk, a flock.
 Sept. 9th. Bedale (Yorkshire), one; S.E. Sussex, one; Hampshire coast, few passing.
 „ 11th. Northwich (Cheshire), two.
 „ 15th. Shropshire, decrease about that date.
 „ 16th. Reading (Berks), one passing.
 „ 18th. W. Kent, one passing.
 „ 26th. Fair Isle (Shetland), one.
 „ 27th. Hampshire coast, last seen.
 „ 27th/28th. Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), one killed.

THE LAND-RAIL (*Crex pratensis*).

- Sept. 2nd. Winchester (Hants), passing.
 „ 2nd/3rd. Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), one killed at 3 A.M.
 „ 6th. Stockbridge (Hants), passing.
 „ 8th & 9th. Tenterden (Kent), passing.
 „ 10th & 22nd. Thanet (E. Kent), passing.
 „ 12th. Romney Marsh (Kent), passing.
 „ 14th/15th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a few at 2 A.M. apparently flying S.
 „ 16th. Blakeney (Norfolk), one arrived from over the sea.
 „ 23rd. Knighton (Radnor), passing.
 „ 24th. Ellesmere (Shropshire), one dead under telegraph-wires.
 Oct. 5th. Wooler (Northumberland), one seen; S.E. Suffolk, several dead under telegraph-wires.
 „ 26th/27th. S. Bishop Lt. (Pembroke), one killed at 11.30 P.M.
 Nov. 4th. Barra (O. Hebrides), last seen.
 „ 14th. Yarmouth (Norfolk), one.

THE WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*).

- Sept. 9th/10th, { Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a few at 2 A.M.
 14th/15th. {
 „ 15th/16th. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), several at midnight.
 Oct. 6th/7th. S. Bishop Lt. (Pembroke), three at 3 A.M.
 „ 7th/8th. Bardsey Lt., a few at 3 A.M.
 „ 13th/14th. St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed at midnight.
 „ 16th. Cromer (Norfolk), one picked up in the town.
 „ 18th. Three miles E. of Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), one taken on a boat.
 „ 26th/27th. Pendeen Lt. (Cornwall), one killed between 9 and 12 P.M.
 „ 27th/28th. S. Bishop Lt., one killed at 5 A.M.
 „ 28th/29th. Bardsey Lt., a few between 10 P.M. and dawn; St. Catherine's Lt., two killed between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M.
 „ 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt., a few between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M.; Skerries Lt., two killed between 2.30 and 3 A.M.; Smalls Lt. (Pembroke), a few between 9 and 12 P.M.
 „ 31st. Weybourne (Norfolk), some passing.
 Nov. 13th. S. Ronaldsay (Orkney), one found exhausted.
 „ 17th. Stoke-on-Trent (Staffordshire), one under telephone-wires.
 „ 25th/26th. Bardsey Lt., a few at midnight.
 „ 26th/27th. S. Bishop Lt., one killed at 2.10 A.M.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

- Aug. 6th. Cheshire lowlands, several small flocks seen.
 „ 13th. Cheshire lowlands, one very large flock seen.
 „ 20th. Humber shores (Yorkshire), large flocks arrived.
 Sept. 5th, 9th & { N. Norfolk coast, single birds passing.
 13th. {
 „ 11th & 12th. Nr. Bowdon (Cheshire), migrants arrived in usual haunts.
 „ 29th. Langness (Isle of Man), a flock on the coast.
 Oct. 12th. Pevensey (Sussex), heard passing at 4.25 P.M.
 „ 13th. Fishley (Staffordshire), a few arrived.
 „ 15th. Buckholt (Hants), three seen.
 „ 18th. Martock (Somerset), one seen.
 „ 27th. Castletown (Isle of Man), a large flock on the shore.
 „ 27th/28th. S. Bishop Lt. (Pembroke), a flock flying S.E. at 5 A.M.
 „ 29th/30th. S. Bishop Lt., a flock flying S.E. at 5.30 A.M.

- Nov. 18th. Quorn (Leicester), a small flock passing.
 „ 19th. Nr. York, a few seen.
 „ 24th/25th, } Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man), six at the lantern.
 „ 25th/26th. }
 „ 26th/27th. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one killed at 4.30 A.M.

THE GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*).

- July 8th/9th. Tunbridge Wells (Kent), some heard passing at 10.30 P.M.
 „ 11th/12th. Tunbridge Wells, several passing over, apparently to S.W., after 11 P.M.
 Aug. 2nd/3rd. St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), large flocks passing 11 P.M.
 „ 17th to 25th. Glenluce Bay (Wigtown), several flocks seen.
 Sept. 5th & 9th. N. Norfolk coast, one arrived each day.
 „ 10th. Aberlady Bay (Haddington), some arrived.
 „ 12th. N. Norfolk coast, three arrived.
 „ 19th. Hoylake (Cheshire), first seen.
 „ 25th. Scarborough (Yorkshire), first seen.
 Dec. 2nd/3rd. Dungeness Lt. (Kent), many from 10 P.M. to dawn.

THE RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticola*).

Although local birds were still in their breeding-haunts on the Suffolk coast on the 15th of August, there was a well-marked passage of migrants down the east coast at the end of the first week of that month, while on the 8th/9th a single bird was killed at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight). Passage movements were also marked at the end of the month and were noted in Hertfordshire on the 14th and 28th/29th, in W. Kent on the 27th/28th, while a considerable number reached the Hampshire coast at dawn on the 23rd, being followed by others during the three subsequent days. These birds appear to have remained on that coast until the end of September, gradually leaving between the 1st and 11th of October. Small parties of migrants were again noted in Hertfordshire on the 11th and 18th of September, and large numbers were seen at the mouth of the Dee (Cheshire) on the 19th and 20th. On the 28th/29th of October a few were noted at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) after 10 P.M., while on the nights of the 5th and 24th of November numbers were heard passing south at Lowestoft and Yarmouth respectively.

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

- Aug. 2nd. Isle of Man coast, a large flock arrived.
 „ 16th/17th. Cromer Lt. (Norfolk), two at 4 A.M.
 „ 22nd. Largo (Fife), enormous numbers; S. Somerset, a few flying S.W.

- Sept. 10th/11th. Isle of May Lt. (Fife), some at the lantern all night after 10.25 P.M.
- „ 13th/14th. Solway, 2000 or more seen.
- „ 14th. Quorn (Leicester), large flock arrived.
- „ 14th/15th. Cromer Lt., several from 1 to 4 A.M.; Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), several at 2 A.M.
- „ 18th. Cromer Lt., many flying N. at 7 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.
- „ 24th. Scarborough (Yorkshire), many congregated on the tops of the cliffs.
- „ 26th. Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), ten flying S. at 8 A.M.
- Oct. 5th/6th. Cromer Lt., one at 9 P.M.
- „ 13th/14th. Withernsea Lt. (Yorkshire), a few flying W. at 10 P.M.
- „ 17th. Yarmouth (Norfolk), a few arrived.
- Mid-Oct. Near York, increase.
- Oct. 28th. Staffordshire, flock of 300 seen.
- „ 29th. Bardsey Lt., large flocks on the island.
- „ 29th/30th. Bardsey Lt., several between 9 P.M. and 5 A.M.
- „ 30th/31st. Winterton Lt. (Norfolk), a large flock flying S. at 2.30 A.M.
- Nov. 1st. S.E. Suffolk coast, arrivals.
- „ 5th. S.E. Suffolk coast, many arrived, tired.
- „ 7th. Yarmouth, a large flock arrived from the E. and passed on S.
- „ 9th. Exwick (S. Devon), a large flock flying S. at dawn.
- „ 12th. Weybourne (Norfolk), a few arrived.
- „ 14th. Pentland Skerries (Orkney), a large flock arrived.
- „ 15th. Fair Isle (Shetland), about sixty arrived.
- „ 15th/16th. Cromer Lt., large numbers (apparently flying N.) at 2.30 A.M.
- „ 25th/26th. Bardsey Lt., many at midnight.
- „ 26th. Exwick, a large flock flying S. in early morning.
- „ 26th/27th. Cromer Lt., large numbers at 4 A.M.; Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), six at 4 A.M.
- „ 29th. Coquet Island Lt. (Northumberland), nine on the island at 8 A.M.
- „ 29th/30th. S. Bishop Lt. (Pembroke), a flock flying N. at 7 P.M.
- Dec. 2nd/3rd. Dungeness Lt. (Kent), several between 10 P.M. and dawn.
- „ 21st. S.E. Suffolk coast, large numbers arrived.
- „ 31st. S.E. Suffolk coast, a very large flock arrived.

THE TURNSTONE (*Streptilas interpres*).

Aug.	27th.	Kintyre (Argyll), six passing (none 29th).
"	31st.	Kintyre, twelve passing; Scarborough (Yorkshire), three small parties passing.
Sept.	2nd.	N. Norfolk coast, four arrived.
"	3rd.	N. Norfolk coast, one only; Scarborough, one.
"	4th & 5th.	N. Norfolk coast, none.
"	6th to 9th.	N. Norfolk coast, one daily.
"	10th.	N. Norfolk coast, five.
"	12th, 13th & 16th.	N. Norfolk coast, one daily.
"	14th & 15th, 17th to 20th.	
"	21st.	
"	22nd.	Norfolk coast, none.

THE OYSTER-CATCHER (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*).

Aug.	18th & 31st.	Scarborough (Yorkshire), single birds passing S.
Sept.	3rd.	N. Norfolk coast, three arrived.
"	5th, 6th & 12th.	N. Norfolk coast, one only.
"	5th/6th.	
"	7th/8th.	Suffolk coast, some passing S.W. at midnight.
"	7th to 11th & 13th to 19th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), three struck at 11 P.M.
"	20th.	
Oct.	4th & 28th.	N. Norfolk coast, a flock of seven arrived and passed on.
"	29th/30th.	Scarborough, single birds passing.
"	29th/30th.	St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), one killed at 5.40 A.M.

THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*).

But little movement of this species was noted in September; six birds were seen flying west at the Bell Rock Light (Tay) at 8 P.M. on the 26th, and the first arrival was reported from N.W. Norfolk on the 30th.

The main arrival on the east coast occurred during the middle of October. It began with the arrival of a number of birds in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth (Norfolk), and smaller numbers on the Yorkshire coast and Farne Islands on the 13th; on the three following days considerable numbers arrived on the whole east coast as far south, at any rate, as the Suffolk and Essex border, especially large numbers appearing in the Humber district, while arrivals were also reported in a good many places in Scotland. Further arrivals of smaller numbers were

recorded from the Northumberland coast and the Humber district between the 20th and 23rd, from N.E. Suffolk on the 23rd, and S.E. Suffolk on the 24th; these were followed by what was evidently another extensive immigration at the end of the month, arrivals being recorded at the Pentland Skerries (Orkney), Bass Rock (Forth), and the Yorkshire and Suffolk coasts on the 28th, and on the Yorkshire coast on the 31st. Simultaneously Woodcocks were arriving in some numbers on the west coast, being recorded from Barra Head, the Butt of Lewis, Bardsey and Skerries Lights on the 28th and 29th, while a single bird was taken at the Seven Stones Light-vessel (Isles of Scilly) on the 30th/31st.

Inland, "first arrivals" were noted in Staffordshire on the 11th of October, in S. Devon on the 17th, in Denbigh on the 23rd, in Surrey on the 27th, and in Lincoln on the 30th. A slight increase was noted in S. Devon on the 2nd of November, and in Denbigh during the second week of that month. In Hampshire and S. Devon, Woodcocks were reported as very scarce throughout the first half of the winter, and it was not until the 9th of January, 1911, that a considerable number arrived in the latter district.

Single birds occurred at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 14th/15th of October and the 24th/25th of November, and at Coquet Island Light on the 22nd/23rd and Bardsey Light on the 23rd/24th of November.

THE COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago caelestis*).

A well-marked passage of what were no doubt British-bred birds was noticed in Cheshire between the last week of July and mid-August. In Denbigh a similar passage seems to have taken place between the 29th of August and the 8th of September, the local-bred birds taking their departure during the same period. As early as the 1st of August the local-bred birds in N.W. Suffolk were noted as beginning to leave to the westward, while early in September vast numbers had congregated near the coast in the S.E. of that county; these broke up into small parties and left on the 7th and 8th.

The first arrival of immigrants on the east coast was recorded in N.W. Suffolk on the 10th of October, and these were followed by others in S.E. Suffolk on the 18th, 19th, 22nd and 25th, on the 10th and 12th of November and on the 6th of December, in N.E. Suffolk on the 18th and 31st of October, and in Northumberland on the 14th and 25th of November.

On the west coast arrivals were recorded in Tiree (I. Hebrides) on the 10th, at the Welsh Skerries on the 23rd, and at the Butt of Lewis (O. Hebrides) on the 25th of October, while a single bird was taken at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon) on the 25th/26th of November.

Inland increases were noticed in S. Somerset on the 28th of October, in Hampshire on the 2nd, in Denbigh on the 28th of November, and in S. Devon at the end of December.

THE JACK SNIFE (*Gallinago gallinula*).

Aug.	12th.	Weybourne (Norfolk), one seen.
"	20th.	Goldhanger (Essex), one shot, another seen.
Sept.	4th.	Corfe (Dorset), first seen.
"	20th.	Yarmouth (Norfolk), one caught in the town; Cley (Norfolk), one arrived.
Oct.	1st.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), one caught in the town.
"	6th.	Wooler (Northumberland), first seen.
"	7th/8th.	Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), a few at 3 A.M., apparently flying W.
"	8th.	Wilmslow (Cheshire), an arrival; Stoke-on-Trent (Staffordshire), first seen.
"	9th/10th.	Kentish Knock Lt.-v., a few at 2.30 A.M.
"	11th/12th.	Longstone Lt. (Farne Is.), one killed at 10.30 P.M., apparently flying W.; Outer Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincoln), many at 1 A.M.
"	15th/16th.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), two killed between 2 and 4 A.M.
"	18th.	S.E. Suffolk, three on the saltings; N.E. Suffolk, one arrived.
"	22nd.	N.E. Suffolk, an arrival.
Nov.	26th/27th.	Pendeen Lt. (Cornwall), one killed at 3 A.M.
"	28th.	Lowestoft, one on the denes.

N.B.—Jack Snipe did not arrive in S.E. Devon until the end of December, when considerable numbers were noted during the last two days.

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

July	11th.	Mouth of Lune (Lancashire), first seen.
"	12th to 31st.	Mouth of Lune, gradual increase to flocks of 100 or 200.
"	18th.	Isle of Man coast, twenty to thirty adults passing.
Aug.	1st.	Mouth of Lune, large flocks.
"	2nd to 26th.	Mouth of Lune, gradual decrease.
"	4th.	Hampshire coast, increase.
"	18th.	Scarborough (Yorkshire), four arrived.
"	20th.	Blakeney (Norfolk), many arrived.
"	26th to 28th.	Kintyre, about fifty seen.
"	27th.	Blakeney, increase; mouth of Lune, all gone.
"	27th/28th.	Tunbridge Wells (Kent), a few passing at 10.45 P.M.
Sept.	1st.	Southwold (Suffolk), three arrived.
"	2nd.	Southwold, twelve flying S.
"	13th & 14th.	Solway, twenty seen.

- *Sept. 18th. Tring (Herts), one seen.
 „ 19th & 20th. Mouth of Dee (Cheshire), large numbers passing.
 „ 29th. Penzance (Cornwall), several arrived.
 Oct. 3rd & 13th. Scarborough, few passing.
 „ 9th/10th. Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), two at midnight.
 „ 20th/21st. Spurn Head Lt., two at 11 P.M.
 „ 22nd/23rd. Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), one killed at 9.30 P.M.
 Nov. 23rd/24th. Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), one killed at 1 A.M.
 „ 24th/25th. Yarmouth, many passing from 9 to 10 P.M.
 „ 25th/26th. Bardsey Lt., flocks passing at midnight.
 Dec. 2nd/3rd. Dungeness Lt. (Kent), several between 10 P.M. and dawn.
 „ 22nd. S.E. Suffolk coast, large numbers arrived.

THE KNOT (*Tringa canutus*).

Knots returned to the Solway in large numbers, many being adult birds, on the 30th of July and were first noticed at Aberlady Bay (Haddington) on the 1st of August. Between the 2nd and 9th of August a few were taken in the flight-nets on the Lancashire coast, but they were not noted further south on the east side until the 23rd, when a few arrived at Holt (Norfolk), and these were followed by other small flocks four days later. On the 28th/29th many were heard passing in Hertfordshire, while on the 31st arrivals were recorded simultaneously at Scarborough and Spurn Head (Yorkshire) and Wells (Norfolk). Further arrivals took place at the three last-named localities during the first few days of September, and on the 12th/13th a good number were noticed at Dungeness Light (Kent). On the 14th first arrivals were noted on the Hampshire coast, where a further increase took place on the 16th. New arrivals were noticed at Dornoch (E. Ross) and Loch Ryan (Wigtown) on the 14th, and large numbers were seen at the mouth of the Dee (Cheshire) on the 20th.

During the first half of October Knots were taken on five different nights at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire), but it seems doubtful whether these were really migrating.

THE SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

Sanderlings returned to Largo Bay (Fife) on the 1st of August; on the 23rd the first arrivals took place on the northern coast of Norfolk, and further small flocks appeared during the first fortnight of September. On the 27th a single bird was seen in Kintyre (Argyll), on the 1st of September a few arrived on the Solway and on the 20th at the mouth of the Dee (Cheshire), while a few reached Penzance (Cornwall) on the 29th.

THE COMMON SANDPIPER (*Totanus hypoleucus*).

The southward passage of this species began down the east coast of Scotland on the 5th of July, on the 12th migrants were first noticed on the coast of the Isle of Man, on the 13th three had reached the Dorset coast, a single bird was seen on the Suffolk coast on the 24th, and three in Surrey on the 31st. The local summer-residents in Cheshire and Staffordshire began to take their departure during the last week of July, though the first migrants from inland did not reach the Lancashire coast until the 11th of August. The last bird was seen in the breeding-haunts in N.W. Yorkshire on the 19th of August, but in Cumberland very little diminution was observed until the end of that month; a marked decrease, however, was noticed on the 4th of September, the last bird being seen on the 7th. Throughout August and September the southward passage continued, as indicated by numerous records from inland localities. In Cheshire and Staffordshire the majority of the birds had passed by the third week in August, while as early as the second week in that month the south coast records showed that already a large number of birds had gone. In fact a very considerable emigration was recorded from the Hampshire and Devonshire coasts between the 6th and 8th. The passage down the east coast does not appear to have been of more importance than the corresponding movements that were taking place through inland counties at the same time.

Stragglers were recorded on the Sussex and Hampshire coasts during the first four days of October, while what would appear to have been the last (a party of fifteen) were seen to leave the Sussex coast on the afternoon of the 9th and disappear over the sea flying due south.

On the 21st/22nd of October a single vagrant was taken at the Skerries Light (Anglesey).

THE GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*).

July	11th.	Quorn (Leicester), one seen.
"	12th.	Dove Valley (Derby), one seen.
"	24th.	Bradfield (Essex), one seen.
"	29th.	Sustead (Norfolk), three seen.
Aug. 1st to 20th.		Dereham (Norfolk), a few daily.
"	1st.	River Medwin (Peebles) and Largo (Fife), single birds seen.
"	11th.	Tenterden (Kent), one passing.
"	14th/15th.	Godalming (Surrey), heard passing.
Mid-Aug.		Gatley (Cheshire), two or three arrived.
"	16th.	Near Stirling, one found under the telegraph-wires.
"	18th.	Near Halkirk (Caithness), one shot.
Sept.	1st.	Solway (Cumberland), one seen.

Sept.	6th.	Romney Marsh (Kent), one seen.
"	7th.	Romney Marsh, eight single birds seen.
"	7th, 10th & 18th.	{ Marbury (Cheshire), two seen.
"	8th.	Rye (Sussex) and Cley (Norfolk), single birds seen.
"	12th.	Humber (S.E. Yorkshire), several.
"	13th.	Countess Wear (S. Devon), one seen.
"	23rd.	Dungeness (Kent), three seen.
Oct.	12th.	Marbury, one seen.
"	22nd.	Near Rugeley (Staffordshire), one shot.
Dec.	10th.	Intwood Sluice (Northumberland), two seen.

THE COMMON REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).

Aug.	4th.	Stafford, one passing.
"	5th.	Near Exeter (S. Devon), twenty passing.
"	5th/6th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), a few flying S.W. after 10 P.M.
"	28th/29th.	Rickmansworth (Herts), many passing at 10 P.M.; Watford (Herts), many passing from 10.20 to 12 P.M.
"	31st/Sept. 1st.	Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), twenty-five at midnight.
Sept.	3rd.	Scarborough (Yorkshire), one passing.
"	3rd/4th.	Spurn Head Lt., three.
"	4th.	Breydon (Norfolk), a good many seen.
"	13th/14th.	Dungeness Lt. (Kent), twelve at 1 A.M.
"	18th.	Orfordness (Suffolk), very few.

THE GREENSHANK (*Totanus canescens*).

Greenshanks were first noticed on the Solway on the 1st of August, and on the 8th a few had arrived on the Suffolk coast. The Hampshire coast was reached on the 11th, and between that date and the 27th single birds were passing there almost daily, while as many as twenty arrived there on the 17th. A few arrived at Blakeney (Norfolk) on the 20th. On the 1st of September arrivals were recorded at Fair Isle (Shetland), on the Solway, at Morton Loch (N. Fife) many, and on the N. Norfolk and S.E. Suffolk coasts. On the north coast of Norfolk and the Hampshire coast a gradual migration of very small numbers was observed at intervals up to the last week of the month. The only other Greenshanks reported were from the Dorset coast on the 4th and Romney Marsh (Kent) on the 7th of September.

THE CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

Curlews were on the move early in July, being heard passing in W. Kent on the nights of the 3rd and 7th.

The first large flights arrived on the coast of Cumberland from their

breeding-haunts on the neighbouring hills on the 14th of July, and they were heard on passage in the north of Lancashire on every night during the last two weeks of the month. On the nights of the 24th and 27th parties were heard going S.W. on the Suffolk coast. The departure of family parties from the Cumberland hills reached its maximum between the 5th and 7th of August, and after that date the number of birds passing became gradually less, the last being seen on the 22nd. During the same period the Yorkshire birds were passing down to the Humber, while those on the Staffordshire moors had all left by the same date.

During the first half of August extensive movements were in progress down the east coast; freshly arrived birds were reported from several localities, and many night-movements were noticed not only at light-stations but by observers both on the coasts of Yorkshire and Suffolk, and in such inland counties as Hertfordshire, Berkshire and Kent. The arrival of considerable numbers was recorded on the Hampshire coast on the 1st, 6th, 23rd and 27th of August, and these seem for the most part to have passed on during the intervening dates.

During the last week of August and the first week of September similar movements were noted in the same localities.

On the west side there were no records of a definite southward movement until 7th/8th of September, when Curlews were noticed at Bardsey Light (Carnarvon), others being seen there on the 14th/15th and at Chicken Rock Light (Isle of Man) on the 10th/11th, while a passing flock was recorded from Cheshire on the 10th.

Emigration was again noted on the Hampshire coast during the last week of September, after which the remaining birds seem to have settled down as winter-residents.

During October, November and December there were only one or two isolated records from the light-stations on the east and west coasts.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phaeopus*).

July	7th.	Orfordness (Suffolk), one or two arrived.
"	14th.	Isle of Man coast, one seen.
"	28th.	Lowestoft (Suffolk), one flying S.W. at noon.
August		Wells (Norfolk), passing south throughout the month.
"	1st.	Scarborough (Yorkshire), small parties flying N. Hampshire coast, one arrived.
"	4th & 6th.	Hampshire coast, increase.
"	8th.	Scarborough, one passing; Hampshire coast, decrease.
"	8th/9th.	Lowestoft, some passing from 10 P.M. onwards.
"	9th.	Shinfield (Berks), one passing at 6.30 P.M.
"	11th/12th.	Hampshire coast, about fifty arrived.
"	13th to 19th.	Hampshire coast, great decrease.
"	14th.	Tunbridge Wells (Kent), one flying W.S.W. at 4 P.M.

- Aug. 27th/28th. Watford (Herts), single birds passing to S.W. at 6.15 P.M. and 12.30 A.M.; Tunbridge Wells, numbers to S.W. at 10.45 P.M.
- „ 28th. Sunderland (Durham), one flying S.
- „ 31st. Scarborough, one seen; Sunderland, three seen.
- Sept. 2nd. Hampshire coast, last seen.
- „ 3rd. Lowestoft, one flying S.W. at 3 P.M.
- „ 8th. Lowestoft, one flying S.S.W.
- „ 10th. Scarborough, one passing; Kent coast, one seen.
- „ 26th. Isle of May (Fife), some passing.

THE SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaca*).

Most of the breeding-birds abandoned their summer-quarters in Cumberland before the end of July, and all had gone by the 5th of August. On the 23rd a flock was seen flying south in mid-Fife, while on the 29th and 30th the first arrivals were noted on passage on the Norfolk and Yorkshire coasts. Flocks were flying south past the Isle of May (Fife) all day on the 9th of September, one or two were noted off the Kent coast on the 7th and 10th, while a considerable passage occurred along the north coast of Norfolk on the 19th and 21st. Single birds were noted as late as the 11th of October off the Yorkshire coast, and on the 16th of November off the Fifeshire coast.

THE COMMON TERN (*Sterna fluviatilis*) and ARCTIC TERN (*Sterna macrura*).

The only notes received of these species were from the east coast. Common Terns were already leaving their nesting-haunts on the Suffolk coast by the 12th of August, and most of them had gone both from there and from the Kent breeding-area by the 1st of September, while the Farne Islands were completely abandoned by the 4th. Many Common Terns arrived on passage off Lowestoft on the 15th of August, and the passage of large numbers (probably of both species) was recorded along the whole of the east coast from Fifeshire to Essex between the 28th of August and the 9th of September. There were still a good many off Orfordness (Suffolk) on the 18th of September; many were still passing south along the Durham coast on the 2nd of October, a few were seen off the S.E. Suffolk coast as late as the 1st and 8th, while an Arctic Tern was killed at Suleskerry Light (Orkney) on the 7th, and two Common Terns were seen in Leicestershire on the 18th.

THE LITTLE AUK (*Mergulus alle*).

A single Little Auk was observed near Skateraw (Haddington) on the 17th of October, and a few days later several were seen in the Firth of Forth. On the 18th of November one was seen on the S.E. Suffolk coast, and on the 19th large numbers were seen at sea off the Yorkshire coast, many flying N.W. Within the next few days many more arrived on the east coast between the Wash and Suffolk, examples being blown inland by the N.E. gale and picked up at many places in Norfolk and Suffolk, as well as at Rickmansworth and Harpenden (Herts) on the 21st and 23rd, and in Romney Marsh (Kent) on the 25th.

On the 16th of December thirty arrived at Barra Head (O. Hebrides), where their numbers increased to fifty or sixty by the end of the year.

THE STORM-PETREL (*Procellaria pelagica*).

Single birds were caught at North Berwick on the 1st of August and at Great Yarmouth on the 30th of November. Large numbers occurred at the lantern of Smalls Light (Pembroke) on the nights of the 8th and 31st of August and the 6th of September, and smaller numbers on that of the 26th of November. Several were killed at N. Unst Light (Shetland) on the 16th/17th of September, at the Longstone Light (Farne Is.) on the 11th/12th of October, and at St. Catherine's Light (Isle of Wight) on the 3rd/4th of December. Single birds were also taken at St. Catherine's Light on the 5th/6th September and the 11th/12th of November, at St. Anthony's Light (Cornwall) on the 10th/11th of September, the 6th/7th and 13th/14th of October, and at Spurn Head Light (Yorkshire) on the 27th/28th of September and the 9th/10th of October.

ISOLATED RECORDS

AND

SINGLE OBSERVATIONS.

- THE NIGHTINGALE (*Daulias luscinia*). Last seen, Limpsfield (Surrey), August 8th.
- THE BARRED WARBLER (*Sylvia nisoria*). One killed, Skerries Lt. (Anglesey), September 10/11th; one seen September 20th and one shot September 27th, Cley (Norfolk).
- THE FIRE-CREST (*Regulus ignicapillus*). One caught, Eastbourne (Sussex), September 4th.
- THE SIBERIAN CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus tristis*). One, Isle of May (Fife), October 16th; one, near Lerwick (Shetland), October 28th; several, Fair Isle (Shetland), October 15th and later.
- THE YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER (*Phylloscopus superciliosus*). One seen, Southwold (Suffolk), September 3rd; one seen, N. Norfolk coast, September 16th; one shot, N.E. Lincoln coast, October 3rd.
- THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER (*Locustella naevia*). Five passing, September 19th, and one, September 26th, Thanet (E. Kent).
- THE LANCEOLATED WARBLER (*Locustella lanceolata*). One taken, Pentland Skerries Lt. (Orkney), October 26th.
- THE TAWNY PIPIT (*Anthus campestris*). One shot, Norfolk coast, September 15th.
- THE WATER-PIBIT (*Anthus spiolella*). One seen, Pevensey (Sussex), September 30th.
- THE HAWFINCH (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). Many seen near Hereford, December 19th.
- THE TWITE (*Linota flavirostris*). A flock arrived at Llangollen (Denbigh), October 7th; some arrived in Mull (Argyll), October 21st.
- THE SCARLET GROSBEAK (*Carpodacus erythrinus*). One shot, Isle of May (Fife), September 7th.
- THE TWO-BARRED CROSSBILL (*Loxia bifasciata*). One taken, Flannan Islands Lt. (Outer Hebrides), August 14th.
- THE YELLOW BUNTING (*Emberiza citrinella*). Several arrived, Isle of May (Fife), October 11th and 16th; many arrived, Fair Isle

- (Shetland), October 17th and 18th; flock flying W. (one taken), Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), 10 A.M. October 26th.
- THE REED-BUNTING (*Emberiza schœniclus*). One arrived, Isle of May (Fife), October 16th; large flock, with Finches, Bowdon (Cheshire), October 16th and 21st.
- THE ORTOLAN (*Emberiza hortulana*). Single birds seen on N. Norfolk coast, September 16th, and on the Isle of May, September 20th; three on the Isle of May, October 16th.
- THE LAPLAND BUNTING (*Calcarius lapponicus*). One seen, Isle of May, October 4th; one, Lowestoft (Suffolk), 15th; two, N. Unst (Shetland), 30th, and one, Yarmouth (Norfolk), 31st; one, Yarmouth, November 23rd; one caught in Thanet (E. Kent) between December 1st and 5th.
- THE ROSE-COLOURED STARLING (*Pastor roseus*). One caught, Rottingdean (Sussex), November 18th.
- THE MAGPIE (*Pica rustica*). Thanet (E. Kent), twenty arrived, flying high, from N.E., with Continental Jays (*cf.* p. 247), September 28th; fifteen arrived from N. during easterly gale, October 14th.
- THE WOOD-LARK (*Alauda arborea*), first arrival, Thanet (E. Kent), October 14th, increase on 15th and 19th; winter-residents arrived Llangollen (Denbigh), October 21st; one shot, Isle of May, October 16th.
- THE SHORE-LARK (*Otocorys alpestris*). Four arrived, Lowestoft (Suffolk), October 16th; some arrived, S.E. Suffolk, October 26th.
- THE WRYNECK (*Iynx torquilla*). Still at nesting-haunts in W. Kent, August 26th, and in E. Surrey, August 31st; one passing, Romney Marsh (Kent), September 6th and 13th; one, N. Ronaldsay Lt. (Orkney), August 30th; one, Fair Isle (Shetland), August 31st.
- THE HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*). Single birds seen or taken at Yarmouth (Norfolk), August 30th; Baltasound (Unst), Sept. 12th, 19th and 24th; Isle of May and Kingsdale House (Fife), October 1st; Pitlochry (Perth), October 19th; Ganton (Yorkshire), November 3rd; and Macclesfield (Cheshire), December 20th to January 28th, 1911; Fair Isle (Shetland), October 21st.
- THE HEN-HARRIER (*Circus cyaneus*). One arrived, S.E. Suffolk, October 23rd; two were seen in Peeblesshire in November, and two others killed, in Lanarkshire on November 17th and in Caithness on December 12th.
- MONTAGU'S HARRIER (*Circus cineraceus*). A pair seen near Wool (Dorset), September 18th.
- THE COMMON BUZZARD (*Buteo vulgaris*). One, near Poole (Dorset), September 15th; one at Buckholt (Hants), October 16th.
- THE WHITE-TAILED EAGLE (*Haliaëtus albicilla*). One seen, Weybourne (Norfolk), October 31st; one shot, Abersoch (Carnarvon), November 29th.

- THE SPARROW-HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*). One harrying migrants, Hayling Island (Hants), September 9th, and four on 16th, all left on the 23rd; one taken on S. Ridge Buoy, between Smith's Knoll and Haisboro' Lt.-v.'s (Norfolk), September 18th; one on passage, Lowestoft, September 23rd; one taken, Dudgeon Lt.-v. (Norfolk), October 10th.
- THE NORTH-AMERICAN PEREGRINE (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). One taken, Humberstone (Lincoln), September 28th.
- THE HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*). Female shot near Hereford, August 10th.
- THE MERLIN (*Falco aesalon*). One arrived, N. Norfolk coast, September 15th; one arrived, Suffolk coast, October 7th; one seen flying W.N.W., 26 miles E. of Spurn Lt.-v., October 12th; one seen, Monachty (Cardigan), October 24th, and two on 31st.
- THE KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*). One taken on a boat forty miles E. of Yarmouth, August 18th; N. Suffolk, increase, September 16th.
- THE GANNET (*Sula bassana*). First seen, Castletown (Isle of Man), July 28th, Dungeness (Kent), September 10th, Scarborough (Yorkshire), Sept. 18th, and Cley (Norfolk), September 19th. One killed against Dungeness Lt., December 2nd/3rd.
- THE CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax carbo*). Adult seen on Tring Reservoir (Herts), September 4th.
- THE COMMON HERON (*Ardea cinerea*). Arrived in numbers, N. Uist (Outer Hebrides), September 5th, 6th and 7th.
- THE SQUACCO-HERON (*Ardea ralloides*). One shot, Great Cotes (Lincoln), September 29th.
- THE LITTLE BITTERN (*Ardetta minuta*). Male shot near Penzance (Cornwall), about November 3rd.
- THE GLOSSY IBIS (*Plegadis falcinellus*). One shot in S. Uist (Outer Hebrides) in November.
- THE SPOONBILL (*Platalea leucorodia*). Two seen flying N. on S.E. Suffolk coast, November 30th.
- THE BERNACLE-GOOSE (*Bernicla leucopsis*). Some arrived on the Solway, September 19th, and at Flannans (Outer Hebrides), October 15th; six seen, Cley (Norfolk), December 2nd.
- THE BRENT-GOOSE (*Bernicla brenta*). Single birds killed against Dungeness Lt. (Kent), October 13th/14th and 28th/29th.
- BEWICK'S SWAN (*Cygnus bewicki*). Heard passing down the Solway at night, November 4th and December 30th; one arrived Fair Isle, (Shetland), November 18th; hundreds present in Tiree (Inner Hebrides), in December.
- THE COMMON SHELD-DUCK (*Tadorna cornuta*). Two seen and one killed, Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Norfolk), 11 P.M., September 4th/5th.
- THE GADWALL (*Anas strepera*). Four seen at Lingfield (Surrey), August 14th, and three on the 28th.

- THE SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*). Three seen, Solway, September 1st, and Silloth (Cumberland), October 8th; five seen, Tatton Mere (Cheshire), November 12th, and nine on the 19th.
- THE PINTAIL (*Daifila acuta*). Male shot, Colney (Norfolk), December 2nd.
- THE TEAL (*Nettion crecca*). Increase, Lingfield (Surrey), between August the 14th and 28th; first seen, Tring (Herts), September 11th; first seen, Ruthin (Denbigh), September 24th; flocks passing (one taken), Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), midnight, November 25th/26th.
- THE SCAUP-DUCK (*Fuligula marila*). First seen, Lerwick (Shetland), July 4th; one seen, Tatton Mere (Cheshire), November 19th and 26th.
- THE GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula glaucion*). First seen, Aberdeen, September 24th.
- THE LONG-TAILED DUCK (*Harelda glacialis*). Some arrived, Tiree (Inner Hebrides) and Tarbatness (Moray), September 30th; adult male, Scarborough (Yorkshire), October 22nd.
- THE EIDER-DUCK (*Somateria mollissima*). Small flock arrived, coast of E. Sussex, in mid-November.
- THE COMMON SCOTER (*Ædemia nigra*). Five passing S. at Scarborough (Yorkshire), September 16th.
- THE GOOSANDER (*Mergus merganser*). One seen, Windermere (Westmoreland), November 2nd; one arrived, Tatton Mere (Cheshire), December 3rd; five arrived, Marbury Mere (Cheshire), December 18th; two seen, Woburn (Bedfordshire), December 26th.
- THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (*Mergus serrator*). First seen, Solway, October 18th.
- THE QUAIL (*Coturnix communis*). Single birds seen, N. Hayling (Hants), October 5th and 15th.
- THE SPOTTED CRAKE (*Porzana maruetta*). One shot near Cheadle (Cheshire) on September 10th and two more seen on 20th; one seen, Ruston (Norfolk), September 13th.
- BAILLON'S CRAKE (*Porzana bailloni*). One shot, Halkirk (Caithness), August 21st.
- THE COOT (*Fulica atra*). One taken, Longstone Lt. (Farne), 4.30 A.M., October 3rd/4th; one taken, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), 1 A.M., November 23rd/24th; one taken, Outer Gabbard Lt.-v. (Suffolk), November 29th.
- THE KENTISH PLOVER (*Ægialitis cantiana*). One killed, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), at 11.30 P.M., October 9th/10th.
- THE AVOCET (*Recurvirostra avocetta*). Flock of seven flying W. past St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), September 3rd; one shot same day, Pevensey Marshes, and three others on the 4th and 5th.
- THE BLACK-WINGED STILT (*Himantopus candidus*). One seen, St. Leonards-on-Sea (Sussex), October 3rd (shot on 9th).

- THE GREY PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). Single birds seen near Yarmouth (Norfolk) on September 2nd and November 3rd.
- THE RED-NECKED PHALAROPE (*Phalaropus hyperboreus*). A single bird seen at Sidestrand (Norfolk) on September 1st; one shot at Henley-in-Arden (Warwick) on the 11th; and others noted passing in N. Ronaldsay (Orkney) on the 27th.
- THE LITTLE STINT (*Tringa minuta*). Single birds at Silloth (Cumberland) on August 12th and December 28th, at Pevensey (Sussex) on August 27th, September 30th and October 1st, at Thorpe Mere (Suffolk) on September 4th, at Rye (Sussex) on September 9th, and at Tring (Herts) on September 18th.
- THE CURLEW-SANDPIPER (*Tringa subarquata*). Small numbers (2 to 16) at Hayling Island (Hants) on August 27th and September 2nd, 9th, 16th and 23rd; single birds in Romney Marsh (Kent) on September 7th, and at Cley (Norfolk) on the 10th.
- THE PURPLE SANDPIPER (*Tringa maritima*). Single birds at Hayling Island (Hants) on September 3rd, at Scarborough (Yorkshire) on September 24th and October 13th, at Cley (Norfolk) on October 15th; one killed at Seven Stones Lt.-v. (Isles of Scilly), 1.30 A.M., October 30th/31st.
- THE RUFF (*Machetes pugnax*). Two seen, E. Renfrewshire, August 14th; several passing, S.E. Suffolk, September 1st; a pair seen, Romney Marsh (Kent), September 8th; one seen, Aberlady (Haddington), September 16th.
- THE WOOD-SANDPIPER (*Totanus glareola*). Three seen, New Romney (Kent), August 5th; six or seven arrived, Thorpe Mere (Suffolk), August 8th, all but one gone, September 4th.
- THE SPOTTED REDSHANK (*Totanus fuscus*). Single birds seen at Waulkmill Dam (E. Renfrewshire) on June 26th, August 14th & 21st and September 11th & 18th, and three on August 27th and September 4th; single birds seen at Silloth (Cumberland), August 12th, near Aberdeen August 30th, at Cley (Norfolk) on September 3rd & 10th, and two in Romney Marsh (Kent) on September 7th.
- THE BAR-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa lapponica*). Some arrived on the Cromarty Firth July 23rd, at Largo Bay (Fife) on the 24th, and at Aberlady Bay (Haddington) on the 30th; 300 to 500, mostly adults, arrived on the Solway, July 30th; single birds seen at Cley (Norfolk), September 2nd, Hayling Island (Hants) on the 3rd, and at Rye Harbour (Sussex) on the 9th.
- THE BLACK-TAILED GODWIT (*Limosa belgica*). One seen, Cley (Norfolk), September 5th; three seen, Tiree (Inner Hebrides), September 7th, and Breydon (Norfolk), September 12th.
- THE SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW (*Numenius tenuirostris*). Three shot, Romney Marsh (Kent), September 21st and 23rd.

- THE BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*). Single birds seen at Quorn (Leicester) on July 11th, on the S.E. Suffolk coast on the 15th and 29th, at Frensham (Surrey) on the 31st, and at Tring (Herts) on August 14th; ten seen at Sizewell (Suffolk) on July 31st and August 7th; six at Frensham on August 15th; and nine on the S.E. Suffolk coast on the 18th and 31st.
- THE WHISKERED TERN (*Hydrochelidon hybrida*). An adult, clearly identified at Hollesley Bay (Suffolk), September 16th and 17th.
- THE CASPIAN TERN (*Sterna caspia*). One seen, Breydon (Norfolk), August 9th.
- THE LITTLE TERN (*Sterna minuta*). Few passing on Suffolk coast, August 30th; decrease, N. Norfolk coast, 2nd week in September; four seen, Tring (Herts), September 4th; one or two passing, Dungeness (Kent), September 10th and 11th; one seen, Marbury Mere (Cheshire), September 11th and 12th; few passing, Suffolk coast, September 18th.
- THE BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*). Six seen, Frensham (Surrey), July 31st, and Tring (Herts), September 4th; five flying W. at Tring, September 18th.
- THE COMMON GULL (*Larus canus*). Two or three seen, Delamere (Cheshire), September 10th; one at Northwich (Cheshire), September 12th; a few on River Dee (Cheshire), September 19th and 20th; large numbers on Halkin Mountain (Flint), October 1st.
- THE HERRING-GULL (*Larus argentatus*). Large southward movement from breeding-haunts at St. Bees, noted at Ravenglass (Cumberland) on July 23rd and 24th; two flying W., Oakamoor (Staffordshire), July 31st; one flying S., Rickmansworth (Herts), August 31st.
- THE GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus marinus*). Ten flying S.W. over Rickmansworth (Herts), August 15th; many flying S. past Scarborough (Yorkshire), September 26th.
- THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*). Six flying N., Scarborough (Yorkshire), August 31st; thirty to forty seen at Tring Reservoir (Herts), left to the S.W., September 4th; one flying S.W. at Tring, September 18th; a few flying S. past Scarborough, September 26th and 30th.
- THE GLAUCOUS GULL (*Larus glaucus*). First seen, Lerwick (Shetland), September 15th; one seen, Isle of May (Fife), October 14th.
- THE ICELAND GULL (*Larus leucopterus*). One seen, N. Unst (Shetland), September 20th.
- THE GREAT SKUA (*Megalestris catarrhactes*). Single birds seen at Isle of May, July 14th and October 3rd, off the Bell Rock (Fife), October 3rd, and off Scarborough (Yorkshire), October 21st.
- THE POMATORHINE SKUA (*Stercorarius pomatorhinus*). One seen off Scarborough (Yorkshire), October 13th.

- RICHARDSON'S SKUA (*Stercorarius crepidatus*). Three seen off Sunderland (Durham) on August 28th and two on October 2nd; single birds off Southwold (Suffolk) on September 1st, off Scarborough (Yorkshire) on the 10th, 24th and 28th, and off Cley (Norfolk) on the 20th; four seen off Bamborough (Northumberland) on September 4th; several off Cley on the 2nd and 19th, and two near Chicken Rock Lt. (Isle of Man) on October 25th.
- BUFFON'S SKUA (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). One shot near Wells (Norfolk) on September 20th.
- THE RAZORBILL (*Alca torda*). Three seen off Dungeness (Kent), September 10th.
- THE GREAT NORTHERN DIVER (*Colymbus glacialis*). Returned to Tiree (Inner Hebrides) on August 27th.
- THE RED-THROATED DIVER (*Colymbus septentrionalis*). Adult seen off Dungeness (Kent), September 23rd, and off Scarborough (Yorkshire), October 11th; two flying S. past Scarborough, September 28th; one seen, Silloth (Cumberland), October 18th, and three on November 28th.
- THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE (*Podiceps cristatus*). One dead on shore, Isle of Man, July 15th.
- THE RED-NECKED GREBE (*Podiceps griseigena*). One seen, Lerwick (Shetland), October 21st, and four on the 26th.
- THE SLAVONIAN GREBE (*Podiceps auritus*). One seen, Lerwick (Shetland), October 21st; several seen and one killed, Dungeness Lt. (Kent), 3.30 A.M., on November 10th/11th.
- THE LITTLE GREBE (*Podiceps fluviatilis*). One seen, Hampshire coast, August 26th; one arrived, Isle of May (Fife), October 16th.
- THE FORK-TAILED PETREL (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). One seen at Silloth (Cumberland), October 11th; one captured near Cockle Lt.-v. (Norfolk), November 30th; one found under the telegraph-wires at Shrewsbury, December 24th.
- THE SOOTY SHEARWATER (*Puffinus griseus*). Single birds seen near Elie and Fidra (Forth), September 8th and 9th, off Scarborough (Yorkshire), September 10th, and at Isle of May (Fife), October 16th.
- THE MANX SHEARWATER (*Puffinus anglorum*). Two seen off Castletown (Isle of Man), July 28th; one caught at Ludlow (Shropshire), October 10th; two seen on the Solway, November 2nd; large numbers at the lantern of Smalls Lt. (Pembroke) on August 8th/9th, August 31st/September 1st and September 6th/7th; seven killed at St. Ann's Lt. (Pembroke) on September 6th/7th, three at Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon) on September 8th/9th, and several at N. Unst Lt. (Shetland) on September 16th/17th.
- THE FULMAR (*Fulmarus glacialis*). One seen, North Berwick, September 10th.

DETAILS OF THE CHIEF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE LIGHT-STATIONS DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1910.

- July 10th/11th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A Wheatear (small race) at mid-night and a Redstart at daybreak. Wind N.E. 2. Clear.
- „ 14th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 22nd. Full Moon.
- „ 24th. *St. Tudwal Lt.*—A Sand-Martin killed at 3 P.M. Wind S.W. 7. Clear.
- „ 29th. Moon, Last Quarter.
- Aug. 3rd/4th. *Flatholm Lt.*—Many Willow-Warblers, a few Sedge-Warblers and a Cuckoo at 2 A.M. Wind W. 1. Overcast.
- „ 4th/5th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race), Common Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and Cuckoos from 1.30 to 2.30 A.M. Wind N.W. 2. Rain.
- „ 5th. New Moon.
- „ 5th/6th. *Winterton Lt.*—A Cuckoo killed at 10.30 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 2. Overcast and misty.
- „ 6th/7th. *Flatholm Lt.*—A few Sedge-Warblers at 3 A.M. Wind E. 1. Overcast.
- „ 7th/8th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Several Curlews heard passing at midnight. Calm. Overcast.
- „ 8th/9th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Common Whitethroats, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, many Wheatears, (small race), and single Blackbirds Spotted Flycatchers, Cuckoos and Ringed Plover from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind E. 2. Overcast.

- Aug. 8th/9th. *Smalls Lt.*—A few Sedge-Warblers at 2 and 3 A.M.,
(*contd.*). and large numbers of Manx Shearwaters and Storm-
Petrels all night. Wind N.E. 2 to N. 3. Rain, to
cloudy.
- „ 9th. *Lynmouth Foreland Lt.*—A Swift killed.
- „ 9th/10th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Three Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind
E.S.E. 3. Cloudy.
- „ 10th/11th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Common White-
throats and Willow-Warblers, with a few British
Redbreasts, Garden- and Sedge-Warblers from 9 to
11 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 2. Cloudy.
- „ 11th/12th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—Three Swifts and a “Flycatcher”
at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Cloudy.
- „ 12th/13th. *Smalls Lt.*—A few Wheatears and Willow-Warblers
at 4 A.M. and many small birds all night. Wind
S. 3. Fog and rain.
- „ 13th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 16th/17th. *Cromer Lt.*—Two Lapwings at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 4.
Fog.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few “Flycatchers” and Sky-Larks
at 11 P.M. Wind W. 4. Cloudy and misty.
- „ 17th/18th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few “Flycatchers” and Sky-
Larks at 1 A.M. Wind W. 3. Cloudy; clear.
- „ 20th. Full Moon.
- „ 23rd/24th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Wheatears (small race) at
midnight. Wind S.S.W. 5. Rain.
- „ 24th/25th. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Wheatears, “Flycatchers”
and Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind N.W. 5. Cloudy
and squally.
- „ 27th. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 28th/29th. *Cromer Lt.*—Several “Wild Ducks” and Curlews
from 10 to 11 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Overcast and
raining.
- „ 30th/31st. *Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Wheatears, Sedge-Warblers
and “Swallows” at 10 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4.
Cloudy, clear.

Aug. 31st/Sep. 1st. *Cromer Lt.*—A Wheatear at 2 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Clear.

Flatholm Lt.—Two Goldcrests at 3 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Wheatears (small race), Common Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers between 9 P.M. and 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 4 to 3. Cloudy.

Smalls Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (both races), Common Whitethroats, Manx Shearwaters and Storm-Petrels from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Misty.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Wheatears, "Flycatchers," Sky-Larks, Knots and Redshanks at midnight. Wind W.N.W. 4. Cloudy and slight mist passing.

Sept. 1st/2nd. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Many Wheatears (small race) all night. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast and drizzling.

Chicken Rock Lt.—A few "Thrushes" and Wheatears from 9 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind S.W. to W. Light breeze. Rain and haze.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Redstarts, Common White-throats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 2. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Wheatears (small race), Sedge-Warblers and Knots at 11 P.M. Wind W. 3. Slight mist.

„ 2nd/3rd. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Single Ring-Ouzels, Land-Rails and Redbreasts between 2.30 and 3.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Overcast.

Newarp Lt.-v.—A few Wheatears (small race) at 9 P.M. Wind W. 3. Thick misty rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats, Garden-, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers from 11.30 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Cloudy, clear.

„ 3rd. New Moon.

„ 3rd/4th. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—A Meadow-Pipit killed at 9.15 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Overcast.

Sept. 3rd/4th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A Common Whitethroat killed at 2 A.M. and a Willow-Warbler at 3 A.M. Wind N. 1. Cloudy.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Knots and Redshanks. Wind N.N.W. 6. Clear, passing showers.

„ 4th/5th. *Smith's Knoll Lt.-v.*—Two Sheld-Ducks at 11 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 5. Overcast and very dark.

„ 5th/6th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Many Wheatears (small race), with a few Common Whitethroats and “Terns” from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 2. Overcast and drizzling.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Common White-throats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, with many Wheatears (small race) and Garden-Warblers and a few Whinchats, British Redbreasts, Lesser White-throats, Spotted Flycatchers, White Wagtails and Storm-Petrels from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 1. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Wheatears, a Cuckoo and some Knots at 11 P.M. Wind N.N.E. 6. Cloudy and squally, but clear.

„ 6th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Starlings flying E.

„ 6th/7th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats and Redstarts from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind N. 3. Cloudy.

Flatholm Lt.—A few Goldcrests and Sedge-Warblers between 12 and 3 A.M. Wind E. 4 to 3. Overcast.

St. Ann's Lt.—A Cuckoo and a Manx Shearwater killed. Wind E.S.E. 1. Overcast, gloomy and misty.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Many Common Whitethroats and a few Wheatears (small race), Redstarts, Garden- and Willow-Warblers from 9.30 P.M. to 1.40 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast to cloudy.

Smalls Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (small race), Common Whitethroats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, with a few Whinchats, Pied Wagtails, Spotted Flycatchers and Swallows from 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 1 to E. 2. Misty.

Sept. 7th/8th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats and Redstarts from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.N.E. 3. Cloudy.

Bardsey Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Common White-throats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, three Oystercatchers, a Curlew and several "sea-birds" at 11 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Hazy.

Helwick Lt.-v.—Three Common Whitethroats at 9 P.M. Wind N.E. by E. Clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Common Whitethroats, Garden- and Sedge-Warblers from 9 to 12 P.M. Wind N.E. 2. Cloudy.

„ 8th/9th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats and Redstarts from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind N. 4. Cloudy.

Flatholm Lt.—A few Goldcrests and Sedge-Warblers at 2 A.M. Wind E. 3. Clear.

Helwick Lt.-v.—Two Willow-Warblers from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind N.W. Clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Wheatears, Common Whitethroats, Sedge-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers, with a few Redstarts, Lesser Whitethroats, Garden- and Willow-Warblers and Pied Flycatchers from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast.

„ 9th/10th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind N. 2. Overcast.

Bardsey Lt.—Small numbers of Song-Thrushes, Black-caps, Common Whitethroats, Goldcrests, Willow-Warblers, Chiffchaffs, White Wagtails, Water-Rails, a "Tern" and three Manx Shearwaters at 2 A.M. Calm. Overcast.

Chicken Rock Lt.—A few Redbreasts and "Wrens" from 11 P.M. to dawn. Wind N.W. Light breeze. Clear.

Flatholm Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats, Goldcrests and Sedge-Warblers at midnight. Wind E. 3. Clear.

Sept. 9th/10th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Blackcaps, Common White-throats, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers and Tree-Pipits from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Blue sky.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A Wheatear (large race), killed at dawn. Wind W.N.W. 1. Cloudy. Raining.

„ 10th. *Flatholm Lt.*—Many Redbreasts, Common White-throats, Goldcrests, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Swallows and House-Martins, with a few Wheatears on the island.

„ 10th/11th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few “Thrushes,” Redbreasts, Common Whitethroats and Curlews from 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S.W. to N.W., light breeze. Rain.

Flatholm Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats and Goldcrests at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats at 10 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 2. Misty.

St. Anthony's Lt.—A few Sedge-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers and Storm-Petrels at 2.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Overcast and showery.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (both races) and Common Whitethroats, with smaller numbers of Song-Thrushes, Ring-Ouzels, Redstarts, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers, Lesser Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Meadow-Pipits, Spotted Flycatchers and Nightjars from 10 P.M. to dawn. Wind N.W. 1 to N. 2. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—Many Sedge-Warblers and a Barred Warbler at 10 P.M. Wind S.W. 2. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few “Thrushes,” Blackbirds and Swifts at 9 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 4. Clear.

„ 11th. Moon, First Quarter.

„ 11th/12th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Common Whitethroats and Sedge-Warblers from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 2 to 1. Misty.

Sept. 11th/12th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Common Whitethroats, Sedge-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers, many Chiffchaffs and Willow-Warblers, with a few Song-Thrushes, Continental Redbreasts, Redstarts, Lesser Whitethroats, Garden- and Reed-Warblers and Pied Flycatchers from 9.30 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats and Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.

„ 12th/13th. *Dungeness Lt.*—A flock of Knots at 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Hazy.

Flatholm Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Goldcrests and Chiffchaffs from 11 to 12 P.M. Wind E. 3. Overcast.

Hanois Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats and Tree-Pipits at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Clear.

Longships Lt.—A few Common and Lesser Whitethroats at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Hazy.

St. Anthony's Lt.—A Song-Thrush killed at 2 A.M. Wind N. 2. Rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Sedge-Warblers, many Common Whitethroats, with a few Goldcrests, Chiffchaffs, Willow-Warblers and Meadow-Pipits from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Cloudy and starlight.

„ 13th/14th. *Dungeness Lt.*—Numbers of Wheatears, “Wrens” and “Swallows” seen during the night. A few Redshanks at 1 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Hazy.

Flatholm Lt.—A Common Whitethroat and a Goldcrest at midnight. Wind N.E. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats at 2 A.M. Wind N.E. 2. Clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Wheatears (both races), Common Whitethroats, Blackcaps, Garden- and Sedge-Warblers, Chiffchaffs and Spotted Flycatchers, with a few British Song-Thrushes, Whinchats, Lesser Whitethroats, Goldcrests, Willow-Warblers, Meadow-Pipits and Nightjars from 2.30 to 4.30 A.M. Wind N. 4. Overcast.

Sept. 14th. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Wheatears, Redbreasts and Starlings at 11 A.M. Wind N.N.E. Overcast and raining.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Twenty Redstarts flew on board and then went to S.E. at 11 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Cloudy and raining.

Smith's Knoll Lt.-v.—Several small birds passing at 1.30 P.M., a Pied Flycatcher caught. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.

„ 14th/15th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Many Common Whitethroats, with smaller numbers of Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Ring-Ouzels, Wheatears (large race), Chiffchaffs, Goldcrests, Willow- and Sedge-Warblers, Sky-Larks, Land- and Water-Rails, Curlews and Lapwings, apparently flying S., at 2 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4. Overcast, with passing rain.

Cromer Lt.—Several Wheatears, Starlings, Lapwings and “Plovers,” from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast and misty.

Hanois Lt.—A few Common Whitethroats at midnight. Wind E.N.E. 1. Clear.

Newarp Lt.-v.—About fifty Meadow-Pipits at midnight. Wind E.S.E. 2. Overcast, passing misty rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Sedge-Warblers, many Wheatears (both races), and a few Chiffchaffs, Pied Flycatchers and Starlings, from 3 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.E. 2. Overcast.

„ 15th/16th. *Cromer Lt.*—Several Wheatears at 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 6. Overcast.

Helwick Lt.—A Common Whitethroat killed. Wind (?) 3 to 4. Hazy.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A few Common Whitethroats and Goldcrests at 4 A.M. Wind E. 1. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Goldcrests, Sedge-Warblers and a Water-Rail between 10 and 12 P.M. Wind E. 3. Cloudy and hazy.

Sept. 16th/17th. *Helwick Lt.*-v.—Several Blackcaps. Wind (?) 3. Hazy.

Smalls Lt.—A few Wheatears, "Flycatchers" and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M.. Wind E. 3. Misty.

„ 17th. *Newarp Lt.*-v.—Flock of Meadow-Pipits on board at 11.30 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 3. Very clear.

„ 17th/18th. *St. Anthony's Lt.*—A Blackbird killed at 4 A.M. Wind E. 3. Cloudy, clear.

St. Tudwal Lt.—A Song-Thrush killed at dawn. Wind N. 2. Cloudy.

„ 18th. *Cromer Lt.*—Many Starlings and Lapwings flying N. at 7 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. Wind E. 2 to calm. Clear.

Flatholm Lt.—A Mistle-Thrush and a Cuckoo on the island. Wind E. 3. Clear.

„ 19th. Full Moon.

Smith's Knoll Lt.-v.—Four Song-Thrushes and two Meadow-Pipits at 10.45 A.M. Wind N.W. 2. Clear.

„ 25th. Moon, Last Quarter.

„ 25th/26th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Numbers of Thrushes, Blackbirds and Wheatears all night. Wind E.S.E., fresh breeze. Overcast.

„ 26th/27th. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Wheatears (large race) at 10 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 7. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A Blackbird killed at 10 P.M. Clear.

„ 27th/28th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—One Turtle-Dove killed at 3 A.M. Wind S. 3. Overcast.

South Bishop Lt.—A Song-Thrush killed at 2 A.M. Wind S. 5. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—Two Sky-Larks and a Storm-Petrel at 11 P.M. Wind S. 1. Slight mist.

Sept. 23th/29th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—A Sky-Lark killed at 3.30 A.M.
Wind S.E. 1. Overcast.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes at
9 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 2 to W.N.W. 3.
Cloudy to overcast.

„ 29th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings at 11 A.M. and
6 P.M., and a few Sky-Larks at noon, flying N.N.W.
Wind S.W. 2. Blue sky, clear.

„ 29th/30th. *Bishop Rock Lt.*—Many Wheatears (large race), a
Blackbird and two Ring-Ouzels from 3 to 3.30 A.M.,
and a few “small birds” from midnight to 4 A.M.
Wind E.S.E. 2. Overcast.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—Many Blackbirds, Starlings and
Sky-Larks flying S.W. at 4 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 1.
Cloudy.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A Common Snipe killed at
9.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A Common Whitethroat and a
Pied Wagtail killed at 8 P.M. Wind N.W. 2.
Overcast.

Withernsea Lt.—Several Goldcrests at midnight.
Wind W.N.W. 2. Clear.

„ 30th/Oct. 1st. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A Song-Thrush killed at
5.30 A.M. Wind S.E. 1. Fog.

Oct. 1st to 5th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Flocks of Starlings on the island
all day. Wind S.E. 5 to W.N.W. 9 to W.S.W. 5
to W. 5.

„ 1st/2nd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Large numbers of Redwings and
Blackbirds from 2 A.M. to dawn. Wind S., moderate
breeze. Overcast.

Cromer Lt.—Large numbers of Sky-Larks from 12 to
3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks
at 9 P.M. Wind S.E. 3. Clear.

Longstone Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, flying W., at
5 A.M. Wind S. 3. Misty.

Oct. 1st/2nd. *Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 10 P.M.
(*contd.*). Wind S.S.E. 5. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks,
with many Knots and a large flock of "Gulls" at
11 P.M. Wind S. 5. Mist and heavy rain.

Winterton Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 1.30 A.M. Wind
S. 3. Misty.

„ 2nd. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Chiffchaff at 4 P.M. Wind S.E. 2.
Blue sky, clear.

„ 2nd/3rd. *Helwick Lt.-v.*—One Wheatear (large race), killed.
Wind (?) 6. Clear.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Meadow-Pipits, apparently
flying W., at 3 and 4 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 3.
Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 2.30 A.M. Wind
S.W. 8. Clear.

„ 3rd. New Moon.

Cromer Lt.—Large flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks
flying N. at 6.30 A.M. Wind W.N.W. Clear.

„ 3rd/4th. *Longstone Lt.*—A Coot killed at 4.30 A.M. Wind
S.S.E. 1. Drizzling.

Withernsea Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 12 P.M. Wind W.
Cloudy.

„ 5th. *Longstone Lt.*—Three Starlings flying W. at 9.30 A.M.
Wind S. 1. Gloomy.

„ 5th/6th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Mistle- and Song-Thrushes and
Redwings from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.N.E. 3.
Overcast and misty.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Many Redwings and two Gold-
crests all night. Calm. Hazy.

Cromer Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings, Sky-Larks
and Lapwings from 1 to 3 A.M. Wind N.W. Fog.

- Oct. 5th/6th. *Hanois Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Ring-Ouzels, Wheatears (large race), Goldcrests, Chiffchaffs, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 10.30 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. (450 killed). Wind N.N.E. 4 to E.N.E. 3. Clear to cloudy.
- Helwick Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks and a Song-Thrush. Wind (?) 2. Hazy.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at 9 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast.
- Longstone Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks, apparently flying W., at 3.45 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Clear.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, many Sky-Larks and a few Blackcaps, Goldcrests, Chiffchaffs and Meadow-Pipits from 12 to 1.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, apparently flying W., at 3 A.M. Wind N.W. 2. Misty.
- „ 6th/7th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Many Blackbirds and Sky-Larks all night. Calm. Hazy.
- English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and “Willow-Wrens” all night. Thick fog.
- St. Anthony's Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Goldcrests, Sky-Larks and Storm-Petrels from 3 to 5 A.M. Wind E. 2. Overcast.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Large numbers of British Song-Thrushes with a few Redwings and Blackbirds from 4 to 5 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast.
- South Bishop Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, with a few Water-Rails, apparently flying N.W., from 1.30 to 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Fog.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks from 11.30 P.M. to 1.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 1. Misty to clear.
- „ 7th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A “Crow” and a few “Sparrows” at 2 P.M., seven Starlings at 4 P.M., four Chaffinches and a “Blackcap” at 5.30 P.M., all flying W. Wind N.W. 1 to S.E. 2. Blue sky.

- Oct. 7th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Chaffinches flying N.W. at 7 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Blue sky, clear.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Four Starlings flying S.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of "Wrens," "Sparrows" and Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. all day. Wind S.E. 3 to 4. Blue sky, clear.
- „ 7th/8th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds with smaller numbers of Starlings, Sky-Larks and Water-Rails and a few Garden-Warblers, Goldcrests and Jack Snipes, apparently flying W., at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 2. Overcast.
- Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E., light airs. Hazy.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Meadow-Pipit at 7 P.M., a Lapwing at 9 P.M., and a few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 2.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 2 to S.E. 1. Blue sky, clear to overcast.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 9 to 9.30 P.M. and many at 5 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4 to S.E. 2. Blue sky to overcast.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind E. 3. Hazy.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A Nightjar at 9 P.M., four Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. and a Chaffinch at 5.30 A.M. Wind S.E. 2 to E.S.E. 1. Fog.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks at 11 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Overcast, clear.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Blackbirds, Chiffchaffs, Common Wrens and Sky-Larks between 1 and 3.45 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 2. Clear.
- South Bishop Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, apparently flying W., from 1.30 to 5.30 A.M. Wind E. 2. Slight haze.
- Whitby Lt.*—A few Starlings from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 3. Clear.

- Oct. 7th/8th. *Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 3.30 to 4 A.M. Wind E. 1. Overcast, misty.
(*contd.*).
- „ 8th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Goldcrests at 7 A.M. and large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying N.W. all day. Wind E. 2 to E.N.E. 2. Overcast.
- Longstone Lt.*—Twenty Starlings flying W. at noon. Calm. Clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A Great Tit caught at 10 A.M. and a large number of Sky-Larks flying W. at noon. Wind N.E. 2 to N.N.E. 2. Overcast, clear.
- St. Anthony's Lt.*—A small flock of “Thrushes” and two or three small flocks of Sky-Larks flying N. in the early morning.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of “Wrens,” Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. all day. Wind N.N.E. 3. Clear.
- „ 8th/9th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Red-breasts and Goldcrests from 4 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.W., light breeze. Overcast.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Three Sky-Larks at 9 P.M. Wind N.E. 1. Overcast.
- Helwick Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks with a few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Goldcrests. Wind (?) 2. Hazy.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 9 to 12 P.M., and Starlings and Sky-Larks from 2 A.M. to dawn. Calm. Overcast.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks at midnight, flew to the S.W. Wind W.S.W. 3. Overcast.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Meadow-Pipits and Sky-Larks from 1 to 4 A.M. Calm. Overcast, clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N. Overcast.

Oct. 8th/9th. *Warner Lt.-v.*—A Song-Thrush killed at 2 A.M.
(*contd.*). Wind N.N.E. 2. Hazy.

Whitby Lt.—Two Goldcrests at 2 A.M. Wind W.S.W.
3. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from
1.30 to 3 A.M. Wind N.W. 1. Overcast and
misty.

„ 9th & 10th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Flocks of Starlings on the island
all day. Wind W. 4 to S.W. 3. Clear.

„ 9th. *Cromer Lt.*—Large flocks of Starlings flying N. at
9 A.M. Calm. Misty.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few “Crows” flying W.N.W.
at 10 A.M., and a few Sky-Larks and Starlings at
11 and 11.30 A.M. Calm. Clear.

„ 9th/10th. *Helwick Lt.-v.*—Many Blackbirds, Common Wrens,
Starlings and Sky-Larks. Wind (?) 1. Hazy.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks flying N.W.
at 7.15 P.M., and a few Starlings, Sky-Larks and
Jack Snipes between 11 P.M. and 2.30 A.M. Wind
S.S.E. 1 to N.W. 1. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of British Song-
Thrushes, Goldcrests, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with
a few Redwings, Blackbirds, Wheatears (large race),
British Redbreasts, Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs and Kentish
Plovers all night. Wind N.E. 2. Overcast.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings
and Sky-Larks all night. Calm. Overcast.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Black-
birds, apparently flying N.W., at 2 and 4 A.M.
Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Sky-Larks, Starlings, “Stints”
and a Storm-Petrel at 12 P.M. Wind N.W. 4.
Cloudy, clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Sky-Larks at 7.40 P.M. Wind
W. 1. Overcast and misty.

„ 10th/11th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds,
Starlings and Sky-Larks, from 10 P.M. to dawn.
Wind S. to S.W., moderate breeze. Overcast.

Oct. 10th/11th. *Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, (contd.). apparently flying W., at 9 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 2. Overcast.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks from 3 to 4 A.M. Wind S. by W. 4. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches and Starlings from 2 to 4 A.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Thrushes, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Knots from 11 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Cloudy, clear.

Withernsea Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes at 11 P.M. Wind N.W. Cloudy.

„ 11th. Moon, First Quarter.

Whitby Lt.—Small flocks of Song-Thrushes and Redwings flying W. from over the sea from noon to 4 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Clouds passing.

„ 11th/12th. *Cromer Lt.*—Many Sky-Larks at 4 A.M. Wind S.S.E. Clear.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few Fieldfares and Sky-Larks between 8 and 11 P.M. Wind S.E. 4 to S.S.W. 3. Blue sky to rain.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Redwings and Sky-Larks at 8.30 P.M. Wind S. 3. Overcast and raining.

Longstone Lt.—A few Redwings, Starlings, Jack Snipes and Storm-Petrels between 10 and 10.30 P.M. Wind N.W. 1. Overcast and raining.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—Many Song-Thrushes at 11 P.M. Wind S. 3. Overcast and raining.

Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Sky-Larks and Jack Snipes at 1 A.M. Wind S. 4. Overcast and raining.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Wheatears and Starlings from 10.30 to 11.40 P.M. Wind S.S.E. Cloudy.

„ 12th. *Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Sky-Larks flying W. at noon. Wind S. 4. Overcast and raining.

- Oct. 12th. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Flocks of Chaffinches, Starlings and
(*contd.*) Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. all day. Wind S.W. 3 to
N.N.E. 4. Clear.
- „ 12th/13th. *Dungeness Lt.*—Several Goldcrests at 11.30 P.M. and
many Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind S.E.
Hazy.
- Longstone Lt.*—Many Starlings and a few Redwings
and Blackbirds, apparently flying W., between
12.15 and 3 A.M. Wind E. 4. Clear.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes at 8 P.M.
and 2 A.M. Wind N. 5 to N.N.E. 6. Overcast.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—A few Bramblings at 8 P.M.
Wind N.E. 5. Clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A Brambling and some Knots at
11 P.M. and seven “Arctic Terns” at 3 A.M. Wind
W.S.W. 5 to N.N.E. 8. Clear, heavy squalls.
- „ 13th. *Dungeness Lt.*—Many “Wrens,” Chaffinches and
“Linnets” flying W. from 8 A.M.
- Longstone Lt.*—Thirty to forty Goldcrests and fifteen
to twenty “Wrens” arrived on the rock at 9.30 A.M.;
three Woodcocks flying W. at 10 A.M. and another
at 2 P.M. Wind E. 3 to E.S.E. 3. Clear.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A flock of Starlings flying
E.S.E.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Flocks of Starlings flying S.W. all
day. Wind E.N.E. 7 to 8. Overcast.
- „ 13th/14th. *Dungeness Lt.*—A few Starlings, a Song-Thrush and a
Brent-Goose between 2 and 4 A.M. Wind N.E.,
gale. Rain.
- Longships Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes,
Blackbirds, Redbreasts, Starlings, Skylarks and other
small birds from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 8.
Overcast, squally and raining.
- Longstone Lt.*—The Goldcrests and “Wrens” left
during the night. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.
- St. Anthony's Lt.*—A few Redbreasts and a Storm-
Petrel from 12 to 1 A.M. Wind E. 6. Rain.

Oct. 13th/14th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Three Starlings and a Water-Rail (contd.). at midnight. Wind E.N.E. 4. Overcast.

Warner Lt.-v.—A Sky-Lark killed at 3 A.M. Wind E. by N. 8. Clear.

Withernsea Lt.—A few Redwings, Goldcrests and Lapwings at 10 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 7. Misty.

„ 14th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Two Chaffinches, four Starlings and two Sky-Larks flying E.S.E.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Flocks of Starlings flying S.W. all day. Wind E.S.E. 7 to 9. Blue sky, clear.

„ 14th/15th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Ring-Ouzels, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 5 A.M. Wind N.E. 5. Overcast and very dark.

Coquet Island Lt.—Several Starlings and a “Hawk” at midnight. Wind E. 6. Clear.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few Greenfinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 7 P.M. Wind E. 6. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Ring-Ouzels, Meadow-Pipits, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. (540 killed). Wind E. 2. Overcast and raining.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings flying W. at 4.30 A.M. Wind E. 6. Clear.

St. Anthony's Lt.—A few Redwings from 1 to 2 A.M. Wind E. 5. Cloudy.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes (both races), Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Ring-Ouzels, Redstarts, Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs and a Woodcock from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4 to 7. Squally and drizzling.

South Bishop Lt.—Large numbers of Blackbirds, with a few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks, apparently flying N.W., at 4 and 5 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Slight haze.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks. Wind E.N.E. 8. Clear. Squally.

- Oct. 14th/15th. *Warner Lt.-v.*—A Redwing killed at 2 A.M. Wind (contd.). E.N.E. 5. Clear.
- „ 15th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Sky-Larks at 8 A.M., Starlings at 11 A.M., and Song-Thrushes at 3 P.M., flying N.W. Wind E.S.E. 5 to S.S.E. 4. Blue sky, clear.
- Longstone Lt.*—A few Fieldfares, Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. at 8 A.M. Wind S.E. 3. Clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—One Chaffinch killed. Wind E.S.E. 8. Blue sky, clear.
- „ 15th/16th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Several Starlings all night. Wind E. 6. Clear.
- Cromer Lt.*—Large number of “Wrens,” Starlings and Sky-Larks at 2 A.M. Wind S. Overcast.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings, apparently flying S.W., from 3 to 4 A.M.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings flying N.W. at 6.45 P.M., and a few at the lantern at 1 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3 to 2. Clear.
- Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—Two Starlings killed at 8 P.M. Wind S.E. 3. Clear.
- Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—Four Starlings at 3.30 A.M. Wind S.E. 5. Clear.
- Outer Dowsing Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings from 3 to 4.30 A.M. Wind S.E. by S. 2. Overcast.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—Many Starlings with a few Song-Thrushes, Sky-Larks, Jack Snipes and Knots from 2 to 4 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Misty at times.
- Whitby Lt.*—Many Starlings from 12 to 5 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.
- Winterton Lt.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 4.20 to 5.10 A.M. Wind E. Cloudy and misty.
- Withernsea Lt.*—Many Starlings, with a few Goldcrests and Woodcocks from 2 to 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Misty.
- „ 16th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Several Blackbirds, “Wrens” and Starlings on the island and Guillemots flying N. all day. Wind E. 5. Clear.

Oct. 16th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings flying N.W. at 9 A.M. Wind S.E. 2. Blue sky, clear.

Whitby Lt.—Ten Hooded Crows flying S. at 10 A.M. and a few Goldcrests round the lighthouse at 3.30 P.M. Wind, calm to S.S.E. 3. Clear.

„ 16th/17th. *Dungeness Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings between 3 and 4 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Dark, passing showers.

Hanois Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes and Blackbirds at 11 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Clear, passing showers.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—A Sky-Lark at 12.30 A.M. and two Starlings at 2.50 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 2. Cloudy and misty.

„ 17th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Flocks of Starlings, with several Blackbirds and “Wrens” on the island all day; flocks of Mallard flying N. from 12 to 1.30 P.M. Wind N.E. Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—Several flocks of Starlings about the lighthouse.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—Ten Starlings flying S.W. at 7.30 A.M.; a flock of “Finches” to the E. at 9 A.M., two “Finches” to the E. at 1.30 P.M., and one “Swallow” flying N.E. at 2 P.M.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Sixty “Crows” in the forenoon and flocks of Chaffinches, “Sparrows,” Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. all day. Wind S.S.W. 4 to 6. Clear.

„ 17th/18th. *Hanois Lt.*—One Ring-Ouzel killed at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Clear, raining.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks at 4 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Misty.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Wheatears, Goldcrests, Starlings and Knots at 2 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Clear.

Withernsea Lt.—A few Goldcrests at 12 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 2. Misty.

„ 18th. Full Moon.

Coquet Island Lt.—Several Greenfinches and Starlings on the island all day. Wind S.W. Overcast.

- Oct. 18th. *Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.*—A Sky-Lark at 10.30 A.M., a flock of "Linnets" at 11 A.M. and three Chaffinches at 3 P.M., all flying S.E.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Flocks of Starlings flying S.W. all day. Wind W.N.W. 4. Cloudy and misty.
- „ 18th/19th. *Withernsea Lt.*—A few Goldcrests at 2 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Misty.
- „ 19th. *Cromer Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks all day. Wind S.W. Rain.
- „ 19th/20th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Four Woodcocks at 7.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 7. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Twenty "Crows" flying W. at 10 A.M., a few Greenfinches to the S.W. at noon and Chaffinches to the W. at 1 P.M. Wind N. 3 to N.N.E. 3. Clear.
- Shambles Lt.-v.*—A large flock of Starlings flying S. at 10 A.M. Wind N. 6. Clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Ten Goldcrests flying W. at 11 A.M., twenty Chaffinches to the W. at 1 P.M., and flocks of Starlings to the N.W. and Sky-Larks to the W.N.W. between 9.10 A.M. and 3.40 P.M. Wind N.W. 3 to N. 5. Clear.
- „ 20th/21st. *Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings at 11 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 5. Clear.
- Spurn Head Lt.*—A few Thrushes and "Stints" at 11 P.M. Wind S. 4. Clear.
- Withernsea Lt.*—A few Woodcock at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.
- „ 21st. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Twenty Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at 10 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few "Sparrows" flying S.E. at 11 A.M. and Sky-Larks to the S.W. at 11.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.
- Longsand Lt.-v.*—Fifty "Rooks" flying W. at 10 A.M. and 100 Chaffinches and Sky-Larks at noon. Wind E. 4. Clear.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A flock of Starlings flying W. at 7 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 5. Hazy.

- Oct. 21st. *Shambles Lt.-v.*—A large flock of Starlings flying W. at 9.30 A.M. Wind N. 5. Clear.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Thirty "Rooks" flying N.W. at 11.45 A.M., and flocks of Starlings to the N.W. and Sky-Larks to the W.N.W. between 10.10 A.M. and 3.10 P.M. Wind E. by N. 5 to 7. Clear.
- „ 21st/22nd. *Dungeness Lt.*—Several Goldcrests at midnight. Wind N.E. 5. Clear, but dark and cloudy.
- Longsand Lt.-v.*—A Starling and a Great Tit killed at 5 A.M. Wind S.E. 5. Hazy.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—Many Starlings at 8 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast and raining.
- Shambles Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings with a few Blackbirds and Goldcrests, from 9 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Overcast and misty.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings at 9.20 P.M. Wind E. 7. Clear.
- Skerries Lt.*—One or two Willow-Warblers and Common Sandpipers between 10 and 11.30 P.M. Wind E.N.E. 3 to S.E. 3. Clear to slight haze.
- Withernsea Lt.*—A few Woodcocks at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.
- „ 22nd. *Haisboro' Lt.-v.*—A large flock of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. at noon. Wind E. by S. 5. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings flying W. at 9 A.M., Skylarks to the S. and S.W. at 10 and 11 A.M., and Chaffinches to the S.W. at 11.15 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 2 to 3. Overcast and misty.
- Longsand Lt.-v.*—About sixty Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying W. at 8 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Hazy.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A flock of "Crows" flying W. at 1 P.M. Wind E. 4. Misty.
- South Foreland Lt.*—Large numbers of "Swallows" flying S. at 3.0 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast and misty.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Chaffinches and Sky-Larks from 7 P.M. to midnight. Wind E., fresh breeze. Hazy.

Oct. 22nd/23rd. *Coquet Island Lt.*—One Woodcock killed at 12.15 A.M.
(*contd.*). Wind E.S.E. 5. Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—A few Goldcrests, Starlings, Sky-Larks, "Plovers," and Curlews between 9.30 P.M. and midnight. Wind E. 4. Cloudy, hazy and passing showers.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, "Linnets," Mealy Redpolls, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 10 to 11 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 5. Misty rain.

Round Island Lt.—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings and other birds from 2 to 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Cloudy and clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, Starlings and Skylarks, with a British Song-Thrush and a Lesser Redpoll between 9 P.M. and 2 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Overcast.

Shambles Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings, with a few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks from 9 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind E. 4. Overcast and misty rain.

Skerries Lt.—One or two Common Snipes and Dunlins between 9.30 P.M. and 1.15 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.

Smalls Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings with a few Chaffinches all night. Wind E.S.E. 4 to 6. Misty.

Withernsea Lt.—A few Goldcrests and "Blackcaps" at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.

„ 23rd. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Flocks of "Linnets" and several Redbreasts on the island all day. Wind S.E. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Large flocks of Starlings flying S. all day. Wind E.S.E. Overcast.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—Small flocks of Starlings flying W. at 11 A.M. Wind E. 5. Clear.

Helwick Lt.-v.—A flock of Starlings flying N.N.E. at 3 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Hazy.

Oct. 23rd.
(contd.).

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks flying S.W. at 10 and 11 A.M. and five "Crows" to the E.S.E. at 11.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Blue sky and cloudy, with mist.

Longsand Lt.-v.—A Brambling and a Starling killed at 10 A.M., several "Tom-Tits," Chaffinches, Rooks and Starlings flying W. from 10 A.M. to noon. Wind E. 5. Hazy.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Flocks of Starlings flying N.W. and Sky-Larks to the W.N.W. between 10.40 A.M. and 2.45 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 5 to 6. Clear.

Skerries Lt.—Three Common Snipes on the island.

„ 23rd/24th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear.

Newarp Lt.-v.—A few Meadow-Pipits and Starlings at 7 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 5. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes (both races), Redwings and Starlings from 8.30 to 10 P.M. Wind E. 4. Overcast.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and a few Goldcrests between 9.30 and 10.40 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 6. Overcast.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings at 9 P.M. Wind S.E. 6. Clear.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Blackbirds and Chaffinches, apparently flying W., at 7 P.M. Wind S.E. 5. Hazy.

Whitby Lt.—A Mealy Redpoll killed. Wind S.E. 4. Clear.

„ 24th.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Twenty Starlings flying round the ship all day. Wind E.S.E. 5. Clear.

Helwick Lt.-v.—Two Blackbirds and three Jackdaws on board. Wind S.E. 5 to E.S.E. 5. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks flying S. at 10 and 10.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Cloudy and misty.

Oct. 24th. *Longsand Lt.-v.*—Several Great Tits and "Sparrows" flying W. at 11 A.M., 1 and 1.30 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 5 Hazy.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Flocks of Starlings flying S. all day flocks of Great Tits round the ship at 8 A.M., 1.30 P.M. and 3 P.M. Wind S.E. 4 to E.S.E. 5. Clear.

„ 24th/25th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Fieldfares, with a few Ring-Ouzels and Starlings from 6 P.M. to dawn. Wind E.S.E., fresh breeze. Hazy.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Numbers of Starlings. Wind E.S.E. 5.

Dungeness Lt.—Many Goldcrests and other small birds from 12 to 3.30 A.M., a Common Wren and a few Starlings at 3.50 A.M. Wind E. 2. Cloudy and light haze.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—A few Fieldfares and Starlings at 11 P.M., apparently flying W. Wind E. 5. Clear.

Longsand Lt.-v.—A Mealy Redpoll caught at sunset. Wind E.S.E. 5. Clear.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—Two Starlings at 8 P.M. and forty Bramblings at 4 A.M. Wind E. 6 to E. by S. 5. Cloudy.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Starlings at 8.30 P.M. Wind S.E. 4. Overcast.

St. Anthony's Lt.—A Redwing killed at 7 P.M. Wind E. 5. Showery.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Continental Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Starlings, many Sky-Larks and a few Blackbirds and Blackcaps all night from 8 P.M. Wind S.E. 3. Overcast, rain at times.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings, Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 11.30 P.M. and 3.30 A.M. Wind S.E. 5. Clear to slight haze.

Oct. 24th/25th. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings, apparently flying W., between 1.30 and 2 A.M. Wind S.E. 5. Misty.

Spurn Head Lt.—A few Redwings and Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 4 to 5. Hazy.

„ 25th. Moon, Last Quarter.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A “Crow” flying S.E. at 1 P.M., and many Starlings all day. Wind E.S.E. 4. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Forty Starlings flying W. at 1 P.M. and two Goldcrests on board at 2 P.M. Wind E. 2. Blue sky, cloudy and misty.

Newarp Lt.-v.—A large flock of Starlings flying S. at 3 P.M.

Skerries Lt.—A few Starlings flying S.S.W.

„ 25th/26th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Ring-Ouzels at 2 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 6. Overcast and raining.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Fieldfares from 6 P.M. to dawn. Wind E.S.E., fresh breeze. Hazy.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Clear.

Helwick' Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 7 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.E. by E. 3 to S.E. 4. Hazy.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind S.E. 1 to 3. Overcast and misty.

Longsand Lt.-v.—A few Fieldfares, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 10 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 2. Fog.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Starlings at 7 P.M. and 1 A.M. Wind E. 6 to 5. Clear.

Newarp Lt.-v.—A few Goldcrests and Starlings between 10 and 10.30 P.M. Wind S.E. 3. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 8 to 12 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Overcast.

Oct. 25th/26th. *South Bishop Lt.*—A few Starlings and "Rooks,"
(*contd.*). apparently flying W., between 8 and 9.30 P.M.
Wind S.S.E. 3. Overcast.

Withernsea Lt.—Large numbers of "Redpolls" and
Starlings with a few Song-Thrushes at 3 A.M.
Wind E.S.E. 5. Misty.

„ 26th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Several Starlings on the island at
9 A.M. Wind S.E. Clear.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks flying N.W. and W.
at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.; Starlings to the W. at 1.15
and 3 P.M.; three "Redpolls" on deck at 3 P.M.
Wind E.S.E. 3. Clear, but overcast.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A flock of Yellow Buntings
(one killed) flying W. at 10 A.M. Wind E. 2.
Misty.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Flocks of Starlings flying N.W. at
9 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., and Chaffinches to the W.
at 10.40 A.M. and 1 P.M. Wind E. 3 to E. by S. 4.
Cloudy and misty to clear.

„ 26th/27th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings and Blackbirds
at 8 P.M. and 12 P.M. Wind (?), moderate gale,
Hazy.

Hanois Lt.—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks,
with a few Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds
and Pied-Wagtails from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind
E.S.E. 5 to 6. Clear to overcast with rain.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Chaffinches, Starlings
and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E. 3. Fog.

Pendeen Lt.—A few Redwings, a Starling and a
Water-Rail between 9 and 12 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 5.
Overcast and raining.

Round Island Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and
Starlings from 1 to 3 A.M. Wind E. 3. Cloudy.

St. Anthony's Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds
and Chaffinches from 7 to 12 P.M. Wind E. 5.
Rain.

Oct. 26th/27th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Starlings at 9 P.M. and a few Song-Thrushes (both races), Redwings, Mistle-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Goldcrests, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 5 A.M. Wind E. 4. Overcast, heavy rain.

Shambles Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings and Starlings, with a few Sky-Larks from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M. Wind E. 6. Overcast, misty rain.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Sky-Larks and a few Starlings between 7 and 10.30 P.M. Wind E. by S. 4. Clear.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings at 9 and 10 P.M. Wind S.E. 7. Clear.

Smalls Lt.—A few Redwings at 9 P.M. Wind S.E. 4. Misty.

South Bishop Lt.—A few Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and a Land-Rail between 11.30 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 6. Overcast to overcast and drizzling.

„ 27th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Sky-Lark flying S.E. at 9 A.M. and three Starlings to the S.E. at noon. Wind E.S.E. 3 to 4. Overcast and clear.

Dungeness Lt.—Several Chaffinches at daylight.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A Starling killed at noon, coming from the E. Wind E.S.E. 5. Misty.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings flying W.S.W.

Winterton Lt.—Numbers of Starlings about the light-house. Wind E. 5. Cloudy and misty.

„ 27th/28th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Many Starlings at 3 A.M. Wind E. Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—A Brent-Goose at 10 P.M.; large numbers of Starlings and many Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Redwings and Sky-Larks from 11 P.M. to dawn. Wind E. to S.E. Passing showers.

Hanois Lt.—Many Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Song-Thrushes at 5 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 6. Clouds passing.

Oct. 27th/28th. *Lynn Well Lt.-v.*—A few Fieldfares, Mealy Redpolls, (contd.). Starlings, Curlews and "Plovers" between 8 and 9 P.M. Wind E. by S. 5. Overcast.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Goldcrests and a few Meadow-Pipits, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 11 P.M. to 5.30 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 2. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings and Starlings between 7 P.M. and 6.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 8. Clear to rain.

South Bishop Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings, with a few Fieldfares, Sky-Larks and a Water-Rail, between 2 and 5 A.M. A flock of Golden Plover flying S.E. at 5 A.M. Wind S.E. 6. Rain.

Withernsea Lt.—Large numbers of Sky-Larks, with a few Goldcrests and Woodcocks at 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 5. Fog.

„ 28th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large flocks of Chaffinches, Curlews and Lapwings with many thousands of other birds on the island.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Eight Sky-Larks flying W. at 8 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 6. Clear.

Haisboro' Lt.-v.—A "Horned Owl" and a "Redpoll" on board.

„ 28th/29th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Meadow-Pipits at 5 A.M. Wind N. 3. Clouds passing.

Bardsey Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, with a few Water-Rails, Woodcocks and Ringed Plovers, apparently flying N.W., from 10 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.E. 5 to 7. Cloudy and squally.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, many Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares and Blackbirds with a few Meadow-Pipits and Starlings from 5.30 P.M. to dawn. Wind E., fresh breeze. Hazy.

Coquet Island Lt.—A few Starlings at midnight and 3 A.M. Wind E. 4. Clear.

Oct. 28th/29th. *Helwick Lt.-v.*—A few Redwings, Meadow-Pipits and Starlings from 7 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind S.E. by E. 4. Clear.

Longships Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, apparently flying S., at 10.30 P.M. Wind N.E. 2. Passing snow.

Lynn Well Lt.-v.—A few Fieldfares and Sky-Larks at 2 A.M. Wind W. 3. Overcast.

Morecambe Bay Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Mistle- and Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Blackbirds and Starlings from 10 P.M. to dawn. Wind E. 4. Rain.

Newarp Lt.-v.—A few Starlings from 7 to 10 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Fog.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 2 to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. 1. Overcast and raining.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes (both races), Redwings and Starlings, with a few Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks and Water-Rails from 8 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 6. Overcast, rain at times.

South Bishop Lt.—Many Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings, with a few Goldcrests and Sky-Larks from 3 to 4 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Hazy.

„ 29th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A “Hawk” flying S.E., a Fieldfare and a Brambling to the W., and six Starlings, a Redbreast and a Goldcrest about the ship at 9 A.M. Wind W. 3. Clear, but overcast.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Two flocks of “Crows” flying W. at 1.45 and 2.10 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Fog.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A flock of Sky-Larks flying W.N.W. at 11.10 A.M., Chaffinches at 11.40 A.M., and Starlings to the W. at 2.45 P.M. Wind N. 2 to N.W. 3. Cloudy and misty to overcast and fog.

„ 29th/30th. *Anvil Point Lt.*—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind N.N.E. 5. Misty.

Oct. 29th/30th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares and Blackbirds, with smaller numbers of Sky-Larks, Lapwings, Woodcocks and Curlews, and single Redbreasts, Blackcaps, Goldcrests and a Goldfinch, apparently flying N.W., from 9 P.M. to 5 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Overcast.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings and a few Fieldfares from 5.30 P.M. to dawn. Wind E., fresh breeze. Rain and haze to cloudy.

Coquet Island Lt.—One Starling at 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 5. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Many Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 4 A.M. to dawn. Wind N.N.E. Overcast and raining.

Dungeness Lt.—Many Starlings and a few Fieldfares and Blackbirds between 8.30 and 9 P.M.; a few Sky-Larks, with a Great Tit and a "Redpoll" between 2 A.M. and dawn. Wind N.N.E. 3. Dark, hazy.

Hanois Lt.—Many Starlings, with a few Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 9 to 10 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4 to S. 3. Overcast, rain and drizzle.

Helwick Lt.-v.—A few Mistle-Thrushes, Redwings and Goldcrests from 8.30 to 12 P.M. Wind S.E. 4. Hazy.

Longships Lt.—A few Redwings and Blackbirds at midnight, and large numbers of Mistle-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, apparently flying S., at 3.30 A.M. Wind E.N.E. to N.E. Hazy.

Newarp Lt.-v.—Many Mealy Redpolls, Sky-Larks and Starlings between 6.30 and 10.40 P.M. Wind N.W. 2 to N. 4. Overcast.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Blackbirds at 2.30 A.M. Wind N. 3. Clear with clouds.

Pendeen Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind E. 4. Overcast and drizzling.

Round Island Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 3 to 5 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 3. Cloudy and clear.

Oct. 29th/30th. *St. Anthony's Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 8 P.M. Wind
(*contd.*). E. 3. Cloudy and showery.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks, with a few Mistle-Thrushes, British Song-Thrushes, Goldcrests and an Oyster-catcher from 2 to 5.40 A.M. Wind N.E. 3 to N. 2. Cloudy to overcast.

St. Tudwal Lt.—Two Fieldfares killed at dawn. Wind E. 3. Cloudy.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Many Starlings and a few Goldcrests at 7.30 P.M. Wind N. by E. 3. Blue sky.

Skerries Lt.—A few Redwings, Water-Rails and Woodcocks between 10 P.M. and 3.15 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 6 to E. 5. Passing showers to clear.

Smalls Lt.—Large numbers of Fieldfares and Blackbirds with a few Mistle-Thrushes and Water-Rails from 9 to 12 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Misty.

South Bishop Lt.—Many Thrushes, Blackbirds and Starlings with a few Fieldfares, Goldcrests, Chaffinches and Sky-Larks from 1 to 5.30 A.M. A flock of Golden Plovers flying S.E. at 5.30 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Overcast.

South Foreland Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares and Wheatears between 8.30 P.M. and 4.30 A.M. Wind N. 3 to N.E. 3. Overcast to cloudy.

„ 30th. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—Twenty Fieldfares flying S. (two killed) at 10.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.

Round Island Lt.—Several Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings on the island.

Skerries Lt.—Several Redwings on the island.

„ 30th/31st. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Two Chaffinches and Sky-Larks killed between 8 and 10 P.M. Wind N.E. 5. Clear.

Hanois Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes and Starlings, with a few Mistle-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4 to N.N.W. 4. Overcast and drizzling.

Oct. 30th/31st. *Helwick Lt.-v.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares and Blackbirds from 11 P.M. to 4 A.M. Wind E.N.E. 4 to 3. Clear, very dark.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Sky-Larks at 1.30 A.M. flew to the W. at 4.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 5. Clouds passing.

Pendeen Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings and Blackbirds, with a few Mistle-Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Overcast.

Round Island Lt.—A few Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings from 2 to 3 A.M. Wind E. 3. Raining, but clear.

Seven Stones Lt.-v.—Large numbers of Redwings, Blackbirds, Goldcrests, Chaffinches, Starlings, Sky-Larks, Woodcocks and Purple Sandpipers from 1.30 to 4.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast, but clear.

Sherries Lt.—A few Redwings and Blackbirds at 2 and 2.30 A.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Clear.

South Foreland Lt.—A few Redwings and Sky-Larks between 3 and 4.15 A.M. Wind N. 5. Cloudy and showery.

Whitby Lt.—Many Redwings and Sky-Larks at 5 A.M. Wind W. 2. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks and numbers of Lapwings, apparently flying S., at 2.30 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Overcast, but clear.

„ 31st. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks flying W. at sunrise, and an “Owl” to the W. at 11 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 4. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Forty “Crows” flying W. at 3 P.M. Wind N.W. 2. Blue sky with clouds, clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Flocks of “Linnets,” Chaffinches and Sky-Larks flying W., Starlings to the W.N.W., and “Rooks” to the N.W. between 2 and 3.30 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Clear.

„ 31st/Nov. 1st. *Hanois Lt.*—Many Sky-Larks, with a few Blackbirds, Ring-Ouzels and Starlings at 5 A.M. Wind N.W. 3. Clear.

- Oct. 31st/Nov. 1st. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Blackbirds, "Crows" (contd.), and Sky-Larks at 6 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 4. Blue sky with clouds, clear.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Redwings and Blackbirds between 6 P.M. and 12.45 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 8 to N.W. 9. Squally.
- South Foreland Lt.*—A Lesser Redpoll and two Chiffchaffs at 9 and 9.15 P.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Cloudy.
- Nov. 2nd. New Moon.
- Shipwash Lt.-v.*—Flocks of Goldcrests and Chaffinches flying W., Starlings to the W.N.W., and "Rooks" to the N.W. between 11.30 A.M. and 1.10 P.M. Wind N.W. 6. Clear.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Cromer Lt.*—A large number of Starlings and Sky-Larks, with one Goldcrest at 10 P.M. Wind N.W. Clear.
- Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A few "Redpolls" and Sky-Larks at 9 P.M. Wind N.W. 6. Clear.
- „ 3rd. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Three "Crows" flying W. at 4 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—About thirty "Crows" flying W.S.W. at 1 and 3 P.M. Wind S.W. 3. Overcast and raining.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Four flocks of "Crows" flying W. and W.S.W. between 10.30 A.M. and 1.40 P.M., and a flock of Greenfinches to the S.W. at 4 P.M. Wind W. 4 to S. 4. Cloudy.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Blackbirds, Goldcrests, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 9 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind N.W., light breeze. Cloudy, slight haze.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Blackbirds at 12.45 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 3. Clear.
- „ 4th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Three "Crows" flying W. at 8 A.M., and an "Owl" on deck at noon. Wind N.N.W. 4. Clear.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Ten flocks of from thirty to sixty "Crows" flying W.N.W. between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., and three flocks of Sky-Larks to the W.N.W. between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. Wind N.W. 3. Blue sky with clouds, misty.

Nov. 4th. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of "Crows" flying W.
(*contd.*). Wind W.N.W. 3. Cloudy, passing rain.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Seven flocks of "Crows" flying W. and N.W. between 9 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., two flocks of "small birds" to the W.N.W. at 8.20 and 9.45 A.M., and four Jackdaws to the W. at 3.45 P.M. Wind N.W. 4 to W.N.W. 3. Fog.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Flocks of "Linnets" and Chaffinches flying W., Starlings to the W.N.W. and "Rooks" to the N.W. between 2 and 3.20 P.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Cloudy and foggy.

„ 4th/5th. *North Goodwin Lt.-v.*—Large numbers of Great Tits at 6 A.M. (many killed). W.N.W. 2. Fog.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Goldcrests, Common Wrens, Bramblings and Sky-Larks from 12 to 5 A.M. Wind N.E. 3. Cloudy.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes at 6 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Clear.

Winterton Lt.—A few Starlings at 5 A.M. Wind W. 2. Fog.

„ 5th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—A Blackbird flying S.W. at 9 A.M. Wind N.W. 4. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Six flocks of about forty Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. between 9.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; five flocks of about fifty "Crows" to the W.N.W. between 10.15 A.M. and 2.15 P.M., and a few Chaffinches and "Sparrows" to the W. at noon. Wind N.N.W. Blue sky with clouds, misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Four flocks of "Crows" flying W. between 10.20 and 12.35 P.M. and a flock of Greenfinches to the W. at 6 A.M. Wind W. 3 to N.W. by W. 3. Fog to cloudy and misty.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—A flock of Sky-Larks flying W. at 4 P.M. Wind N.W. 3. Blue sky with clouds, misty.

„ 5th/6th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Starlings from 1 to 6 A.M. Wind W., fresh breeze. Cloudy.

Nov. 5th/6th. *North Goodwin Lt.-v.*—Many Greenfinches at 9 P.M.
(*contd.*). Wind N. by W. 2. Fog.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—A few Greenfinches and Sky-Larks flying W. at 6 A.M. Wind W. by N. 4. Clear.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A few Goldcrests, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 10.30 P.M. Wind N.E. 3. Clear.

„ 6th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Many Starlings on the island at 10.30 A.M. Wind S. 6. Misty rain.

Dudgeon Lt.-v.—Two Blackbirds flying S.W. at 9 A.M., nine “Geese” to the W. at 11 A.M., eight “Crows” to the N.W. and an “Owl” about the ship at 1 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Three flocks of “Crows” flying W. between 10.30 A.M. and 3.45 P.M., a few Greenfinches and Sky-Larks to the W. at 10.40 A.M., and two Blackbirds to the W.N.W. at 2.30 P.M. Wind W. 4 to S.S.W. 6. Clear to overcast, with misty rain.

Whitby Lt.—A small flock of Fieldfares flying W. from over the sea at 10 A.M. Wind S. 4. Clouds passing.

„ 7th & 10th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—A few Starlings on the island at 9 A.M. Wind S. 8 to S.W. 1. Overcast.

„ 7th/8th. *Skerries Lt.*—A Redwing and a Blackbird killed at 9 P.M. Wind N.N.W. 6. Squally.

„ 8th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks on the island at noon. Wind W.N.W. 5. Clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few “Sparrows” and “Crows” flying W. during the day. Wind W. 3. Blue sky with clouds.

„ 9th. *Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—Two flocks of “Crows” flying W. at 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. Wind W. 4 to W.N.W. 5. Clear.

Shipwash Lt.-v.—Flocks of Sky-Larks flying W., “Rooks” to the N.W. and Starlings to the W.N.W. between 10 A.M. and noon. Wind W.S.W. 3. Blue sky with clouds, misty.

Nov. 10th. Moon, First Quarter.

„ 10th/11th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Blackbirds from 10 P.M. to dawn. Wind W., fresh breeze. Rain.

Dungeness Lt.—Many Redwings, a few Starlings and Sky-Larks and several Slavonian Grebes between 1 A.M. and dawn. Wind S.E. Dark, clear.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—A few Song-Thrushes and Sky-Larks from 7 to 10 P.M., and Starlings and Sky-Larks from 3 to 6 A.M. Wind S.W. 4 to W. 7. Overcast and raining to clear and cloudy.

„ 11th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Four Blackbirds on the island at 9 A.M. Wind N.E. 7. Clear.

Dungeness Lt.—Several Greenfinches, Chaffinches and “Redpolls,” a Pied-Wagtail and two Goldfinches seen in the forenoon.

„ 11th/12th. *Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—A few Starlings and Sky-Larks from 1 to 4 A.M. Wind N.N.W. 4. Clear with clouds, misty.

St. Catherine's Lt.—A Storm-Petrel killed at midnight. Wind W. 8. Squally.

Whitby Lt.—A Goldcrest killed at 3 A.M. Wind W. 3. Clear.

„ 12th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—A few Starlings on the lantern at sunrise. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.

Cromer Lt.—Large flocks of Starlings flying N. at 9.30 A.M. Wind W. Overcast.

Dungeness Lt.—Several Greenfinches, Chaffinches and “Redpolls,” one Pied-Wagtail and two Goldfinches seen in the forenoon.

Kentish Knock Lt.-v.—Twenty Sky-Larks flying W.S.W. at 10 A.M. Wind W.N.W. 3. Blue sky with clouds, misty.

Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.—Thirty “Crows” flying W. at 11.30 A.M. Wind W.S.W. 4. Clear.

- Nov. 12th/13th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Starlings from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind S.W., fresh breeze. Overcast to rain.
- Kentish Knock Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and a few Sky-Larks from 1 to 5 A.M. Wind S.W. 4 to 5. Overcast and clear.
- „ 13th. *Cromer Lt.*—Two Woodcocks seen near lighthouse at 3 P.M. Wind S.
- „ 13th/14th. *Newarp Lt.-v.*—Twenty Song-Thrushes from 7 to 11 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Overcast and raining.
- Whitby Lt.*—A Goldcrest killed at 1.30 A.M. Wind S. 3. Rain.
- „ 14th. *Dudgeon Lt.-v.*—Two Sky-Larks about the ship at noon. Wind S.S.W. 4. Clear.
- „ 15th. *Shambles Lt.-v.*—A large flock of Redwings flying N. at 10.30 A.M. Wind N. 3. Clear.
- „ 15th/16th. *Cromer Lt.*—Many Lapwings at 2.30 A.M. Wind W. Overcast.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes and Starlings at 12.50 A.M. Wind N.E. 1. Overcast, rain.
- „ 16th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Thirty Ring-Doves flying W. at 12.30 P.M.
- „ 17th. Full Moon.
- Shambles Lt.-v.*—Small flocks of Starlings flying N. from 9 A.M. to noon. Wind N.N.E. 5. Clear.
- „ 22nd/23rd. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings and Starlings from 1 A.M. to dawn. Wind S.E., fresh breeze. Cloudy to rain.
- „ 23rd. Moon, Last Quarter.
- „ 23rd/24th. *Bardsey Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds and Sky-Larks, with a Coot, a Woodcock and a Dunlin at 1 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 5. Passing drizzle.
- Skerries Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings at 9 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4 to 5. Rain.
- „ 24th. *Skerries Lt.*—A large flock of Starlings flying E.S.E.

Nov. 24th/25th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A few Redwings, Starlings, Sky-Larks and Golden Plovers from 8 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.E., fresh breeze. Rain.

St. Catherine's Lt.—Large numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, with a few Blackbirds, Starlings, Sky-Larks and a Woodcock from 12 to 4 A.M. Wind E. 4. Overcast, with drizzling rain.

Skerries Lt.—A Starling killed at 8 P.M. Wind S.S.W. 4. Passing showers.

„ 25th/26th. *Bardsey Lt.*—Many Teal, Lapwings and Knots, with a few Song-Thrushes, Fieldfares, Blackbirds, Sky-Larks, Water-Rails and Common Snipes at midnight. Wind S. 4. Drizzling rain.

Chicken Rock Lt.—Many Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds and Starlings, with a few Golden Plovers from 5 P.M. to dawn. Wind S.E. to E., light breeze. Rain and haze.

English and Welsh Grounds Lt.-v.—Several Starlings and Sky-Larks all night. Wind E.N.E. 3. Hazy.

St. Tudwal Lt.—Three Starlings at 9 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 4. Rain.

Skerries Lt.—A few Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks between 9.30 P.M. and 1.30 A.M. Wind S.S.W. 4 to S. by E. 3. Rain to clear.

Smalls Lt.—Two Fieldfares at 9 P.M. Wind S. 3. Cloudy.

„ 26th/27th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—A Blackbird and a Starling at 4 A.M. Wind W., light breeze. Overcast.

Cromer Lt.—Many Lapwings at 4 A.M. Wind S.E. Clear.

Pendeen Lt.—A Redwing and a Jack Snipe killed at 3 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Overcast and raining.

Skerries Lt.—Six Lapwings at 4 A.M. and a Golden Plover at 4.30 A.M. Wind S.W. 4. Clear.

Smalls Lt.—A few Sky-Larks and Storm-Petrels at 10 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 3. Cloudy.

- Nov. 26th/27th. *South Bishop Lt.*—Many Song-Thrushes, with a few (contd.). Blackbirds, Fieldfares and Sky-Larks and a Water-Rail between 12.30 and 6 A.M., apparently flying N.W. Wind S.S.E. 4. Misty.
- „ 27th/28th. *Selker Lt.-v.*—Many Blackbirds at 9 P.M. Wind E. 3. Overcast, misty rain.
- „ 28th/29th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—One or two Song-Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks at 10 P.M. Wind N.W., fresh breeze. Rain.
- South Bishop Lt.*—A few Sky-Larks at 3 A.M. Wind N. 3. Clear.
- „ 29th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Nine Lapwings on the island at 8 A.M. Wind W. Clear.
- Outer Gabbard Lt.-v.*—A Coot killed.
- „ 29th/30th. *South Bishop Lt.*—A flock of Lapwings, apparently flying N., at 7 P.M. Wind E.S.E. 3. Cloudy, clear.
- „ 30th. *Coquet Island Lt.*—Several Sky-Larks on the island all day. Wind N.E.
- South Bishop Lt.*—“Crows” arriving from the N.W.
- Dec. 1st. New Moon.
- Coquet Island Lt.*—Several “Thrushes” and Starlings on the island all day. Wind N.E.
- „ 1st/2nd. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Blackbirds and Sky-Larks at 5 A.M. Wind S.E. 4. Clear, very dark.
- St. Catherine's Lt.*—A few Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks from 10 to 12 P.M. Wind E. 4. Overcast, rain at times.
- „ 2nd/3rd. *Dungeness Lt.*—Many Grey Plovers and Curlews, a few Redwings, Blackbirds and Lapwings and a Gannet between 10 P.M. and dawn. Wind N.E. to E. 5 to 9. Hazy.
- „ 3rd/4th. *Chicken Rock Lt.*—Three Song-Thrushes at 2 A.M. Wind E.S.E., strong breeze. Rain.

- Dec. 3rd/4th. *St. Catherine's Lt.*—Four Storm-Petrels at 5.30 A.M.
(*contd.*). Wind N.W. 2. Cloudy.
- Smalls Lt.*—A few Song-Thrushes, Chaffinches and Sky-Larks from 12 to 3 A.M. Wind E.S.E. 4. Cloudy.
- „ 5th/6th. *Selker Lt.-v.*—Many Starlings and a few Song-Thrushes at 10 P.M. Wind S. 5. Overcast, misty rain.
- „ 7th/8th. *Hanois Lt.*—A few Redwings at 11 P.M. Wind S.S.E. 7. Dark and hazy.
- „ 9th. Moon, First Quarter.
- „ 16th. Full Moon.
- „ 28th/29th. *Hanois Lt.*—A Ring-Dove killed at 3 A.M. Wind N.E. 4. Very dark.

LIST OF OBSERVERS, ETC.,
from whom NOTES have been received during the
AUTUMN of 1910 and the SPRING of 1911.

Arranged in Counties alphabetically.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Haines, Major G.

BERKSHIRE.

Cooper, C.

Cornish, Rev. J. G.

Evans, Miss C.

Fanshawe, Captain

Proctor, Major F. W.

Wallis, H. M.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Dent, G.

Farren, W.

Kidd, F.

Paton, E. R.

CHESHIRE.

Boyd, A. W.

Coward, T. A.

Cummings, S. G.

Hobkirk, R.

Knowles, R.

CHESHIRE (*con.*).

Leeds, J. A.

Newstead, Alfred

Pownall, F. A.

Thorp, Miss

Wilkinson, Miss E. M.

CORNWALL.

Dorrien-Smith, Miss E. I.

Peter, O. B.

Rogers, R. N.

Sargeaunt, A. St. G.

LIGHTS.

Bishop Rock.

Longships.

Pendeen.

Round Island.

St. Anthony.

Seven Stones.

CUMBERLAND.

Britten, H.

Farrer, W. G.

Hartley, Miss

Wilkinson, Miss M.

LIGHTS.

St. Bees.

Selker.

DERBYSHIRE.

Jourdain, Rev. F. C. R.

Statham, W. N.

DEVONSHIRE.

Agar, Rev. W. M.

Ashford, C. H.

Bateman, Rev. S. C.

Beaumont, W. I.

Briggs, T. H.

DEVONSHIRE (*con.*).

D'Urban, W. S. M.
 Elliot, E. A. S.
 Kelly, Miss D.
 Morrhead, J. Y. A.
 Newman, J. L.
 Peter, A. K.
 Rousham, A. H.
 Vaughan, W.
 Wroth, J. Sparrow

LIGHTS.

Lynmouth Foreland.
 Start Point.

DORSETSHIRE.

Crallan, Dr. G. E. J.
 Curtis, W. P.
 Lister, Miss G.
 Peek, G. R.
 Portman, Commander W.
 Wilson, T. W.

LIGHTS.

Anvil Point.
 Portland Bill.
 Shambles.

DURHAM.

Mewburn, B. B.
 Proud, John T.
 Raw, W. R.
 Temperley, G. W.

ESSEX.

Frohawk, F. W.
 Hope, G. D.
 Hughes-Hughes, M. E.
 Kerry, F.
 Meares, D. H.

ESSEX (*con.*).

Nichols, W. B.
 Owen, H. G.
 Raynor, Rev. G. H.
 Smith, J. Beddall
 Tower, C. J.

LIGHTS.

Kentish Knock.
 Longsand.
 Mouse.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bennett, C. W.
 Cade, F. J.
 Crozier-Smith, Miss S. H.
 McAldowie, A. M.
 Ratcliff, Miss S. M.
 Richardson, L.
 Rickett, C. B.
 Thomas, Alfred

HAMPSHIRE.

Atkins, F. Howard
 Beeston, H.
 Coles, R. E.
 Green, W.
 Kelsall, Rev. J. E.
 Kelso, Dr. J. E. H.
 Kershaw, P.
 Leigh, J. H.
 Nicholl, A. M. C.
 Persehouse, Stanley
 Scott, Rev. Canon S. G.
 Swinton, A. H.
 Webb, E. J.

LIGHTS.

Nab.
 St. Catherine's.
 Warner.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Alexander, C. J.

Farn, A. B.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Bickerton, W.

Bonhote, J. L.

Headley, F. W.

Leach, H. R.

Mathews, R. Owen

Meiklejohn, A. H.

Oldham, C.

KENT.

Alexander, H. G.

Allchin, J. H.

Austin, F.

Byron, H. S. D.

Cheesman, R. E.

Elgar, H.

Hale, Rev. J. R.

Kleinwort, Miss M.

Lowther, E.

Ransley, H.

Rattray, Col. R. H.

Richardson, N. F.

Turner, Miss E. L.

Vinson, R.

White, S. J.

LIGHTS.

Dungeness.

Girdler.

North Goodwin.

South Foreland.

LANCASHIRE.

O'Hea, Leo.

Paton, E. R.

LANCASHIRE (*con.*).

Riley, J. H.

Robinson, H. W.

Smalley, F. W.

Townsend, G.

Turney, H. B.

Wilson, W.

LIGHT.

Morecambe Bay.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Frisby, G.

Packe, C. J. M.

Worthington, Rev. H. E.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Blathwayt, Rev. F. L. C.

Hales, Brunwin G. O.

Pym, Claude G.

Sowerby, G. N.

Outer Dowsing Light-vessel.

MAN, ISLE OF.

Crellin, J. C.

Leach, F.

Ralfe, P. G.

Chicken Rock Lighthouse.

MIDDLESEX.

Bowles, E. A.

Catty, Miss N.

Chaloner, H.

Edelsten, H. M.

Grant, W. R. Ogilvie-

MIDDLESEX (*con.*).

Huxley, N. T.
 Lodge, R. B.
 Macpherson, A. Holte
 Meyrick, Lt.-Col. H.
 Russell, H.
 Stone, W. G.

NORFOLK.

Bickford, F.
 Buxton, P. A.
 Caton, Rev. R. B.
 Dack, C. B.
 Hamond, C. A.
 Hamond, Miss W. E.
 Heywood, Richard
 Monement, W. B.
 Riviere, B. B.
 Vaughan, Lt. Robert E.

LIGHTS.

Cromer.
 Dudgeon.
 Haisboro' (2).
 Leman and Ower.
 Lynn Well.
 Newarp.
 Smith's Knoll.
 Winterton.
 Would.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Cattell, W. C.
 Wright, C. E.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Anderson, Mrs. L.
 Charlton, J. M.
 Hodgkin, T. E.

NORTHUMBERLAND (*con.*).

Pease, Miss Audry
 Walmsley, Rev. H.
 Walton, J. S. T.

LIGHTS.

Coquet.
 Longstone.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Marsh, Miss N.
 Pearson, C. E.
 Russell, Miss M.
 Smith, Miss C. V.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Aplin, O. V.
 Davenport, Miss N.
 Maude, Miss F.
 Waller, A. J. R.

SHROPSHIRE.

Elliot, J. S.
 Forrest, H. E.
 Lang, J. G.
 Medicott, W. S.
 Vaughan, E. B.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Knight, F. A.
 Lewis, Stanley
 Mapleton, H. W.
 Popham, H. L.
 Symes, J. H.
 Turner, A. W.

LIGHTS.

English and Welsh Grounds.
 Flatholm.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Bailey, A. B.
 Bladen, W. Wells
 Bryan, B.
 Carter, Miss
 Coussmaker, Rev. J. O.
 Davies, William
 Dutton, P. C.
 Keary, Miss A. A.
 Masefield, J. R. B.
 Smith, Thomas

SUFFOLK.

Carter, Rev. H.
 Cook, F. C.
 Hinde, Col. J., C.B.
 Oakes, Rev. B. P.
 Parker, D.
 Smeeton, Miss
 Stanford, H. M.
 Ticehurst, Dr. C. B.
 Wilkinson, Miss J. M.

LIGHTS.

Outer Gabbard.
 Shipwash.
 Southwold.

SURREY.

Acland, Miss C. M.
 Bentham, C. H.
 Boorman, J.
 Borthwick, D. W.
 Bradshaw, G. W.
 Bristowe, B. A.
 Bunyard, P. F.
 Chaloner, H.
 Crosfield, J. B.
 Farwig, Harry
 Gillman, A. R.

SURREY (*con.*).

Gould, W. Carruthers
 Janner, E. C.
 Langman, T.
 Leeds, Miss G.
 Nettleship, E.
 Patteson, Mrs. Carlos
 Platts, F. C. C.
 Player, Mrs. Bernard
 Russell, Miss F.
 Russell, Miss M.
 Shaw, Rev. W. A.
 Thorburn, A.

SUSSEX.

Arnold, E. C.
 Arnold, J. C.
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 Marshall, A. McL.
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 Ticehurst, Dr. N. F.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Buxton, P. A.
 Leigh, A. G.
 Stanford, H. M.

WESTMORELAND.

Bell, Miss G.
 Cropper, Miss S. E.
 Kitching, Miss E.
 Mallinson, R. H.

WILTSHIRE.

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 Bartlett, J.
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 Watts, Francis.
 Witherby, H. F.

LIGHTS.

Spurn (2).
 Whitby.
 Withernsea.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

Skerries Lighthouse.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Davies, C. F.

Vaughan, A. Gwynne-

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Edwards, Stanley

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Barker, T. W.

Elton, H. B.

Powell, L. N.

Stephens, D. E.

Williams, D. L.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Orton, Dr. K. J. P.

Roberts, L. Wilson

LIGHTS.

Bardsey.

St. Tudwal.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Gallwey, Miss F. Payne-

Ruddy, Thomas

Russell, W. B.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Evans, Harold

Evans, Herbert

Henderson, J. (Jun.).

GLAMORGANSHIRE (*con.*).

Ingram, G. C. S.

Jones, D.

Perkins, R.

Player, W. J. P.

Proger, T. W.

Salmon, H. M.

Helwick Light-vessel.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Haigh, G. H. Caton

Kirkby, E. W.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Gabb, W. Baker

Laybourne, P.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Jones, J. Hamer.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

LIGHTS.

St. Ann's.

Smalls.

South Bishop.

RADNORSHIRE.

Owen, O. R.

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

Cleave, H. P. O.

AYRSHIRE.

Craig, J.

FIFESHIRE (ISLE OF MAY).

Baxter, Miss E. V.

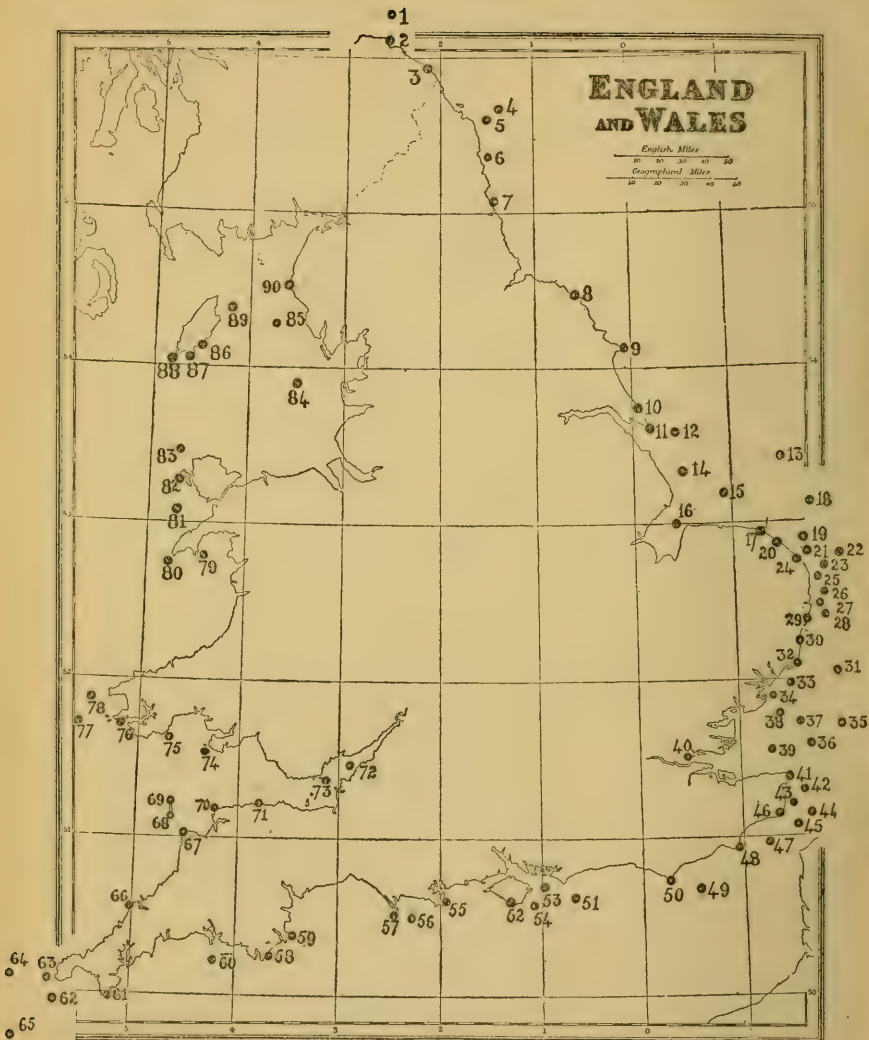
Rintoul, Miss L. J.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Mackeith, T. Thornton

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Hanois Lighthouse.



SKETCH-MAP SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
LIGHT-STATIONS.

LIST OF LIGHT-STATIONS.

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Dungeness Lt., 48.	North Goodwin Lt.-v., 42.
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	St. Tudwal Lt., 79.

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Southwold Lt., 30.
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Tongue Lt.-v., 39.
Trevose Head Lt., 66.
Varne Lt.-v., 47.
Warner Lt.-v., 54.
Whitby Lt., 8.
Winterton Lt., 24.
Withernsea Lt., 10.
Wolf Rock Lt., 62.
Would Lt.-v., 21.

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